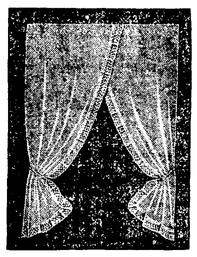
MERCHANTS.....
Want to talk to people from up town, down town, all over town.
THE DAILY SENTINEL
Reaches the large majority.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

WE'RE NOT THROWING BOQUETS
AT OURSELVES—but we do claim that you get larger returns from a WANT "AD" in THE SENTINEL Want Column than through any other local medium.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



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From $10 to Any Amount.
Any Person in Need of Money can borrow it on their Household Goods, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, Bicycles, Store Fixtures, Etc.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.....
All Business Private and Confidential.
No Delay. Lowest Rates
IT PAYS TO BORROW OF US.
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3 Arcade, Upstairs.
Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 8:30.

Come in and
Let Us Belt You
Or Fit You With
A Late Style
STRAW HAT,
CRASH HAT,
NEGLIGEE SHIRT
and SUMMER
NECKWEAR.
WM. MEYER & BRO.,
80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

STRENGTH.
Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents.
Freese & RankE,
Pharmacists.
88 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Seidel Block, up stairs. 52½ Calhoun St.

KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.
There is no use of going on having your teeth attended to in the 1857 way. No use to go on paying 1864 prices for it, either. 1898 methods are better and 1898 prices are lower than ever.
Par Set Teeth $2 up.
A Good Set Teeth $5.
Best Set Teeth $8.
Our vitalized air is always fresh. No pain. Warranted work. Examination free.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.
Phone 1178.

BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR
My baby sister had a rash, causing her intense suffering. We had doctors, and tried everything, without a cure. It would scab over, crack open, a watery matter would ooze out and the scab fall off. We procured a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she was *entirely cured without a scar being left.*
Miss LILLIE CHASE, Bristol, Vt.
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Every Humor, free.

DEFIANCE TO DEATH.

Amazing Heroism of Six Men Who Ran the Merrimac Into Santiago Bay.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4.—(Via Kingston, June 4.)—Rear Admiral Sampson, during Friday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac loaded with coal, in the channel.

He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death and 4,000 men offered themselves.

Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire.

The vessil was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around.

Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment, there was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed and, apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

HOW THE HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC WERE SAVED.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner:

Unable, after the sinking of their vessel, to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed. The Spanish admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The only Hobson in the list of officers in the naval register, is Richmond P. Hobson, a naval constructor who is a lieutenant of the junior grade. He was appointed an assistant naval constructor in 1891. He entered the navy from Alabama.

UNPARALLELED FEAT OF HEROIC DARING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—"The cork is driven in the bottle," was the comment of the naval officers at the navy department this morning upon the news of the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor. They are absolutely satisfied that the ship was sent in by design of Sampson to close the channel and prevent the escape of the Spanish squadron and that the undertaking was successful.

If so, this will rank as one of the boldest achievements in naval history. It will outrank even Cushing's famous attack upon the Albemarle with his little torpedo boat.

That is the opinion at the navy department at least. The officers say that Cushing had a fighting chance to escape after making his attack, and he did indeed escape.

There was no such chance for the men who took the Merrimac into Santiago harbor under the guns which Schley's report described as of great power and over nests of submarine mines, any one of which was sufficient to crush in the bottom of the ship.

It is not impossible now to learn who made up this crew that is destined to be famous in American history, for the opinion at the navy department is that Admiral Sampson directed that no man be ordered into such dangerous duty, but that volunteers be called for.

There is no doubt, however, that at least two of the officers were aboard, namely Commander J. M. Miller, of Missouri, and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, of Texas.

The captain could be relied upon, it is said, to stick to his ship to the last, and from what is known of Crank's character he would not be likely to leave the ship, being the only commissioned engineer officer on board.

There is only one opinion at the department of the courage of the man who coolly stood at the engine levers down in the hold and diretly above the bottom of the ship that he momentarily expected to come flying upward on the blast of a mine or torpedo.

One of the reasons that form the basis of the conviction that the Merrimac was purposely sunk in the channel is the fact that the ship was of little value as a naval vessel. She had broken down in her machinery and was kept at work only with difficulty. Some of Crank's letters are at once laughable and pathetic in their recital of the trials and tribulations the young officer (he is about twenty-five years old) suffered in his efforts to make the machinery work at all.

This is just the kind of craft that would be selected to block up the channel. She is of iron and therefore not likely to be easily removed by the Spaniards.

Then she was empty and so of no further immediate value to the fleet.

Another reason for believing that the Merrimac was purposely sunk is the small number of the crew aboard, according to the reports. There seems to have been just enough men on her to steer the ship and keep the engines moving. The normal crew of the collier was about forty men so that the others must have been taken off in advance.

It is said at the navy department that there is no possibility that the American sailors captured by the Spaniards will suffer.

They are not spies in any sense, but prisoners of war, and so far there has been no disposition shown by the Spaniards to mistreat such prisoners.

As to the change wrought in the situation by this bold exploit, it is said that it will now be possible to draw off the larger part of the American fleet for service elsewhere than at Santiago, perhaps at San Juan de Porto Rico or Havana for instance. A small force of say two monitors and a cruiser would suffice to keep guard at Santiago for all that is necessary now is to be able to bring enough guns to bear upon the channel to prevent the Spaniards from attempting to clear away the wreck by the use of torpedoes and to prevent the escape of the small torpedo boats that might be able to pass over the Merrimac's hull.

Of course it must be remembered that there are drawbacks to the present situation, for while the Spaniards cannot get out, our ships cannot get in the harbor, and any land attack upon Santiago would be made at great disadvantage for lack of the support of the American fleet.

The Merrimac's complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. W. W Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R Y. Blakley and J. M. Luby and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakley from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be received today from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

The Merrimac was purchased by the government from the Lone Star Steamship company. The transfer was made in Baltimore early in April. She was formerly the Norwegian steamer Solveig and was nearly destroyed by fire at Newport News in 1896. She was built at New Castle, England, in 1894, was 330 feet long, forty-four feet beam and had a net register of 2,193 tons. The Merrimac left Norfolk, where she was fitted for government purposes, about a month ago.

BRACING SPAIN.

French and English Financiers Have Steadied Spanish Bonds.

LONDON, June 4.—Among the various causes ascribed to the firmness of Spanish fours is that they are supported by an important combination of strong financial houses in England and France. They closed today at a net gain of 5-8.

Watchman Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The plant of the Illinois paper company was damaged by fire at midnight to the extent of $50,000. The watchman of the building has not been seen since an hour before the fire started. It is thought he was caught within the building and cut off from escape.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, 2 p. m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, subject, "Sin at the Door."

AWAIT THE BATTLE.

With the Fleets at the Bottle's Neck.

Scenes Around the Santiago Channel.

Sailors Anxious for the Enemy to Appear.

Santiago is Well Protected and Cervera is Content to Remain Under Guns of the Forts.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3.—(Via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—An hour before sunset tonight, as dark rain clouds lying low over the coast line foreboded the usual tropical storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by a little flotilla of dispatch boats, Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porter to run alongside the flagship. The nature of the admiral's order was soon known, for the Porter rushed alongside each newspaper dispatch boat in turn and megaphoned: "The admiral directs you to move ten miles south and take a station for the night."

This meant business of serious import for the fleet before morning, whether a dash into the harbor or otherwise, will probably be known on the arrival of the second Associated Press dispatch boat at the nearest cable station tomorrow.

All indications are that southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active naval and military operations for some time. Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships and, looking down upon them from the adjacent hills are the watchful bands of insurgents forming the outposts of General Garcia's army, which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and, if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island.

Talk with Garcia's scouts show that they confidently expect American troops soon.

They say this is the best part of the island for the landing and the acclimatization of our soldiers. Well drained and healthy camps can be established on the high table lands that lie on the sea front or on slopes of the mountains at any desired altitude.

Pure water is found in the springs and mountain streams, while the fertile surrounding country yields abundant fruits and vegetables and everything is favorable to the good sanitary condition of a well disciplined army. The rainy season, the insurgents say, is not a serious drawback, where camps can be quickly formed on drained elevations.

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, WITH THE AMERICAN FLEET, June 2.—(Via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.)—Sixteen warships of the United States and 4,000 men are drifting here under the shadow of Cuba's towering mountains.

In the mountain side is a small opening, a rift that leads a way twisting and turning, up to the city of Santiago, fifteen miles from the sea. In this narrow harbor stream lies the fleet of Admiral Cervera.

All day and all night the eyes of the American sailors are fixed upon the narrow entrance to the harbor, as the warships slowly drift up and down past it.

Perched high on one side of the entrance to the harbor is Morro Castle, which, for two centuries has looked down upon all vessels entering. On the opposite point small palms and tropical shrubbery grow rank and green, almost hiding the battery that has been placed at that point.

Sailing along the shore, four miles off, one would scarcely distinguish Morro Castle. It looks like a thousand other rocky spurs that project from the mountain sides all along the eastern shore of the island.

This is the picture of the Santiago blockade today.

The landscape is one of great beauty. The mountain scenery is majestic. Great peaks, green robed, rise 8,000 feet above the sea, with sunlit clouds obscuring them, and them drifting away from their gleaming summits.

The Spaniards have plainly laid a trap for the American ships.

The harbor is mined, batteries have been planted all along it, on either side and the Spaniards are well equipped with good guns and smokeless powder. But, the Americans will not fall into the trap.

One ship may be sacrificed; but, if it is blown up and sunk, it will block the harbor and prevent the Spaniards from getting out.

The Dominican Rebellion.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—It is rumored here that the insurgents in Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de Los Caballeros, on the Yaque River, one hundred and three miles east of this place.

ARMADA IS NO MORE.

Total Destruction of Spanish Fleet at Santiago is Reported.

CAPE HAYTIEN REPORTS DECISIVE BATTLE.

[Copyrighted by Associated Press.]

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—7:45 A. M.—A report which cannot be verified is current here this morning to the effect that the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba destroyed the Spanish fleet at that place yesterday. But no direct news from there has yet been received.

9:20 A. M.—Information received here direct from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment began at 3 o'clock this morning.

LONDON SCENTS AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, June 4.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon says that an American war loan of $200,000,000 is to be issued during the coming week and it adds that the hope is expressed here that a good portion of it will be offered in London where it is confidently anticipated that the bonds will be partially taken up.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SINKING OF MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

The navy department at 3 o'clock received the following dispatch:

"MOLE, Hayti, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 6 p. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded.

"I request authority to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron are in the harbor of Santiago and unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

"SAMPSON."

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

CAPE HATIEN, Hayti, June 4.—12:45 p. m.—Dispatches received here say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have been debarked at Puntu Carbas.

The dispatch adds that there was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba and that extraordinary commotion prevailed at that place.

All the Spanish troops, it is said, were concentrated at the fortifications in the suburbs and it was understood among the non-combatants that the insurgents and the American forces were making a grand attack on the land wards side.

In the evening, the dispatches go on to say, at a distance of about eight miles off the coast, twenty American warships, five of which were cruisers, were seen. It was believed in Santiago de Cuba that this was the united fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

ENEMY DYNAMITES SUNKEN MERRIMAC.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PORT AU PRINCE, June 4.—8:30 A. M.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. After the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken American collier Merrimac and have since been at work clearing the channel so as, in all probability, to permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron, under Admiral Camara, arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

In the meanwhile, the dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say, the Spaniards pay tribute to the audacity of the Americans in so cleverly attempting to block the channel. According to the Spaniards, it would be foolishness upon the part of the Americans to attempt to force the harbor entrance, which is described as being long and narrow and thoroughly mined, seemingly forming an insurmountable barrier.

There are a great number of insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago probably waiting for some decisive action, upon the part of the American fleet, which will undoubtedly be the signal for a land attack upon the town.

A SPANISH VERSION OF SINKING THE MERRIMAC.

MADRID, June 4.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday says:

"Two American ironclads were seriously damaged during the engagement."

The Spaniards also describe the affair as a "brilliant Spanish victory."

The report of the sinking of the Merrimac, which has reached the minister of marine here, Captain Aunon, from Santiago, is as follows:

"A Spanish vessel in front of Santiago has sunk an American auxiliary cruiser. All the members of the crew of the latter have been imprisoned. The rest of the enemy's squadron immediately retired."

It is officially announced here that the Spanish government has received further dispatches regarding the alleged victory of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba but that they will not be published until they have been communicated to the queen regent. In the meanwhile the report has circulated that the Spaniards have captured "numerous Americans."

ORIGIN OF SPANISH PEACE PETITIONS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent cables today as follows:

In European eyes the economic condition of Spain is becoming the most important aspect of the war and the anxiety of the "pale" financiers over it has prompted some recent dispatches about the Spanish desire for peace. Trustworthy letters from Madrid say the Spaniards absurdly under estimate the terms of peace which the United States would be likely to entertain, and the talk about them is only vague speculation, chiefly among the uneasy commercial classes.

Men of judgment and knowledge of the disposition of the continental powers expect few results from Castillo's sounding of the powers unless a decisive naqal battle is fought in the meantime.

The sisters and pupils of the Sacred Heart academy will enjoy a picnic at Robison Park next Monday.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Allen County Democrats in Convention Today.

Judge Dawson Renominated by Acclamation.

William Meyer Chosen for Auditor Unanimously.

Louis J. Bobilya Withdrew and Left the Field Clear--Largely Attended and Harmonious Convention.

For State Senator — George V. Kell.
For Representatives — George Lawrence, Robert Shirley, George Loutitt.
For Judge of Superior Court—C. M. Dawson.
For Prosecuting Attorney—E. V. Emrick.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Frank J. Belot.
For Auditor—William Meyer, Jr.
For Treasurer—J. H. Rohan.
For Recorder—C. M. Gillett.
For Sheriff—Albert Melching.
For Coroner—Dr. W. W. Barnett.
For Surveyor—John A. Buschman.
For Commissioners—Sylvanus F. Baker, first district; C. E. Orff, third district.

The foregoing ticket was nominated by the convention of Allen county democrats held in Princess rink today.

The selection of this ticket marked the end of one of the most spirited campaigns for place on the party ticket in the history of the county.

The convention was largely attended, was unusually demonstrative and enthusiastic and harmonious to an eminent degree.

The convention got to work almost on schedule time proceeded promptly to the dispatch of business which was greatly facilitated by the ability of the presiding officer, Hon. R. C. Bell.

Distinguishing features of the convention were the withdrawals of Hon. T. E. Ellison, Judge Robert Lowry and P. W. Schaden from the race for the superior court judgeship and of L. J. Bobilya from the auditorship contest.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

The preliminary skirmish for the democratic county offices was as spirited as any that ever occured in old Allen, the Gibraltar of democracy. There was such a feeling of certainty that the democratic nominees would win at the coming fall election that for every office there were more than the usual number of candidates. And the contest for the election of delegates was a most heated one, but nevertheless, in the end the best of feeling prevailed. The principal contest was, of course, between William Meyer and L. J. Bobilya for auditor, but to the people best posted on the outlook there was never a doubt that Mr. Meyer would win. There was a general sentiment that owing to his great race of four years ago and the gracefulness with which he accepted defeat that he should this time be rewarded. And the people were in no wise backward in expressing this opinion. In the city every ward except the Seventh elected straight Meyer delegates and the five representatives from the Seventh were friendly to Mr. Meyer. There was surprised in the returns from the country. Monroe, Mr. Meyer's stronghold of four years ago, elected a Bobilya delegation, but in almost every other township Mr. Meyer received all or part of the delegates. There was not a fight on Mr. Bobilya's personality, it being generally recognized that he was a thoroughly competent man for the position, but there were some political considerations which militated against his candidacy.

The first returns in last night were from Washington, Jackson and Madison townships and when it was known that the Meyer delegates were elected in these townships it was easy to see how the convention would stand on auditor. Congratulations were extended to Mr. Meyer from all sides, friend and foe in the primaries expressing a promise that every effort would be made to place him in office by an overwhelming majority at the November election.

Not so decisive was the result of the contest for the other offices. Delegates commenced arriving in the city long before dark and as in the years that have passed crowds of democrats congregated at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets to buttonhole delegates.

The biggest interest, outside of the race for auditor, centered in the contest for superior court judge, clerk and treasurer, although the friends of the candidates for the minor offices were as busy as anybody else in talking quietly into the ear of some doubtful delegate. The friends of Captain Rohan, Adolph Schulte, A. R. Schnitker, William Scott, John B. Monning, Chas. F. Muhler, Frank Belot and L. S. Null were encamped at the corner in scores and the poor delegates escaped the arguments of one only to fall into the hands of a persistent friend of another condidate. But the best of good feeling prevailed. There were no expressions of disloyalty to the ticket whoever might

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

LAST CABLE IS CUT.

The Dolphin Severs Lines at Santiago and Blanco is Now Isolated.

COMMUNICATION WITH MADRID ENDED.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3—9 P. M., PER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, VIA. KINGSTOWN, Jamacia, June 4.—The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut out this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin.

This Black Sea crab delved all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle clustered cable strands and snapped them and tonight Cuba is wholly isolated.

The first cable picked up was that running to Kingston. It was found early this morning. The coast loop connecting Santiago and Guantanamo was then cut. Proceeding to Guantanamo the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haytien cable.

This ends the cable cutting operations begun a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several hundred Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterwards the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the San Juan de Porto Rico cable at Santiago. The strands cut today were the only ones remaining, except a few coast loops and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being wholly at the mercy of the insurgents.

Therefore, in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

The United States and Hayti Cable company and the Commercial Cable company have not been notified of any interruption of the service and they were still accepting business this morning.

GUNBOAT MARIETTA REACHES KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 4.—8:30 A. M.—The United States gunboat Marietta, Commander F. M. Simmons, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from San Jose, Cal., which port she left on March 16. The trip was uneventful and there was not even a case of sickness aboard, much of the voyage was made in company with the battleship Oregon, and the first question of the Marietta's officers was as to Oregon's whereabouts.

After the Marietta passed Cape Horn she kept a sharp lookout for the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which was supposed to be hunting for the Oregon. The Marietta's officers were very anxious to meet the Spanirrd, and they say that if a meeting had taken place they would have surely sunk her.

During the entire voyage they sighted only half a dozen vessels.

The Marietta left Rio Janerio on May 3rd. The men on board had heard no war news later than the first bulletin of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila.

The Marietta anchored on her arrival here and hoisted a flag for a doctor. Pending his arrival no one was allowed to leave or come aboard the vessel, and the correspondent of the Associated Press shouted a brief summary of the war news to the officers and men, the receipt of which caused much laughing and rejoicing.

The Marietta is painted black. Her course was through Providence channel and she saw no war ships in West Indian waters.

TROOP TRANSPORTS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—Five transports carrying the Twentieth infantry, Col. Wheaton, third infantry, Col. Page and troops A, C, D and F of the second cavalry steamed down Mobile river at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route presumably to Tampa, but really under sealed orders.

The transports are the steamers Mattewan, Stillwater, Breakwater, Arkansas and Morgan.

Scenes of enthusiasm all along the river front, where thousands of people had congregated were witnessed.

Whistles of all the river and bay craft and mills and ringing of bells, kept up an unceasing din as long as the transports were in sight.

The troops were quardered on the vessels by 10 o'clock last night and had a good night's rest. Reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock and last preparations for the voyage were made. Some 200 horses had to be loaded on the Morgan and this and other work delayed the departure until the hour above named. Then the five vessels pulled out pretty much together and formed a procession down the river, the Mattewan leading.

The last seen of the fleet of transports from the top of the custom house was as it passed down the channel, the vessels being about half a mile apart, the leader being a mere speck on the horizon, just at the turn were the river ends and the bay channel begins.

VOTED IT DOWN.

Senate Again Rejects the Income Tax.

Senator Morgan's Amendment to Compel Its Collection Rejected on a Close Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—After the transaction of brief routine business, the senate this morning resumed consideration of the war revenue measure.

As no amendment was pending, Mr. Allison suggested the bill be reported from the committee of the whole to the senate.

The suggestion developed several amendments and also the absence of a quorum. Mr. Mason, republican, of Illinois, who said he had an important ameadment, demanded a call senate. After a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was secured.

Mr. Morgan, democrat, Alabama, then took the floor and offered the amendment of he which gave notice yesterday requiring the secretary of the treasury to proceed with the collection of taxes under the provisions of the income tax law of 1894, not directly repealed by the Dingley bill. If the secretary of the treasury should refuse to levy the taxes under the law, the amendment provides that it shall be the duty of the attorney general to proceed against the secretary of the treasury to compel him to perform the duties; and if the attorney general should refuse to take action any taxpayer of the United States may bring the necessary action to compel the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Morgan said that full opportunity was presented by his amendment to have the question which it involves settled by the supreme court, for, quite naturally, affirmative action taken by congress upon the subject would relegate the entire subject to the supreme court.

Congress could scarcely refuse, he thought, to provide for another test of income tax question in view of the fact it was forced to increase taxation and to borrow money in order to prosecute the present war.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Morgan asked for a yea and nay vote upon his amendment. The amendment was rejected 35 to 38.

THE SECOND RECITAL.

Given Last Night by Prof. Charles Alexander and Pupils at the Conservatory of Music.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the recital hall of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music, the occasion being the second annual mandolin and guitar recital, given by the pupils of Charles Alexander.

The mandolin orchestra, the largest ever listened to in Fort Wayne, consisted of some twenty-five performers, and reflected great credit on Mr. Alexander as a director of mandolin orchestras.

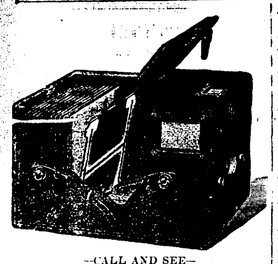
The solos, duos and quartets were rendered in a very pleasing manner.

The vocal numbers were furnished by Miss Mary Evans, whose rich contralto voice was heard to a good advantage in songs by Foote and Bobyn.

The Impromptu, by Abt, a very difficult composition for mandolin alone, was rendered in a very brilliant manner by Mr. Alexander. In response to a hearty encore he gave Lang's Flower song, also played without accompaniment.

The recital as a whole was a grand success, and shows that Mr. Alexander's efforts to advance the interests of the mandolin and guitar in Fort Wayne are being well rewarded.

Dr. C. Martz was called to Kendallville last night to see his brother, who is very ill with typhoid fever.



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The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

Machinists—Social club will meet in lodge's hall.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:
VanDyke & Eaton Co., in "A Happy Pair."

SPAIN will soon have to sub-let her part in this war to some nation with cash.

ANOTHER immediate and vigorous campaign against the despised Spaniard has been constructed and is ready to be launched from Washington.

WE are pleased to note that peace once more reigns in the president's official family. Secretary has not resigned for at least a week and Marine Minister Long continues to draw naval plans and his salary with the same cheerful regularity as of yore.

SANTO DOMINGO, a little republic about half the size of Indiana and dividing with the Haytien republic the second island of the Greater Antilles, has a revolution on hand. The Dominicans are too close to the excitement in Cuba not to catch the fighting infection.

THE report comes from Madrid that Cervera has never been on the American side of the Atlantic, but that after leaving the Cape Verde islands he put his fleet about and started on a long hasty sneak for Manila to destroy Dewey. The story has all the smack and flavor of an early spring snake yarn, but it is to be hoped it is true. If Cervera is on his way to encounter Dewey, it will not be long until there are several thousand more sons of old iron settling into the ooze of Manila bay. No Spanish sailor is likely to go a very long journey to tell his troubles to the hero of Cavite.

SENATOR QUAY has again established his right and title to ownership of the republican party in Pennsylvania and there is nothing left for Mr. Wanamaker to do but to Swallow it as hundreds of other anti-Quay republicans will do at voting time. Dr. Swallow, the prohibitionist candidate, should prosper on the Quay triumph.

THE orders for warships placed by the Russian government in this country include not only the first-class battleship and first-class cruiser previously reported, but also ten torpedo boat destroyers. Vessels of the last named type have not yet been constructed in American yards, although some are now under way and others have been ordered, but it is evidently the belief of the imperial naval officials that the Yankees are fully equal to building successful ships of any type. And that is true enough. There has never been a time in the history of American shipbuilding that we did not excel European competitors. Not content with imitating, we always improve, if we do not create.

WITHOUT exposing the weakness of the gold standard position it is difficult to see how the anti-silver senators are going to put up any opposition to the coinage of the silver seigniorage. The "coining a vacuum" argument of Hewitt will answer nothing for if the silver currency of the country is based on gold—a point to which even an ultra-gold man like Hewitt had not progressed four years ago—the seigniorage dollars will be as good as any other dollars and they will not constitute a liability more dangerous than bonds to the amount of the seiniorage proposed by the senate to be coined. From the gold standpoint all this is said and it may further be said that the use of the seniorage will create merely a non-interest bearing obligation. The government needs money, $42,000,000 will be welcomed in the channels of circulation and it will save that much in taxes to the people.

THE excellent markmanship of the American gunners aboard our ships has been the means of creating a greater interest among the English as to their own adeptness in this most important warlike qualification. Parliament has called for the gunnery returns of the navy, and much doubt is expressed as to the ability of the English seamen to shoot straight. With the big guns used in modern navies gunnery practice is extremely expensive, but the results of the war so far show that such practice, in spite of its cost, is most valuable. Americans always did shoot well, but without previous experience in the actual handling of the big guns their aim would be less true than it proved at Manila, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and San Juan. Restricting practice in time of peace is, after all, very poor economy, for when war does come the unskilled gunners may be counted upon to waste thousands of dollars' worth of powder and shot.

EDGAR SALTUS on Manilla: "Manila used to be regarded as the most fortunately situated city in the world. Just why is a problem. Set beneath a torrid sky, remote from the routes of commerce, it has squatted, unheeding and practically unheeded, the capital of a stretch of unfortunate isles. Visitors have been infrequent. The earliest was Magellan. The most recurrent has been the typhoon. The most pernicious has been the earthquake. In Dewey the three combined. Objects of interest are few. Among them is the mestiza. Superstitious as a ballad, languorous as a serenade, she floats, a human butterfly, along the scarlet lanes. Another feature is the climate. Fancy a pastille burning in a vapor bath. The atmosphere has the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers. Costume, in consequence, is brief. The mantilla of the mestiza is her hair. Her raiment is silk, very bright, very loose. The male half caste wears trousers and a shirt. The tails of the latter are not always tucked in. On high days he flaunts them. The effect is neat, not gaudy."

WE'LL DO A TRICK WITH TEN DOLLARS

That will astonish you--With the ten in your pocket you step into our store where are clustered all styles of our "Honest-value-in-every thread" kind of Men's Ready-to-wear apparel--look over our perfect $8 and $10 Spring and Summer Suits--rich, elegant, dressy garments, and be perfectly suited so to speak--Then give up the ten and walk forth a handsomely, stylishly, seasonably dressed man.--

GOT ANOTHER TRICK.

This time it's Trousers--About 500 pairs of $5 and $6 Trousers--Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres--perfect wearable garments in fabric, cut and fit--You can let your choice run loose in the lot at

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SONG AND PRAYER.

Unto the Lord Let All Thy Praises be.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in the Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow--Announcements of Pastors.

Mrs. Lem R. Hartman will address the mixed meeting at Railroad Y. M. C. A. at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be services at the Salem Reformed church, on Clinton street, Sunday morning, at 10:30; Sunday school at 2 p. m.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ children's day will be observed tomorrow morning and evening. P. J. Rice, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.: morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, will observe children's day with a delightful program rendered by the children of the Sabbath school.

Simpson M. E. church—At 6 a. m. sun rise prayer meeting. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; patriotic service, 7:45. See the program in this paper.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00 p. m.

"Blues and Their Cures" will be the topic of Rev. A. K. Zartman's sermon at the Grace church tomorrow evening. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow. Morning services at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. The evening service will be a short song and gospel meeting and will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E, 6:45 p. m. The morning sermon will be the baccalaureate to the graduating class of Westminster seminary.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Paul Before Felix." Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

"Gladstone—What We May Learn From Him," will be the subject of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening at 7:45. At the morning service, at 10:45, communion and reception of members. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning, "The Philosophy of Prayer;" evening, "Christ's Idea of Discipleship." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesley Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 6:45.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. There will be a short missionary program conducted by Miss Mary Williard, followed by a sermon at 10:30 by the pastor. Subject, "Self Government." General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League devotional, 7:00 p. m.; sermon to young men at 8:00 p. m.; Subject, "Counsels to Young Men." There will be special music at each service.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street.

Rev. L. L. Henson has returned and will conduct services as usual at the First Baptist church tomorrow morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Subject at 10:45 "Sunday School Missionary Work." At 8 p. m., "Power For What?" Emerson quartet will sing.

The Rev. Dr. Z. A. P. McGaw, formerly of First church, Toledo, will fill the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church, both morning and evening at 10:45. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:20 a. m. A. M. C. E. meeting at 7 p. m.

German Baptist church, corner Gay street and Creighton avenue. Lord's day services as follows: Mission Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by Elder Potinger, of Claypool, Ind. Bible reading at 6:30 p. m.

Tomorrow will be a very interesting day at St. Paul church, and Rev. G. N. Eldridge, D. D., and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr, of Findlay, Ohio, and Edward L. Bowyer, the singing evangelist of Cleveland, Ohio. Praise service at 9:30, led by Rev. D. W. Kurr. Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. G N. Eldridge, D. D. Children's meeting at 2:15, conducted by E L. Bowyer. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. A Pentecostal service at 4 o'clock, led by Rev. Eldridge and wife. Epworth League meeting at 7 o'clock, led by Mrs. Eldridge, and a grand revival service at 7:45, in which Rev. Eldridge and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr and Mr. Bowyer will take part. Mr. Bowyer, the singing evangelist, will lead the singing at all of the services.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p, m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a, m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

Henry Regel, or engine company No. 5, on Broadway, is a papa for the first time and is hardly accountable for his actions today, so great is his joy. The new arrival is a boy, and a fine fellow is he.

Mrs. John Slater, of 196 Fairfield avenue, this morning received a draft for $3,000 in payment of the life policy held by her husband in the National Union. Mr. Slater was treasurer of the local branch of that order.

Dr. E. J. McOscar, accompanied by his mother and niece, Miss Zoncker, left at 9:30 o'clock this morning, over the Wabash, for Denver, where Dr. McOscar will attend the national convention of medical men.

President Stephen O'Connor, of the Newsboys' union, has called a meeting of the union to be held at the city hall next Tuesday evening. At that time a complete reorganization of the union will be completed and an election of officers will be held.

The various organizations of vetterans of the city have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. H. M. Williams, Allan H. Dougall and M. F. Gay to report a feasible plan for the purchase of a lot at Lindenwood cemetery, where the old soldiers may be buried. The lot for the soldier dead has already been filled, as has the part of a lot donated by a comrade. There is now no place at this cemetery where such persons may be buried if they do not own a private lot, and it is probable that the committee will decide to purchase another lot.

FIVE IN A ROW.

Youngstown Won the Third Game From Fort Wayne.

This Time It Was Not the Poor Batting That Lost for the Hoosiers--Notes of the Game.

Youngstown made it three straight from Fort Wayne yesterday and the two teams are now tied for tail end position. Slagle and Herr were opposing pitchers and the former was the most effective, although less hits were made off him. Herr's support, too, was of a saffron hue and the Hoosiers couldn't win. Cooper and Cooke made all the runs for Youngstown and the ex-Fort Wayne man made a three-base hit in two times at bat. The teams play again today and should the Fort Waynes lose again they will be ignominously pushed into last place. Now, that President Meyer has more time to devote to the base ball team he will probobly take a "peek" himself and find out what is really the matter. The score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kilm, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	0
Spencer, ss	4	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, 3b	4	0	1	0	6	3
Burt, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Sharp, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Herr, p	3	0	0	0	5	0
*Belden	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	1	12	†26	12	4

*Batted for Herr in the ninth inning.
†Steen out, infield hit.

YOUNGSTOWN.

	A.B.	R.	IB.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooper, rf	3	2	0	1	0	0
Cooke, lf	3	3	1	2	0	0
Steen, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Young, c	5	0	2	2	0	0
Ross, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Patterson, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Esterquest, ss	4	0	0	1	6	0
Musser, 2b	4	0	0	5	6	1
Slagle, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	7	27	14	1

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—
Fort Wayne	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Youngstown	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—6

Two base hit—Steen. Three base hits—Cooke, Kilm. Stolen bases—Cooke, Cooper, 3; Spencer. First base on balls—Off Herr, 5; off Slagle 1. Struck out—By Slagle, 1. Double plays—Babb to Sharp to Kilm; Esterquest to Musser to Patterson, 2; Ross to Musser to Patterson. Umpire—Kilroy. Time of game 1:45.

DAYTON, 5; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 4.—The game was interesting from start to finish. Streit was invincible in tight places, and won his game. The score:

Dayton	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Grand Rapids	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—4

Base hits—Dayton, 9; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Dayton, 2. Batteries—Streit and Donahue; Kostal and Cote. Umpire—Lally. Time—2:00.

NEW CASTLE, 2; MANSFIELD, 9.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 4.—Woodside started in to pitch for New Castle, but only lasted an inning. New Castle could no nothing whatever with Beam's curves. Pitchers Morgan and Woodside, of New Castle have been released. The score:

New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Mansfield	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	*—9

Base hits—New Castle, 5; Mansfield, 17. Errors—New Castle, 1; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—New Castle, Woodside, Johnston and Barckley; Mansfield, Beam and Belt. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.
New York, 16; Cincinnati, 10.
Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Omaha, 9; Detroit, 2.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Youngstown Telegram has the following comments on the Fort Wayne team:

"Manager Eddie O'Meara is the same good natured player as of yore, despite the trouble he is running up against in this city.

"Spencer, Fort Wayne's youthful appearing shortstop, plays a very fast game. From his style one would judge him to be a disciple of Peck Sharpe.

"Babb is without a shadow of a doubt the premier third baseman of the league. He not only covers acres of ground, but hits with great regularity.

"Peck Sharp is playing his usual game at second base, and yet the knockers in Fort Wayne are hammering for his release. There are few men in the Inter-State league playing a faster game than old Peck."

NOTES.

Youngstown fans have dubbed Rightfielder Cooper "Fennimore," and red-headed Ross at third "Brindle."

Youngstown Telegram: "A deal is on whereby the local team may secure the services of Pitcher Beam of the Mansfields. Beam is undoubtedly one of the best in the league and would prove a great addition to the club."

Youngstown Vindicator: "'There's a landmark if there ever was one,' said a fan, as he pointed out 'Peck' Sharp. 'That young fellow played in the first game of base ball that was ever pulled off.' The old boy can yet show lots of the young fellows a thing or two. He's the life of the Fort Wayne team."

Fred Donovan, the catcher of the New Castle base ball team, continues to be very ill. He has been suffering for some weeks with typhoid fever and is not improving. He recently caught cold and since then both lungs show signs of congestion. An effort will be made to secure a substitute catcher until he can take his place with the team. Barckley is getting more work than is good for him.

The Shamrocks will leave for Logansport on the noon train over the Wabash tomorrow, where they will play in the afternoon. The following players will go: Eising, O'Rourke, Smith, McDarby, Raidy, Gaffney, Robbins, Millhouse, Heller, Hays and Collars. The Shamrocks will play in Rochester on July 3, and at the big Fourth of July celebration to be held in that city, the Shamrocks will be an attraction.

Pitcher George Darby, formerly of Toledo, now with Spokane, of the Pacific Northwest league, broke all records in a game against Tacoma. Not an opponent reached first base, consequently there was not a hit made. No pitcher before made such a marvelous record and probably none will again. His support also was absolutely perfect.

Inter-State and National League scores every night at the

31-tf **"SILVER KING," 25 Calhoun Street.**

LOCAL LINES.

Theodore Weber left last evening for St. Louis, where he has taken a position with the Drummond tobacco works.

Mrs. Simon's class in music will give a recital at the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets Monday night.

The Christian Alliance will hold a meeting at the Berry Street Church this evening at 7:45. Rev. G. N. Eldridge will have charge.

The Young Woman's Christian Association held a meeting at the Baptist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Grace Glenn of Chicago led the service.

"The Declaration and Address, or A Plea for Unity" will be the subject of a special sermon at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ tomorrow evening. A very pretty children's exercise will be a feature of the service also.

All the jobbing establishments of Fort Wayne have entered into agreement to close their places of business each Saturday afternoon at 12:30 from today until the first of September. This is done to give the employes a half-holiday during the heated term.

Several days ago Perry DeHaven found a number of his chickens dead and an investigation by Dr. L. Park Drayer showed that they had been poisoned. The matter has been placed in the hands of the prosecutor and the arrest of a person under suspicion may result.

Superintendent Gorsline, who was called upon to investigate a telegram announcing the death of a Fort Wayne woman, believes, upon investigation, that the message was sent as a joke. It was from John O'Neil, who is now at Cleveland, but was formerly connected with the Wayne hotel.

The police have arrested "Dog" Shafer on a warrant from Justice Bullerman's court. Shafer and some companions made things lively in Lakeside several nights ago. The police arrested the other members of the party at the time and they were fined in police court, but Shafer managed to escape.

THE COURTS.

The Bash Packing company filed articles of incorporation with County Recorder Reichelderfer yesterday. The company is capitalized at $100,000 and the directors are O. P. Morgan, S. A. Burrows, C. W. Weller, C. S. Bash and Willis Bash. The company will transact a large business in pork and beef, selling to retailers and packing and shipping meats to supply other places. The reorganization is for the purpose of enlisting additional capital and enlarging the scope of operations. The gentlemen composing the company are well known business men of energy and enterprise.

Deputy United States Marshal Rose arrested Eddie Gross, of Decatur, and brought him to Fort Wayne yesserday to answer to a charge of forging a postal order by which a registered letter containing $6 was delivered to him. Young Gross is supposed to be an accomplice of Andrew McConehey, who was arrested upon the same charge some days ago.

United States Commissioner Logan has received notice that the cases against Shell and Compton, the two young men arrested here for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, has been transferred to the federal court in Fort Wayne for trial. The men have both been out upon bond. The trial will probably occur at the next term of the court here on Tuesday, June 14.

The fourth triennial reunion of the graduates of the school for deaf mutes at Indianapolis takes place this month, on the 10th, 11th and 12th at the school. Among them is the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M. A., who graduated in 1858, and afterwards taught at the Michigan school for deaf children. In 1873 he entered upon missionary work among his scattered "brethren of silence" of the middle-western states. He is the first deaf mute ordained west of the Alleghenies. From time to time, though not recently, he has held services at Trinity church, this city.

The meeting and outing of the Home Missionary society, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lapp was a great pleasure as well as a genuine success. Nearly 100 guests partook of the bountiful supper, and all went home feeling like they were royally entertained.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Close—Wheat—June, $1.12; July, 92¾¢; Aug., 80⅛¢; Sept., 78⅝¢; Dec., 77⅛¢.

Corn—June, 32¢; July, 32⅝@¾¢; Sept., 33½@⅝¢.

Oats—June, 25⅛¢; July, 24⅛¢; Sept,, 21¾¢.

Pork—June, $10.67; July, $10.67; Sept., $10.87.

Lard—June, $6.05; July, $6.07; Sept., 6.15.

Ribs—June, $5.75; July, $5.75; Sept., $5.82.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 35@40¢.

Rye—Cash, 49¢; June, 49¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.12¼; cash N. W., $1.21⅛; June, $1.21½; Sept., $1.21⅛.

Timothy—June, $2.80.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Miss Lena Smith Dies at St. Joseph Hospital.

Miss Lena Smith, of New Haven, Ind., died at St. Joseph hospital at 11 o'clock this morning, aged 15 years. She was removed to the home of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Miller, of 205 Metz street.

ELIJAH J. FELTS.

Elijah J. Felts died this morning at 5 o'clock at his residence in Bluffton, Ind. Mr. Felts was for a long time a resident of this county and has many friends in Fort Wayne. The funeral will most likely occur on Monday of next week at Zanesville.

MARHENKE.

Christian Marhenke, of 110 Madison street, died of paralysis, aged seventy-three years. The deceased was born in Germany.

READ.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. J. Read, will occur at 10 o'clock Monday morning from the residence of her son, Charles E. Read, 137 Edgewater avenue.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 5:

August Meinzen, 39 years old, multiple scharasis.

Rudolph Wagner, 73 years old, old age.

Christian Marhenke, 73 years old, paralysis.

Henry Bueter, 42 years old, consumption.

Mamie Carrigan, 17 years old, consumption.

Rosa Sack, 21 years old, dropsy.

Henry Jacobs, 50 years old, stomach trouble.

Genevieve Mitchell, 8 years old, dropsy.

Harrold W. Vehnlein, 1 month old, brain trouble.

Maria Read, 68 years old, heart disease.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. C. E. Bond leaves Monday for Indianapols to attend the Episcopal convention. Mrs. Bond is the delegate from the Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity parish. Before returning home Mrs. Bond will visit in Madison, her former home. Master Ewing Bond will accompany his mother.

The board of public works has granted the bicyclists the privilege of speeding on the track at Swinney park. They may use the track on Saturday from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, but they have no exclusive privileges. Mr. Eggeman, of the board, was this morning looking after the construction of a fountain about the flowing well at the park.

The superintendent of city parks was this morning engaged in decorating the plat of ground just east of the city hall. He is this afternoon fixing up Orff's park, the plat of ground on West Main street near the river bridge. Within a few weeks all the parks will have all improvements completed.

A charming thimble party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Falk in honor of young women who are visiting in the city. Dainty refreshments were served, the table decorations being sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The guests from out of town were Miss New, of Wabash; Miss Irma Becker, of Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Gertie Becker, of Mitchel, Da., and Miss Jennie Rothschild, of Davenport, Iowa.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Dynamite Cartridge Sent Through Mail to Mayor Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A package, six inches long, two inches wide and two inches deep, with a wrapping of manila paper, and tied with a string, was received in the general post-office yesterday, addressed to Mayor Van Wyck.

The package happened to break and a dynamite cartridge four inches long was exposed. A fuse was attached to the end of the cartridge.

It was admitted at the City Hall today that such a package had been received but no further information was given. The postmark of the package was not divulged.

TRAIN WRECKER CAUGHT

The Fellow Tried to Ditch a Train at Elida, O.

Captain Stoll's men made a very important arrest at Elida, O., this morning. The prisoner is Ed Conrad, a citizen of that place, who is accused of trying to wreck a passenger train near that town. The evidence is said to be very convincing and it will probably go hard with the fellow.

Card of Thanks.

We desire, in this manner, to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy extended to us in the recent sickness and death of our husband and father, J. Henry Bueter.

MRS. M. G. BUETER AND FAMILY.

Notice to I. O. O. F.

All Odd Fellows of the city who can attend the funeral of Brother C. C. Wamsley, to be held at Huntertown on Sunday afternoon, June 12, are earnestly requested to meet at the hall of Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening, June 6, to make arrangements for their transportation to and from Huntertown on June 12.

Brother Wamsley died in March and his remains were cremated.

SHERMAN CUTSHALL.
N. W. BLOOM, N. G.
Sec'y.

Why wait longer on your paper hanger, when you can get the work done promptly and done right at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.? 2t.

High Quality; Moderate Price---Golden Rio. 28eodtf

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physicial debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

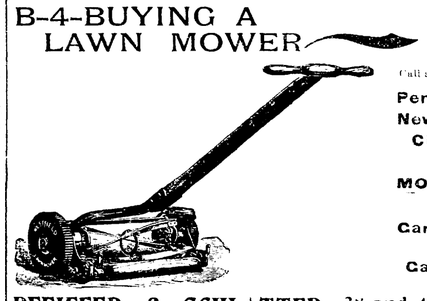
D. D. & W. E. WEISELL
36 Calhoun St.,
DENTISTS
Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER



Call and see the Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

—Also—

Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

OUR SELLING

IS TABLE TALK.

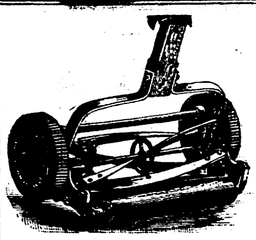
Merchants marvel at it--vainly attempt to compete. You can easily see the advantage we've got of them, the advantage which comes from buying in quantities large enough to supply our THREE FURNITURE STORES as well as the advantage of unlimited capital and enterprise.

If the Privilege of Having Your Purchases Charged

is any convenience to you you're welcome to it. There's no doubt in the world you would rather pay for what you buy in little payments--say one each week, every two weeks or once a month, which ever way suits you best.

Fort Wayne's Largest and Most Accommodating House Furnishers.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.
FORT WAYNE IND.
166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Maine St.



F. M. SMITH & CO

RUN EASY.
OAK LAWN,
NEW QUAKER CITY,
CONTINENTAL
LAWN MOWERS
At Rock Bottom Prices.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

Phone 204. 22 Calhoun Street.

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PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. Main Street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

Globe

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO.,

SUMMER .....CLOTHING,

The Finest and Best Made.

We are showing a complete line of their popular price SUMMER COATS, COATS AND VESTS AND SUITS for hot weather.

OUR LINES OF

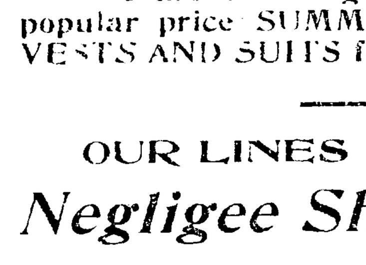
Negligee Shirts.
Straw Hats.
Linen and Crash
Hats and Caps, and
Thin Underwear

Is Complete in Every Detail.

OUR LINE OF

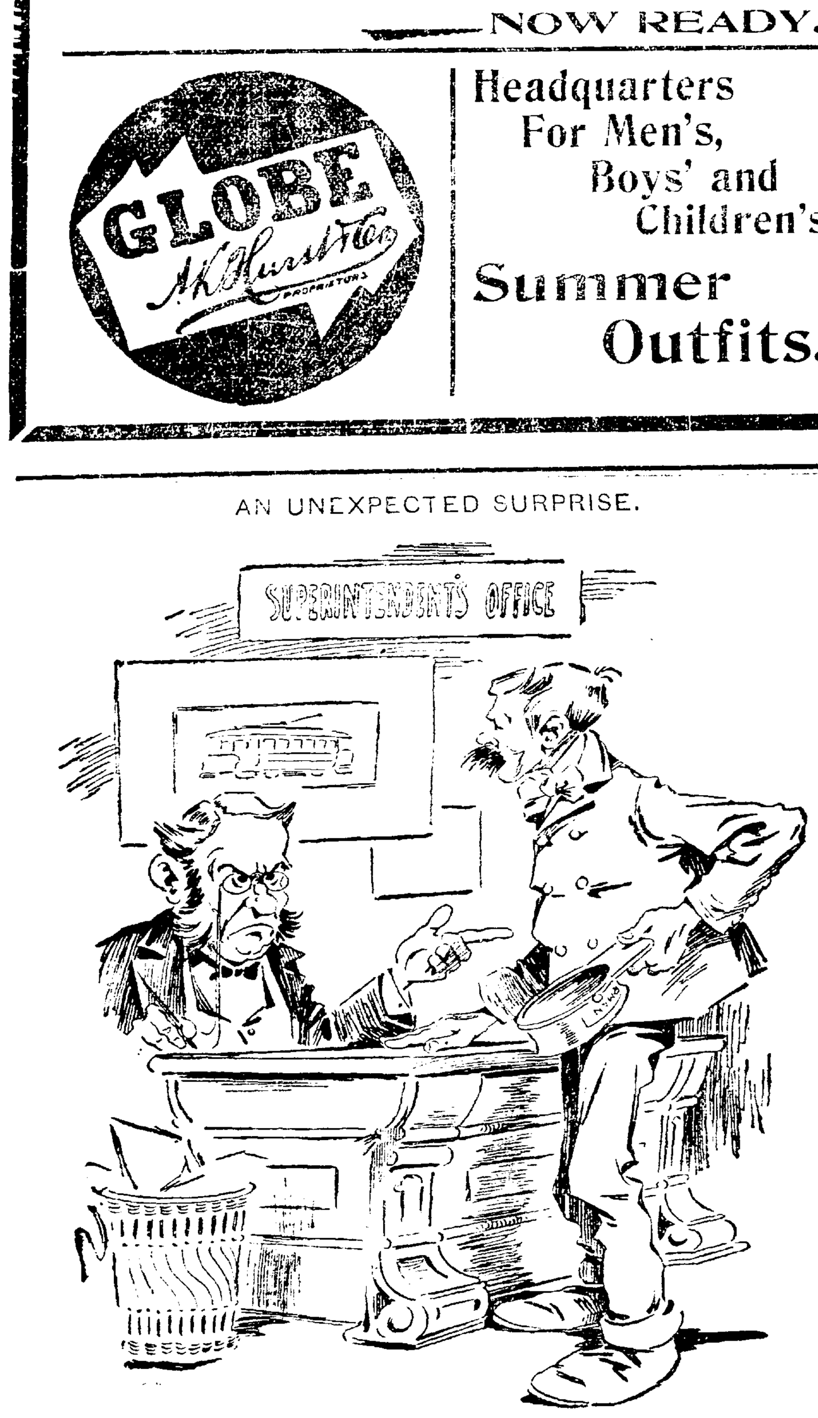
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

NOW READY.

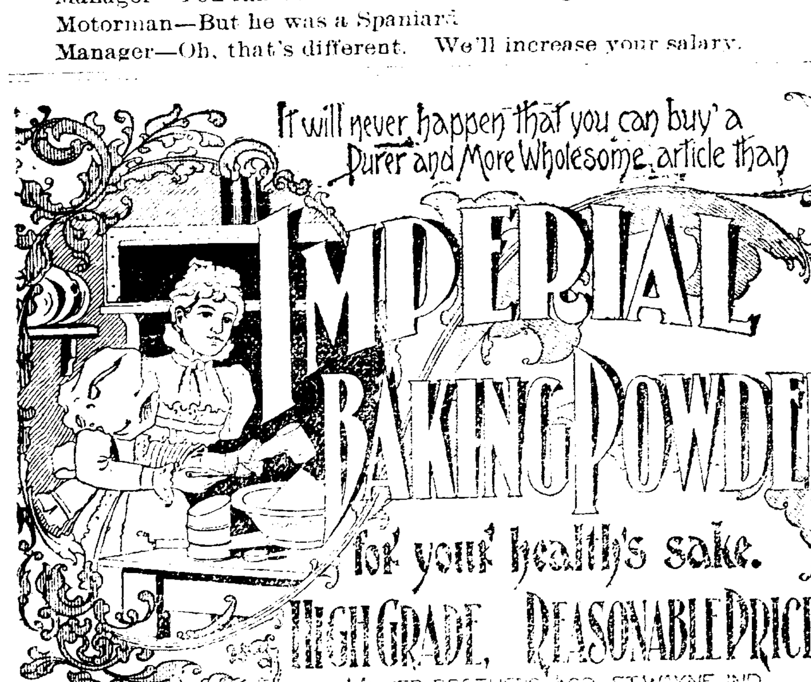


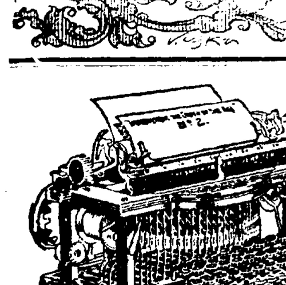
Headquarters For Men's, Boys' and Children's Summer Outfits.

AN UNEXPECTED SURPRISE.



Manager—You ran over a man this morning.
Motorman—But he was a Spaniard.
Manager—Oh, that's different. We'll increase your salary.





The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,
NO. 132 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ENGINEER DEAD.

Eli Garwood Dies After a Long Illness.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention as Gathered by Our Reporter at the Depot and Shop.

Eli Garwood died yesterday at his home in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, after an illness of eighteen months. The deceased was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania, both in term of service and in years. He began as a fireman on the eastern end of the road before it was completed to Crestline and worked there until February 27, 1855, when he was transferred to the western division and promoted to engineer. For several years he ran a freight engine between this city and Crestline and then was given train A, a work train, which he run for thirty years and only quit when his health compelled him to do so. Mr. Garwood leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The sons are also locomotive engineers and are now running engines on the Columbus and Hocking Valley road. They reside in Columbus. The daughter is a teacher in the public schools at Upper Sandusky. The funeral will probably be held tomorrow and a number of the old friends of the deceased from this city will attend.

RELIEF UNION ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Electric Relief union took place last evening at a meeting at 138 Calhoun street with the following result:

Past President—A. Honstock.
President—Louis Freyer.
Corresponding Secretary—E. McLaughlan.
Financier—George Heger.
Treasurer—M. S. Willson.

The report of the treasurer was very gratifying, showing that the finances of the union are in excellent shape. During the past year there was collected in dues $995.05 and disbursed in sick benefits $774.60, leaving a balance on hand of $220.45. Fifty-five persons received benefits, ranging in amounts from $5 to $85. The union now has 250 members and is growing rapidly. It is arranging for its annual excursion, which will be to Robison park July 23. Committees are now being selected.

WILL ENLARGE THE SHOPS.

A Toledo paper says: "Wabash railroad officers say that the management has decided to make the extensive shops at Toledo the largest on the system, devoted exclusively to car and coach construction and repair shops, at which all of the baggage, express, smoking and day coaches, dining and sleeping cars will be built and rebuilt. Last year $100,000 worth of new machinery and buildings were added, and a further appropriation of $150,000 has been ordered for this year. Repair work will be done at Springfield, Ill., and Moberly, Mo., where hitherto there has been some coach construction. The force of employes will be greatly increased.

IS NOW A FARMER.

William Lohrman is now a horny handed tiller of the soil, having purchased and moved upon a fine farm four miles out from Kendallville. Mr. Lohrman was for many years an employe of the Pennsylvania company. His term of service commenced as a laborer in the round house, in which capacity he served four years. Then he fired a freight engine three years, when he was promoted to engineer. He was an excellent engineer and no doubt will make a successful farmer.

General and Local Gossip.

Brakeman C. Bigelow, of the Nickel Plate, is on duty again after a few days' sickness.

William Birely and Henry Dryer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are on the sick list today.

Fred Baade, of the east car shop, has moved his family to a cozy cottage at No. 138 Horace street.

Fred Foss, of the Nickel Plate coal docks, has taken a week's lay off to visit friends in the country.

It is stated that the purchasers of the Elkhart and Western will extend it to South Bend, four miles west of its present terminal.

Harry Shives, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is out in the country today, attending the funeral of his niece.

A journal under the express car in Nickel Plate train No. 2 broke at Valparaiso last night, delaying the train about one hour.

Switchman Harry Fink, wife and children, of 189 Smith street, expect to go to Crestline soon to be the guests of M. J. Becker and family for a few days.

Another large mileage of heavy rails is being distributed on the Panhandle between Columbus and Richmond; 119 carloads were distributed this week.

T. H. Coleman and family have returned from their northern visit and Mr. Coleman has resumed his position on the Grand Rapids and Indiana north local.

The B. of R. T. was most delightfully entertained by Mesdames Wells, Hayes and Patterson, at the home of the latter on Thomas street, Thursday afternoon.

John T. Meriett, caller of engine crews at night for the Nickel Plate, was thrown off his bicycle yesterday and sustained a dislocation of his right wrist. Harry R. Whittles will officiate as caller until Mr. Meriett recovers from his injury.

John G. Storze, a Wabash shopman, went down to Lafayette today to visit friends over Sunday.

Foremen Hugh Hogan, of the Pittsburg machine shop, has returned from Mansfield, where he attended the funeral of the late Miss Carrigan.

The Wabash is preparing to erect a 16x30 shed in the yards, near the carpenter shop, in which to store lumber and other material used in the car repairing department.

Engineer B. Baughman and his family left today for Bloomington, Ill., where they will visit relatives, the gentleman ten days and the balance of the family two months.

While cleaning his bicycle last evening, H. Koorson had one of his fingers badly mangled in the chain gearing. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops, but will be unable to work for a few days.

F. M. Whitaker, the newly appointed freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, began his career by dropping the commercial agents at Pittsburg and Cincinnati as an economical measure.

Peter Weisner has returned from Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged with John Loesch for some months in setting up machinery built by the Kerr Murray works. Mr. Loesch will return home next week.

The weekly output of engines from the Pittsburg shops was not very large this week, there being only three: Nos. 333, 130 and 659. During the week three were taken in for repairs, viz: Nos. 142, 317 and 152.

M. B. Fritz, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged a few days in packing his household goods preparatory to shipping it to this city, where the family will reside in the future.

On the Erie road, in place of the standard pilots for locomotives, which cost from $50 to $100, according to the pattern and workmanship, has been substituted a pilot made of iron pipe, which is fully as effective for freight locomotives, which costs about $6.

The small relative gross earnings on the Pennsylvania railroad for April are explained on the ground that in April, 1897, operating charges on the lines east of Pittsburg were cut $300,000 below those of April, 1896, and, further, rates have been very unsatisfactory for sixty days past.

Geary S. Bates, of the Bowser Oil Tank works, whose misfortune was mentioned in THE SENTINEL a week ago, is still confined to his bed at the home of his parents, 156 Taber street, but there is a slight improvement and the family hope he will soon make more rapid progress towards recovery.

At the meeting of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers tomorrow afternoon, Milton G. Flagle, of the Lake Erie and Western, who represented the division at the meeting of the grand lodge at St. Louis, will make his report. All the members who are in the city and not working at that hour should be present at the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore were calling on old friends in the city today. They are now engaged in farming, having traded their property in the city for a farm four miles north of Roanoke. Mr. Moore says he likes his new business very much. For a number of years he was engine hostler at the Wabash round house.

Captain I. G. Walling, of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania company's police department, and his bride passed through the city last evening, bound westward on a wedding tour. The presence on the train of the couple was discovered by Lieutenant Somers down the road and that gentleman notified Captain Stoll. The latter was at the train to extend congratulations.

O. L. Shoaff, for several years a passenger fireman on the Nickel Plate, has been promoted to engineer and is now doing yard duty at Stony Island. He is a clever young man and THE SENTINEL takes pleasure in noting his rise in his chosen vocation. The vacancy on engine 170 caused by this promotion has been filled by the promotion of Fireman Charles A. Houser from the freight service. This also made a vacancy on engine 105, which was filled by Extra Fireman D. W. Kintz.

M. E. Argo, of Monroeville, was in the city today.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL LINES.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club made a run to New Haven last evening.

Frank Wannemaker, of Hartford City, is in the city on business today.

Mrs. J. R. Medsker has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Dr. A. M. Case.

The sixth "A" grade of the Harmer school is holding a picnic at Swinney park today.

W. F. McLannen and T. L. Hildebrand, of Columbia City, are in the city on business today.

Mrs. Ganzer, of Bloomingdale, reported to the police the loss of a pocketbook containing $11.

Charles Ryan, of Muncie, is in the city visiting relatives and attending the democratic convention.

Dr. M. F. Porter and wife left at 12:35 today for Denver to attend the national convention of the medical associations.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Congregational church.

John Luhrman, a farmer of Marion township, reports to the police that a couple of grain sacks and halters had been lost from his wagon.

There was only one prisoner at police court this morning. He was a train jumper, arrested by railway detectives, and Mayor Scherer gave him an hour to get out of town.

Mrs. Margaret Tribolet, of Bluffton; Mesdames James Cutter and A. Harper, of Paulding, Ohio, and Mrs. E. Zorbaugh, of 510 South Broadway, this city, are today holding their annual reunion at the home of the latter. These ladies are sisters and for many years it has been their custom to hold a reunion.

A Phenomenal Run.

The Van Dyke & Eaton company will close their third weeks' engagement at the Temple theater tonight. Every night without exception the house has been packed to standing room and even selling 1,000 tickets several days in advance. The company leave here tomorrow for a two weeks' engagement at Logansport. Packed houses will greet the Van Dyke & Eaton company should they return to Fort Wayne.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Mining for Pin Money.

To secure some desired information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing five gold dollars to each of thirty persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics:

How have you been affected by coffee drinking?

Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences, (not when pot is first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full fifteen minutes, using two heaping teaspoonsful for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be made and the thirty little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

A Special Program Arranged for Simpson M. E. Church.

Patriotic services will be held at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening, for which an appropriate program has been arranged. Seats will be reserved for the members of the G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion, Sons of Veterans and the ladies' auxiliaries to these societies, to whom a special invitation has been extended. Members of the Sons of Veterans will act as ushers. The program is as follows:

Song—"America"	Choir
Anthem	
Prayer	
Song	Emerson Quartet
Duet	Marguerite and Edward Hurber
Address	Capt. T. C. Blair
Response	Capt. Allan Dougall
Song	Ladies' Quartet
Address—"Our Duty to the Soldiers of '61-'65"	Rev. Johnson
Song	Emerson Quartet

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE TICKET NAMED.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

Branstrattor, 59.

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered and resulted:

Buschman, 73½.
Lordier, 63.
Branstrattor, 46½.

There was no choice and another ballot was ordered.

Buschman, 91½.
Lordier, 64.
Branstrattor, 27½.

The name of Mr. Branstrattor was withdrawn by Delegate E. B. Smith. Mr. Lordier moved the nomination of Mr. Buschman be made unanimous. Carried.

BAKER AND ORFF FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The next work of the convention was to nominate candidates for county commissioner, and Frank Falker moved that inasmuch as there was no opposition to Messrs. S. F. Baker and Ed. Orff, that they be nominated by acclamation. Messrs. Baker and Orff pledged themselves and the motion carried. The convention then adjourned.

NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the new democratic county committee:

First Ward—William Kaough and William Potthoff.
Second Ward—George A. Gale, James Klinger.
Third Ward—J. J. Ryan, Frank Falker.
Fourth Ward—A. L. Bagby, Gust Hobrock.
Fifth Ward—John Thieme, Dan Hutzell.
Sixth Ward—Julius Remus, A. C. Nierman.
Seventh Ward—C. Siebold.
Eighth Ward—M. Harrod, George Herrmann.
Ninth Ward—E. J. Parker, C. J. Fiegel.
Tenth Ward—Otto Bengs, Philip Wyss.
Jackson—Jerry Gronauer.
St. Joe—E. Aumann.
Wayne—H. W. Felts.
Jefferson—Frank Lamont.
Adams—Charles Moeller.
Madison—J. J. Peters
Maumee—George Stenger.
Eel River—W. A. Johnson.
Springfield—Hiram B. Roller.
Washington—A. McDaniel, F. J. DeLagrange.
Monroe—A. S. Robinson.
Adams, Second Precinct—Michael Sheridan
Cedar Creek—Joseph Martin.
Lafayette—James Aiken.
Lake—John Rapp.
Pleasant—H. C. Springer, William Dalman.
Perry—Dr. Greenwell.
Scipio—John Stiner.
Aboite—James Kaough.
New Haven—James A. Crippen.
Marion—William Martin.
Milan—J. W. Brooks.

FORGER ARRESTED.

George P. Haskell Caught in the Act.

Presented a Forged Check at the Hamilton National Bank for $50, But Got No Cash.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Officer Pat Madden arrested a man named G. P. Haskell at the Hamilton bank. The fellow was in the act of presenting a check for $50 bearing the name Haag & Roth, the stone dealers. He has on several occasions attempted to pass forged checks for smaller amounts, but never succeeded. Haskell was in the employ of the firm as a salesman, and some time ago presented an order for a monument, purporting to have been wanted by a lady living in a small town on the Muncie road. The firm paid him a commission on the order, but it was later learned that the order was a forgery. Haskell is in the police station awaiting a preliminary hearing.

LOCAL LINES.

H. W. Le Sage Ten Broek, general agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, of New York, left this morning for Chicago to attend a convention and banquet given by the Chicago staff of general agents of the northwest.

Frank Briner, of Tiffin, Ohio, who brought his wife to this city to have an operation performed at Hope hospital, returned home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Briner is doing nicely and will probably leave the hospital in a few days.

Charles Bales, traveling salesman for Bash & Co., was the victim of a peculiar accident some days ago. He was boxing in a friendly spirit with a friend, and he struck his knuckle against a tooth of his opponent. The wound inflicted was very slight, but blood poisoning set in and the hand and arm are now swollen considerably and Mr. Bales suffers much pain.

THE PATHFINDERS.

They're Simply But Thoroughly Good—Temple All Next Week.

In speaking of his attraction, the Jolly Pathfinders, Business Manager Robinson says: "Nearly every agent nowadays claims for his show superlative excellence, and employs the most intense language to support his statement. Up-to-date features are urged with a persistence that becomes tiresome. One is constantly reminded of the stickyness of a newly-varnished job; and perhaps it will be a relief to the amusement-loving public to receive assurance that the Pathfinders are not the greatest people in the world. There have been other shows just as good; indeed, some exist now. We simply make the claim that the Pathfinders present, at popular prices, comedies fully the equal of any produced by any company regardless of price. And we are willing to let our first night's performance be the arbiter of our fortunes for the week. We've been nineteen years in the business—always as good as the best. And we own our plays—pirate nothing. They're all new here. We have clever comedians, sprightly soubrettes, and twenty capable people who know how to make the most of legitimate farce-comedy programs, and that's all there is to it. So far as specialties are concerned, we can give a continuous show if desired—all new stuff."

The Pathfinders will be at the Temple all next week. Prices 10 cents. Seats now on sale.

WESTMINSTER.

The Fort Wayne Educational Institution Recognized.

Will be Taken in Charge by the Presbyterians of Indiana and Receive Aid From That Church.

Some time ago the state synod of the Presbyterian church took steps looking to the placing of Westminster seminary, the female educational institution in this city, and Coates college, at Terre Haute, under control of the church authorities and Rev. Charles Little, of Wabash, the stated clerk of the synod, has sent out the following official notice of the action taken by that board:

"At the adjourned meeting of synod held at Winona Lake, May 20th, the committee (for particulars see minutes of synod 1897 at page 16) to report on the subject of Coates college and Westminster seminary, recommended that synod endorse Westminster seminary to the board of aid in the sum of $1,000 per annum for five years, and that the same be recommended to the churches of our synod for collections, on condition that the Westminster property and administration be placed in charge of the board of trustees in accordance with the rules of the board, and provided further that the citizens of Fort Wayne raise $12,000 for the benefit of the seminary, before the trustees assume the charge. Synod approved of the recommendation, and elected a board of trusteers, whose names will be found on the paper accompanying this. I write for the purpose of notifying you of your appointment, and I shall ask you promptly to notify Mr. A. E. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, of your action in the matter. Sincerely yours,

"CHARLES LITTLE, S. C.

"Wabash, June 1st, 1898."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Presbytery of Fort Wayne—A. E. Hoffman, E. F. Yarnelle, W. D. Page, C. H. Worden, C. S. Bash, O. B. Fitch, D. W. Moffat, D. D., Fort Wayne; Rev. H. B. Townsend, Elkhart.

Muncie—Rev. John M. Davies, D. D., Rev. Freely Rohrer, Rev. Harry Nyce.

Logansport—Rev. J. B. Fleming, Rev. D. P. Putman, D. D., Rev. H. W. Johnson, D. D.

Indianapolis—Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., Rev. R. V. Hunter, D. D.

Crawfordsville—Rev. John I. Hale, D. D.

Vincennes—Rev. S. N. Willson, H. P. Townley, of Terre Haute.

New Albany—Rev. A. D. Carlile.

White Water—Rev. I. N. Hughes, D. D.

The board of trustees of Fort Wayne will constitute the executive body.

AT ROBISON PARK.

The Addition of an Orchestra to the Theatre Much Appreciated.

The topic of comment among patrons of Robison park during the past week has been the excellence of the new park orchestra which made its first appearance last Sunday. The music of this splendid organization has been largely appreciated and is conceded to be one of the best drawing cards introduced since the park was first opened two years ago. For next week an entirely new company has been engaged headed by that popular German comedian, Pete Baker, who is always a favorite here and who numbers among his personal friends a large number of Fort Wayne people. Others in the company are Hadley & Hart a musical duo, Colton & Darrow a very clever sketch team and Barr & Evans in acrobatic comedy, said to be one of the best acts before the public. This company will make its first appearance on Sunday afternoon and after the performance the Park orchestra will give a regular program concert consisting of the following up-to-date numbers:

PROGRAM.

March—"Nation's Pride" (new) (Dedicated to Rear Admiral Dewey)	W. H. Scouten
Overture—"Orphans"	Offenbach
Trombone Solo—"Tell Me, Adele" Henry H. E. Uhl.	H. Buechell
Medley Selection—"Music Hall Favorites"	M. Witmark
"Lucenda's Serenade"	I. Witmark
Waltz—"Belle of Gotham"	Wallace
March—"On Review"	Silberberg

This program will be repeated after the evening performance and during the week other programs will be rendered after each performance, interspersed with dance music in the big pavilion. A large excursion will come in from Indianapolis on Sunday morning arriving at the L. E. & W. depot at 10:30 and at about the same hour, the first excursion of the season from Findlay will arrive over the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western. Two games of base ball will be played in the afternoon. The attendance at the park is picking up daily as the weather grows warmer and even the rather cool evenings do not deter the patrons of the charming resort from taking in an hour or two's amusement after supper. The boats and bath house are in excellent condition and during the week many thousands of plants and flowers have been set out to add to the natural beauty of the surroundings.

L. A. S. Program.

The following program will be rendered next Tuesday evening by the L. A. S. of Simpson M. E. church at an entertainment and social given at the church for the benefit of the society:

Song—"America"	Audience
Recitation	Mrs. Olinger
Song	Male Quartet
Recitation	Mrs. Wood
Solo	Maud Peckham
Recitation	Mrs. Stouder
Solo	Mrs. Wood
Recitation	Mrs. Franze
Solo	Edith Zook
Duet	Rev. Johnson and Mrs. Wood
Recitation	Mrs. Pound
Song	Male Quartet
Dialogue	Seven Ladies
Song—"Star Spangled Banner"	Audience

Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake will then be served.

INDIANA HAS NO WORD.

State Officials Puzzled Over Second Call for Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4. — Nothing has come from Washington regarding the second call in several days, and the silence is thought to be very significant.

Colonel Wilson, the governor's military secretary, said last night:

"It is the opinion of some military authorities high in power that this silence means that the war department is seriously considering the advisability of receding from its position in having the regiments now in the field recruited to the new army regulation's maximum on account of the terrific objection to the plan that has been raised by the governors of a number of the states.

"The nonappearance of the Indiana officers to recruit the men is taken as strongly corroborative of this theory. It is believed there is now serious doubt whether the regiments will be recruited to the new maximum. If this be true Indiana will then be entitled to more than one regiment under the second call."

The attendance at Robison park is entirely satisfactory to the management, it showing a large gain over the attendance at this season of last year. Memorial day showed a gain of 30 per cent. and the week ending today will show a greatly increased attendance over the corresponding week of 1897. Our citizens are beginning to appreciate the park and it grows in popularity every day.

Mrs. Peter Rice, who has been visiting in the city for a few days, has returned to her home in Decatur.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24 eod1m

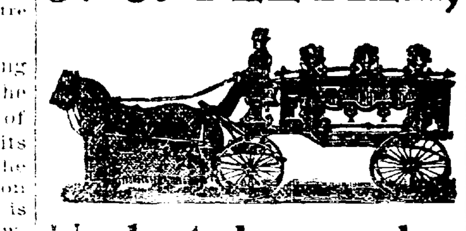
LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

25th Summer, July 1 to Sept 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners, to candidates for admission to the bar, to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction, and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va. m12eod13.

J. C. PELTIER,



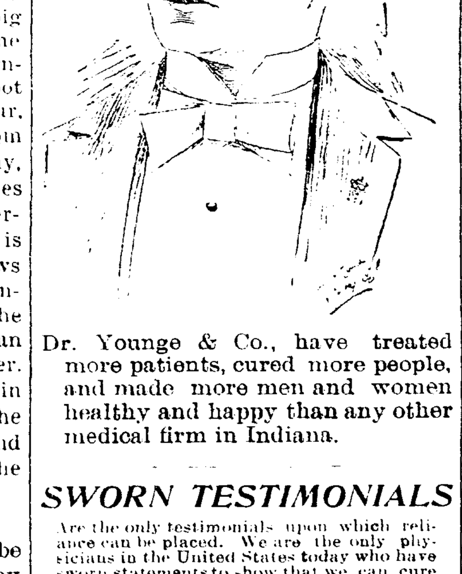
Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



Dr. Younge & Co., have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice, exposure and excesses: Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO.,
10 W. Wayne St.
OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

WANTED.

WANTED—A cook, at 178 West Berry street. 3tf

WANTED—Two men to bale hay at Siebold & Co.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 99 E. Wayne. 26tf

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe. 3tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged woman at the Franklin hotel; good wages paid. Call at 208 Hanna St. 3t2

WANTED—An experienced solicitor for a fraternal insurance company. Apply or address, W. A. S. Parry, 30 & 32 West Columbia St. 3t2

WANTED—To exchange jewelry for a bicycle. Must be high grade and new, or nearly new. Apply at No. 64 East Main street, second floor.

WANTED—A good second hand ladies bicycle. State make and price. Address "G." care Sentinel. 4-2t

WANTED—Agents, $7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED — Pattern Parlors — Freeman's trimmed dress patterns, including the late skirt patterns, for sale. 44 W. Williams street. Cutting school open June 1st. 28eod6t

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19t6-sat-tf

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WAR ASSURES big profits; $100 invested by my "Safe Method in Grain or Stocks" will pay $1,000 within 30 days; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. 4-8

WANTED—Men for light work to travel, salary and expenses; good route, chance for advancement, position permanent; enclose self-addressed envelope for reply. Office 703, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago. 4-2t

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. ma13-1m

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $39 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at 123 W. Jefferson. 2tf

FOR RENT—A seven-room house, No. 318 Maumee ave. Call at Tri-State office. C. A. Wilding. 2t6

FOR RENT—A nice front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Enquire at 170 West Washington street. 4t2

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St. 6tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, also six room house on Greely street. Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room, with or without board; all modern conveniences; convenient for two persons. 29 E. Washington St. 3t2

FOR RENT—Five very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. No children desired. Call at No. 172 Holman street. 4t7

FOR RENT—With board, one large well furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. No. 25 West Lewis street.

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 83 Calhoun St. 3tf

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month. Inquire of W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 27-tf

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 1tf

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $16 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts. 20-tf

FOR RENT—$20 per month, 10-room house, 18 Monroe street; bath room, hot and cold water, good cistern and cellar; everything good and first class. Inquire, Ward's China store, No. 8 W. Columbia. 2t6

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 37 West Berry street, corner Harrison. 2tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A square grand knabe piano; a bargain. Address, S., Sentinel office. 3t4

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or trade, a fine brick residence, centrally located, slate roof, furnace, etc.; three lots with fruit trees. Address, box 6, care Sentinel. 2t4

FOR SALE—Residence of nine rooms, 45 foot frontage, paved street, south side; I must sell at once; terms will suit you; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address "A," carrier 1, city. 19tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 13 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger. 20-tf

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms; three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 36 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Masonic Temple and 109 W. Berry street, a lady's belt. Finder please leave at the Sentinel office. 3t2

LOST—On May 28th, a small muley cow, light red, ears cropped and branded O. K. on left hip; a suitable reward will be paid for its return to S. Bash & Co. 2t3

LOST—A pair of steel rimmed spectacles in case, Thursday, some where between Pittsburg shop and Lewis street. A reward will be paid for returning to 69 West Lewis street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 26 Madison Street.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC! A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 94 Calhoun St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

TONIGHT,

A Musical Farce Comedy.

"A HAPPY PAIR."

Illustrated Songs, Calcium Light Dances, Animated Pictures of Cruiser "Vizcaya" and our battleship "Maine," from Edison's Vitascope.

Van Dyke & Eaton Co.

TEN CENTS

And no extra charge for reserved seats. Now on sale.

The New York Store. Established 1860

THE PRETTIEST THINGS IN STORE.

BELL SHAPED WHITE SKIRTS The most dressy white goods shown—Skirts made up of India Linens, Persian Lawns and other Sheer White Fabrics, with rows of insertion of Lace and Embroidery, some running up and down, some around the skirt. To match these for Waists and Sleeves, are all overs of Embroidery and all overs of alternate rows of Lace and Embroidery all having edges to match.

Prices $7.50 to $18.00 each.

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK HOSIERY Three lines topping over anything shown elsewhere. Fast black warranted at 10c a pair. Child's Black Ribbed Stockings, seamless, high spliced heels and toe—great stocking for tough wear..............

At 15c a Pair--Child's Black Stockings, double knee, high spliced heels, double toe, seamless.

At 15c a Pair--Boys' School Stockings, heavy fast black, double strengthened at all points.

MACHINE NEEDLES At 5c a paper. All makes of prominent machine needles. The best needles made. These will be found at notion department.

WITCH-KLOTH--Special Sale—now 10c, reduced from 15c. The only perfect glass and silver cleaner—does it's work easily.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

--Successors to--

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

WE

Now have open for inspection our large, complete line of straw, crash and linen Hats. Prices from 50c, 75c, $1.00 and upwards. Also in Children's at 15c to $1.50.

See our stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags and steamers. Remember we have the LARGEST, NEWEST and BEST line in the city for the least money.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing it With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
32 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

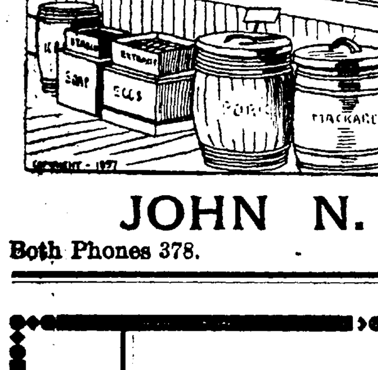
FOR RENT.
House at 18 McClellan street, eight rooms. House No. 40 Killea street, on monthly payments; a bargain. Apply to 37 Douglas avenue.

Golden Rio--Your money's worth. 28eodtf

LOANS TO
Salaried People.
(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

A BIG BARGAIN.
A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on
LOUIS F. CURDES,
8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meats money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. - - - 40-44 W. Berry Street

For Ten Days

We offer your choice of twenty styles of fine imported Cheviot Suitings. Regular $30 and $35 valnes for

$25.00.

The workmanship and trimmings of the very highest order and a perfect fitting, stylish suit of clothes guaranteed.

...New Pantings...

We have just received some special new things in fine Pantings, exclusive styles and rich colorings which we are able to make at $7, $8 and $10, Step in and look them over.

I. Mautner & Co.,

Popular Tailors.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - No. 173.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - No. 650.

The Weather.

CHICAGO, June 4.—For Indiana: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with probably showers and cooler in western portions. Variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. Mary Whery has gone to Denver, Col.

Miss Bonnewitz, of Van Wert, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. T. Clark and daughter are visiting Mrs. Ward in Detroit.

Mrs. Tom Bell, of Bellevue, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Fred Winte, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Melete Numbers, of Austin, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Beers.

Miss Laura Fee is the hostess for the regular meeting of the B. E. S. club this afternoon.

Mrs. M. Walker, of No. 133 Horace street, is convalescing after quite a severe illness.

Larry Donovan, who is attending Vincennes university, is at home for a few days' vacation.

Fred Drake, of the Fort Wayne postoffice, is very ill at his apartments at the Randall hotel.

Miss Della Craig, of No. 141 Horace street, is the guest of relatives in Ohio for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Myers, of Garrett, are guests of friends in the city.

Rev. Bilderman, of Kendallville, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gross.

Mrs. T. Hathaway, nee Miss Lottie Lowry, of New Haven, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Laura Northrop, of Kansas City, will arrive in the city next week to be the guest of Miss Myrtle Long.

Edward Toomey and niece, Miss Mary Whelton, of Terre Haute, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bresnahan.

Albert Olinger, of Garrett, who was the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of this city, has returned home.

Miss Blanche Olinger has returned to her home near Garrett, after a three weeks' stay with relatives in Fort Wayne.

Capt. John B. McGuire has moved his recruiting office from 113 Calhoun street to the office of Harry W. Dickman in the Arcade building.

Miss Stella Mossman entertained a party of young ladies at a picnic at Robison park last evening in compliment to her guest, Miss Cora Hopkins.

A patriotic entertainment was given by the W. C. T. U. last evening at Westminster seminary. After the program light refreshments were served.

Mrs. George Brown and daughter, of Lafayette, are in the city, called here by the death of Mrs. A. J. Read. Mrs. S. J. Hollock, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Read's, is also in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cox, of 144 Horace street, have returned home after a pleasant visit at Warsaw, bringing with them their daughter Iris, who will remain here for a visit of a few weeks.

Misses Clara Hilgeman and Nora Wilsey will give a basket picnic to a number of their friends at Swinney park tomorrow. They have selected Mike Lordier to guard the baskets during the day.

Mrs. S. C. Truesdale leaves the first of next week for Nebraska City, Neb., to attend the commencement exercises of a school for the blind, from which her daughter, Allie Vashti, will graduate.

At the meeting of the board of control of the Fort Wayne School of Art last evening, Mrs. E. T. Williams was elected a member of the board. Mrs. A. S. Lauferty resigned.

J. D. White and family, of No. 30 Lillie street, will leave next week on a concert tour for the summer months. A host of friends wish them unbounded success, knowing of their talent as musicians.

Strawberries From Bourbon, Ind.

We received at 1 o'clock this afternoon large shipment home-grown berries, extra nice, 8c quart.
Ripe Cherries, 8c quart.
Ripe Pine Apples, 16c.
Fresh Wax Beans, 5c quart.
New Red Beets, 3c bunch.
New Cabbage, 2½c lb.
Large New Potatoes, 40c peck.
Louisiana Onions, 40c peck.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Reduction on Cheese.

Best Ohio Cream Cheese, 9c lb.
Best Wisconsin Limberg Cheese, 10c lb.
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 10c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000 Inquire or write to
W. E. CLAPHAM, Pres.,
27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Golden Rio is the best coffee for the money sold. Try It. 28eodtf

THE TICKET NAMED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

win and only a general desire to get a friend on the ticket which was to carry through the next county officers of old Allen.

It was past 11 o'clock when the delegates began to thin out, and hie themselves away in the different hotels and lodging houses of the city. Sheriff Melching opened up the doors of the county jail, and all delegates and their friends who were desirous of doing so were permitted to enjoy some of the good things which he had spread for them, even to a night's sleep in the confines of the bastile. There were a few candidates and a few delegates who did not see sleep, but these were those who were interested in fighting for a chance which was hopeless.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

It was 11 o'clock when Chairman William Kaough called the convention to order, and Secretary H. C. Rockhill read the call for the convention. The rink was comfortably well filled, and all delegates were present.

The several townships reported their new committeemen to the convention, and the convention proceeded to organize. Sylvester McMahon presented the name of Hon. R. C. Bell for chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

Senator Bell thanked the convention for the honor, stating it was always a pleasure to meet with the democrats of old Allen. He asked for the consideration of the delegates and asked their assistance in carrying on the important deliberations of the convention. Never were the democrats better organized and never more hopeful of success. He hoped that the convention would reaffirm the principles of the last campaign and that the life of the gallant leader, Wm. J. Bryan, who was about to enter a fiercer combat, might be saved for another campaign.

The senator spoke of the war now existing with Spain and paid a glowing tribute to Old Glory and the soldiers who were fighting to protect it. He hoped that the war would soon end. He trusted in the God of All to have it end justly. Mr. Bell was heartily cheered at the end.

On motion of Delegate E. B. Smith, of the Fourth ward, Henry C. Berghoff was chosen secretary by acclamation, and the editors of Allen county democratic papers were made assistants.

Delegate Smith moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions and the motion carried.

Chairman Bell deferred the appointment of the committee and Secretary Berghoff read the order of nominations to be made for the convention.

A communication from Judge Robert Lowry was read withdrawing from the race for superior judge.

John B Wyss moved that the votes of the wards and townships be cast alternately, one ward and two townships. Ruled out of order.

Chairman Bell suggested the selection of several vice presidents and Judge O'Rourke, Hon. S. M. Hench and Mayor Scherer were chosen.

Delegate E. B. Smith moved that all the candidates pledge themselves to employ only voters. Carried unanimously.

KELL FOR SENATOR.

Nominations were called for senator. Delegate John Dalman named George V. Kell and Fred Lemper named George Jaap. The candidates pledged themselves. Kell received 118, Jaap 65. Mr. Kell was declared the nominee.

Before making announcement of vote Chairman Bell appointed the following committee on resolutions: Judge Edward O'Rourke, Hon. W. G. Colerick, Albert Brooks, G. R. Hench and John Mitchell.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

The names of George B. Lawrence, H. I. Smith, Robert B. Shirley, G. W. Loutitt, John Bieghler and Charles A. Hays were presented, three of whom were to be chosen. The candidates pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Shirley, 42½.
Lawrence, 33½.
Smith, 54½.
Loutitt, 35½.
Beighler, 15.
Hays, 2.

No choice and another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Shirley, 92.
Lawrence, 28.
Smith, 47½.
Loutit, 15.
Beighler, ½.
Hays, 0.

Shirley was declared nominated and another ballot was ordered.

The third ballot resulted:

Smith, 66½.
Lawrence, 47.
Loutitt, 66.
Bieghler, 3½.

There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Smith, 58½.
Loutitt, 96.
Lawrence, 28.
Bieghler, ½.

Loutitt having received a majority of votes was declared nominated and a ballot was ordered for a third nominee, which resulted as follows:

Smith, 45.
Lawrence, 126.
Bieghler 12.

During the progress of the vote, and when the Fourth ward was reached, Delegate E. B. Smith withdrew the name of H. I. Smith. Mr. Lawrence was declared the nominee.

JUDGE DAWSON RENOMINATED.

Nominations for judge were in order and Delegate Falker nominated Hon. C. M. Dawson, Delegate Hobrock nominated Hon. T. E. Ellison and Delegate Harrod named P. W. Schaden. Mr. Ellison withdrew and Mr. Schaden did the same, moving that Judge Dawson's nomination be made by acclammation. There were many seconds, and the motion carried with a whirl. Judge Dawson thanked the convention.

EMRICK FOR PROSECUTOR.

Nominations for prosecuting attorney were called for, and the names of E. V. Emrick and John H. Aiken were presented. Mr. Emrick was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

Emrick, 130.
Aiken, 53.

Mr. Aiken moved the nomination of Mr. Emrick be made by acclamation. The motion carried and the vote was not annonced.

BELOT NOMINEE FOR CLERK.

The names of Frank Belot, C. F. Muhler, John B. Monning and L. S. Null were announced for clerk and, after the candidates had pledged themselves to support the nominees and employ only voters in the office, a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Belot, 88.
Monning, 27½.
Muhler, 33.
Null, 34¼.

There being no choice, a second ballot was ordered. Mr. Monning withdrew in favor of Mr. Belot before the ballot was taken. During the call of the roll Mr. Muhler withdrew his name. Mr. Belot was nominated by the following vote:

Belot, 150½.
Null, 32½.

Mr. Belot was declared the nominee.

WILLIAM MEYER NOMINATED.

Delegate Frank Falker placed the name of William Meyer before the convention. There was a tremendous demonstration when Mr. Meyer came forward to pledge himself. Mr. L. J. Bobilya's name had also been placed before the convention. He came foreward, pledged himself to support the nominees of the convention, withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Meyer be nominated by acclamation. Amid cries of "Play ball," "A good slide," etc., the motion carried and Mr. Meyer was declared the nominee.

EASY FOR ROHAN.

The names of Captain J. H. Rohan, A. R. Schnitker and Adolph Schulte were named as candidates for treasurer. During the progress of the ballot Adolph Schulte withdrew his name. The vote was announced as follows:

Rohan, 116
Schnitker, 53.
Schulte, 10.
Scott, 4.

Captain Rohan was declared the nominee and delegates and hundreds of friends passed forward to congratulate him.

GILLETT FOR RECORDER.

The names of Charles W. Scherer, Charles M. Gillett, Jacob Graham, James A. Noonan and Frederick Fry were presented for recorder. The ballot resulted:

Scherer, 57½.
Gillett, 53½.
Graham, 17½.
Noonan, 37½.
Fry, 23.

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Gillette, 81½.
Noonan, 46.
Scherer, 41½.
Fry, 10.
Graham, 4.

Before another ballot was ordered the names of Messrs. Scherer, Graham and Fry were withdrawn. The ballot had commenced when Mr. Noonan withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Gillett's nomination be made by acclamation. The motion carried.

MELCHING AGAIN CHOSEN.

Delegate Falker named A. E. Melching for sheriff and he was nominated by acclamation.

BARNETT FOR CORONER.

The names of Dr. J. H. Kappel, Dr. W. W. Barnett, Dr. McComb, Dr. M. Harrod, Dr. Kaufman and Dr. Henry Ranke were presented as candidates for coroner. Dr. Harrod withdrew his name. Delegate Patrick Ryan, an old soldier, seconded the nomination of Dr. W. W. Barnett. Before a ballot was taken for coroner, Chairman Bell announced to the convention that he had a communication to read. It proved to be from the Fort Wayne soldiers now in the south ready to fight in behalf of their country and was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH IND. VOL.,
CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
Monday, May 30, 1898.

"To the Democratic County Convention of Allen County, Indiana.

"We, the undersigned officers and men of said regiment, residing in Allen county, Indiana, without regard to political affiliations, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the ticket you are about to nominate at this convention should contain the name of at least one soldier in the present war. So far as we know the only one mentioned at this convention is Dr. W. W. Barnett, who is a candidate for the office of coroner.

"For many years it has been customary to name soldiers of the civil war upon your ticket, and we believe that we are entitled at this time to some consideration.

"Dr. Barnett, regardless of his practice and opportunity for nomination, offered his services for the defense of the flag which was once before so ably defended on this field. He is now so engrossed by the duties of his position attending to the health of several men who are very sick, and his regiment being ordered immediately to proceed to Tampa, Florida, that it is out of the question for him to return home before the convention is held. We do not believe that this will interfere with his election but on the whole it will inspire the people of Allen county to name him upon your ticket. This we have no doubt will add to the strength of the ticket and promote patriotism in the county of Allen. We shall earnestly hope to hear of his nomination."

The foregoing was signed by the following commissioned officers: Capt. C. E. Reese, Capt. O. C. Meyer, Lieut. J. B. Fonner, Lieut. W. S. McLeod, Lieut. W. W. Kerr and sixty-one soldiers of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

Accompanying the letter from the members of company B, was another letter which Dr. Barnett addressed to the convention, in which he pledged his support to the nominees. The reading of both communications was received with great applause.

The first ballot resulted:

McComb, 44.
Kappel, 44.
Barnett, 79.
Kaufman, 12.
Ranke, 4.

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered. The result was as follows:

Barnett, 107.
McComb, 57.
Kappel, 19.

Dr. Barnett was declared the nominee for coroner.

Judge O'Rourke at this time presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which is as follows:

"To the Democratic Convention of Allen County:

"Your committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

"Resolved, That the democratic convention of Allen county reaffirm the principles declared in the democratic national platform of 1896. That we have abiding confidence in our illustrious leader and champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan; that he has shown himself on all occasion to be a patriot, a friend of the people and a strong supporter of the nation in time of peace and in time of war; that he has proved to the people that he is ready at all times and in every emergency to respond to the call of duty and country, and to do whatever may be within his power to advance the cause of his country, the cause of the people, and to ameliorate the condition of humanity everywhere.

"Resolved, That we endorse the report of the United States senate committee which sets forth that no more United States bonds be issued, that the silver seiniorage now in the treasury be immediately coined, and if a deficiency should exist, that the legal tender notes should be issued to meet such a deficiency, and to pay all legal and just demands of the government.

"Resolved, That we endorse the course of Hon. Daniel Turpie, our senator, for his strong and brilliant advocacy of the principles so dear to the people of this state and to the people of the whole country. Indiana may well feel proud to be represented in that great body by such an able and fearless champion of the cause of liberty and humanity.

"Resolved, That we fully endorse the acts of our representative in congress, Hon. James M. Robinson, for his devotion to duty and painstaking labor to serve the people of his district. That he is entitled to the confidence of the people whom he represents so well.

"Resolved, That we endorse the action of our county commissioners in the administration of the affairs of the county and especially in relation to the building of a court house. It had long become evident to every thoughtful person that the old court house had become unfit for the uses and purposes of such a structure; that the records were, owing to the condition of the building, unsafe, that the growth of our city, the increase in population and business of the county demanded that Allen county should have a new court house. The records of our county, of inestimable value, required that every precaution should be taken to guard and protect them from destruction and that the titles to the farms of the county and real estate of our city should be put beyond all possible impairment and thus save the people from costs and expensive litigation which would necessarily be incurred in case of their destruction from any cause in the re-establishment of titles. From the manner in which the new court house is now being built, the substantial nature and beauty of the edifice proposed, a great change has come over the minds of the people as to the wisdom of the the undertaking and when it shall be completed all will rejoice in beholding that which will be of incalculable benefit to the people of our county and a credit to the initiators of the movement and a monument of lasting durability and beauty to our city.

Resolved, That we believe that the best way to secure a continuance of power in the hands of the democratic party is that every officer elected, when he enters upon the discharge of his duty is to serve the people without distinction of party, faithfully and well, administer the affairs of his office in a safe an economical way—so that not an unlawful charge shall be made nor a cent unjustly extorted from the people.

"E O'ROURKE,
"W. G. COLERICK,
"G. R. HENCH,
"JOHN MITCHELL."

Above resolutions were unanimously adopted on motion of Judge O'Rourke.

BUSCHMAN FOR SURVEYOR.

The names of Frank J. Lordier, John A. Buschman and Charles Branstrattor were placed before the convention for surveyor. The ballot resulted:

Buschman, 67.
Lordier, 59.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

Chief

Is the name of the new ten-cent cigar just placed on the market by the enterprising firm of Kasten & Kohlmeyer. The fact that they are both old cigarmakers is a guarantee that nothing but the best stock obtainable is used in the manufacture of this brand of cigars.

Why wait longer on your paper hanger, when you can get the work done promptly and done right at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Drink Golden Rio Coffee. 28eodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 14-tf

Now is the Time

To have your cistern cleaned with water in, or will take all water out. All work guaranteed. Allen County Cistern Cleaning Co., 141 Francis street. Home phone 636, main. 3t2

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

The butcher shop of Charles W. Weller, 92 West Jefferson street, has been purchased by Carl Tigges, who will continue the business and keep on hand at all times the choicest meats in the market. 3t2

For Sale.

Just received, another car load of choice Michigan potatoes. Nice large white stock. Wholesale and retail.
18-tf A. KALBACHER.

Have you tried it? Golden Rio. 28eodtf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.
HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Strong, rich, fragrant--- Golden Rio. 28eodtf

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio Package Coffee. 28eodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Get a pound of that delicious sliced Boiled Ham, Dried Beef or Premium Bacon, at Mensch's, 23 W. Columbia St. 2tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio and take no other. 28eodtf

Robison Park

"THE POPULAR RESORT."

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
SUNDAY, JUNE 5th.

THEATRE!
600 FREE SEATS.
—NEW COMPANY.—
PETE BAKER
German Comedian.
Hadley & Hart.
Barr & Evans, and
Colton and Darrow.

Concert

Afternoon and Evening

Park Orchestra.
Direction A. P. Whitney.

BASE BALL.
Standards vs. Blues.
Shamrocks vs. Keystones.
First game called at 1:30 p. m.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing and many other attractions.

Money to Loan!
EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.
Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 8 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

EBERSOLE PIANO!
Strictly High-Grade.
Frank B. Long,
Sole Representative,
34 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.
THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.
[illegible] PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 485. Office open evenings

"A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS"

upon some stoves and ranges, but a pot boils very soon on a Stewart high-grade range. For roasting, boiling, baking or stewing, you can regulate the heat to a degree of nicety that you can count on every time. As bakers they are perfect. Our stock of ranges, gas and gasoline stoves and oil heaters are the best that can be procured.

Ranney Refrigerators

Excel all others. Call and examine them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Investigate This.

Neither blown in the bottle, nor burned in the back, but firmly cast in the composit. Bell metal steel plate is the guarantee for the

SMITH & NIXON UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

If you want the best call and verify our statements, and see the largest line of high-grade Pianos ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Frank B. Long,

34 E. Berry St.

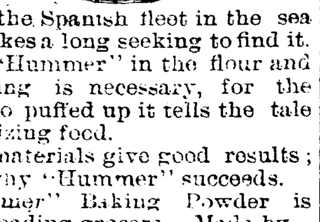
$25.00 BICYCLE.
MEYER CYCLE CO.,
38 Harrison Street
Bicycles, Sundries and Repairing.
BICYCLES—$23.50 and Upward.
Call and see us. Open every evening.

ONLY A FAUCET.

It's only a faucet in the kitchen sink, but it should be properly attended to. You would'nt employ a horse doctor just because it was only your little finger you had to have cut off. What's worth doing at all should be done right, and that is the only way we do our work.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER
Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

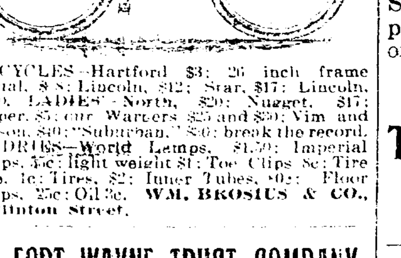
HIDE AND SEEK.



Hide the Spanish fleet in the sea and it takes a long seeking to find it. Hide "Hummer" in the flour and no seeking is necessary, for the flour is so puffed up it tells the tale in appetizing food.

Food materials give good results; that is why "Hummer" succeeds. "Hummer" Baking Powder is sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.



BICYCLES—Hartford $3; 26 inch frame Special, $8; Lincoln, $12; Star, $17; Lincoln, $14.50, LADIES'-North, $20; Nugget, $17; Clipper, $5; our Warrens $25 and $30; Vim and Manson, $30; "Suburban," $40; break the record. SUNDRIES—World Lamps, $1.50; Imperial Lamps, 35c; light weight $1; Toe Clips 8c; Tire Tape, 1c; Tires, $2; Inner Tubes, 50c; Floor Pumps, 25c; Oil 3c. WM. BROSIUS & CO., 31 Clinton Street.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.
Pays interest on time deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

CINCINNATI

And Return

VIA

C. R. & I.

Sunday, June 5.

ROUND TRIP

$1.50.

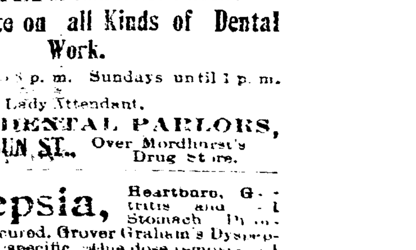
TEETH THAT FIT.

We guarantee for 10 years every plate that we make. Material used in the construction of plates made in our laboratory are selected from the Best stock in the World.

NO CHARGE FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION WHEN TEETH ARE ORDERED.

PRICES:

Gold Plate, 24k fine	$45.00
Gold Plate, 22k fine	40.00
Gold Plate, 20k fine	35.00
Aluminium Plate	15.00
Set of Teeth	5.00
Best Teeth (S. S. White)	7.00
Ebony Block with English Pink Gums	7.00
Zylonite Plates	15.00



Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely Without Pain or Bad After Effects.

Lowest Price on all Kinds of Dental Work.

Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays until 1 p. m.
Lady Attendant.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhorst's Drug Store.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.
XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
Golden Rio, package, 13c lb.
High-grade 15c lb.
Best Lard 8c lb.
Soda Fountain complete $75.00.
S. CANZER.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and Stomach [illegible] ders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical [illegible]

A. C. COCKE, Druggist.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.
KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.
Abstract of Titles.
Mortgage Loans.

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance on monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter.
N. E. cor. Oliver and Emily St

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

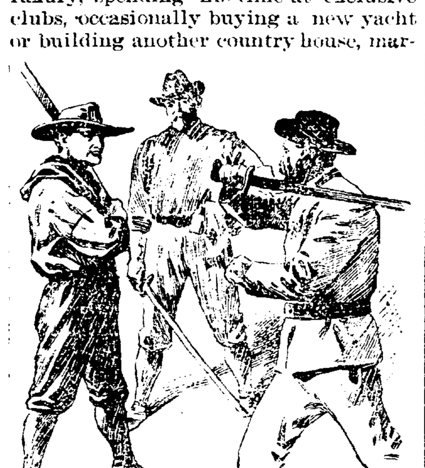
FIGHTING MILLIONAIRES.

Men With Big Fortunes Who Have Joined the Volunteers.

TWO ASTORS WHO ARE SOLDIERS.

Rich Clubmen, Society Leaders, College Boys and Fashionable Sports Whose Patriotism Is Greater Than Their Love of Ease and Luxury.

One of the interesting developments of the Yanko-Spanko war is the appearance of the fighting millionaire. We had come to consider that the man with many dollars ceased to be a useful citizen the moment his fortune touched seven figures. He was expected to do nothing more than to live in the utmost luxury, spending his time at exclusive clubs, occasionally buying a new yacht or building another country house, marrying in the end an American heiress with a fortune as big as his or possibly wedding a foreign duchess.



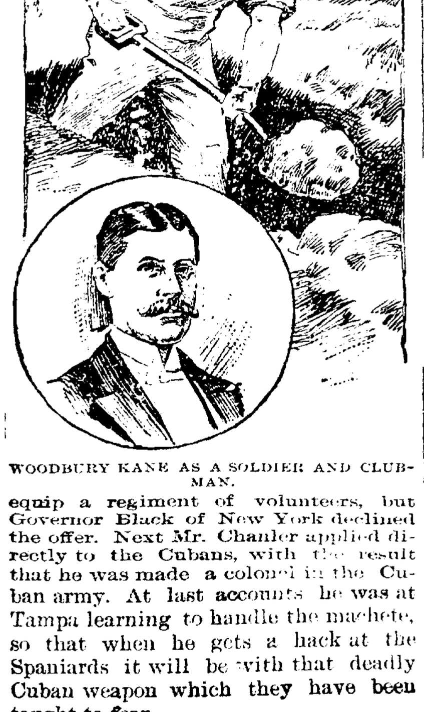
WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER AT MACHETE PRACTICE.

No one ever suspected that the American millionaire possessed any such democratic sentiment as patriotism. But it seems he does. He has come to the front just like any other citizen, and in spite of his millions has offered his personal services to the nation. He stands ready not merely to spend his dollars, mind you, but to shed his blood and perhaps lose his life. Of course in spite of his millions he values his life no more highly than does the penniless patriot who joins the ranks and takes the same chances, but it is rather hard for us, who can imagine the fun it would be to be a live millionaire, to think of the sacrifice as a light one.

Not all the men of millions have enlisted of course, but there are at least 20 men in the volunteer army today who are among the millionaire class. Some of them are sons of rich men and are either just out of college or have left the campus for the camp. Some are prominent clubmen, society leaders and financiers. Some are in the ranks and some have commissions. All have left the luxuries and comforts which custom has made necessities for them and have gone to the front.

One of the most conspicuous of these fighting millionaires, because he is the richest, is John Jacob Astor. His is the biggest fortune in the United States, and he could alone arm and equip an army big enough to drive the Spanish out of Cuba from his own resources. But he is willing to let the rest of the people do their share while he takes the somewhat subordinate position of inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His duties will probably be to act as a sort of supervising financier for the army, see that Uncle Sam is not cheated by contractors and that the disbursements of money are made without leakage or waste. The $250 a month which he will receive as pay will perhaps be enough to pay the wages of his valet.

Another member of the same family who is also fighting for Cuba is William Astor Chanler. This young man has been hunting for excitement and trouble ever since he came of age and inherited a round million. He has spent years exploring the wilds of Africa, he has shot tigers and elephants, and, other methods failing, has joined Tammany Hall and gone into New York politics. Some time ago he raised and offered to equip a regiment of volunteers, but Governor Black of New York declined the offer. Next Mr. Chanler applied directly to the Cubans, with the result that he was made a colonel in the Cuban army. At last accounts he was at Tampa learning to handle the machete, so that when he gets a hack at the Spaniards it will be with that deadly Cuban weapon which they have been taught to fear.



WOODBURY KANE AS A SOLDIER AND CLUBMAN.

Theodore Roosevelt, who threw up a soft berth in Washington to organize his regiment of rough riders, is not quite a millionaire, but his fortune is fully $500,000, and he will probably double it as soon as the war is over and he finds time. He has men in his command, though, who are worth more than $1,000,000. Some of them are men who have been most frequently seen in the club windows on Fifth avenue or the ranks of society's dress parade at Newport and Bar Harbor.

Three of these who recently joined Colonel Ted's rough riders in Texas are Woodbury Kane, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth. Each of these took his own servant as far as the camp. Both Woodbury Kane and his brother, Nicholson Kane, are worth in the neighborhood of $250,000. Nicholson Kane, who is an Annapolis man, is now seeing service on the St. Paul as special aid to Captain Sigsbee. Another brother, Colonel Delancey Kane, a graduate of West Point, will also offer his services to the government.

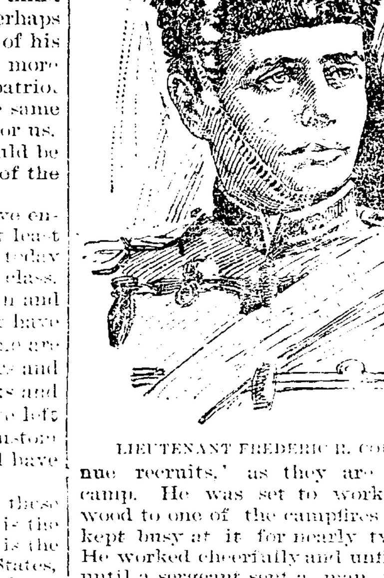
Woodbury Kane is a noted polo player, and also made a reputation for himself on the football field at Harvard. Young Wadsworth is a scion of the wealthy Geneseo family of that name. He is a great rider, "Reggy" Ronalds is a son of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, who lives in London. As a football player he was held in high esteem at Yale.

Then there is William Tiffany, a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont and a grandnephew of Commodore Perry. And there are others in this gallant troop of rough riders who are equally well known. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a fighter from way back. His career in New York is too well known to require more than a passing mention. His operations have heretofore been confined to impudent waiters, unreasonable policemen and the like. But now his belligerency is about to take on a new form, and if he can only be brought to imagine that the Spanish army is composed of Tenderloin policemen and waiters he can be depended upon to do fearful execution.

These young men appear to have the material in them for good soldiers. A recent dispatch from San Antonio says:

"Woodbury Kane was detailed with five Oklahoma men to dig a ditch in front of the officers' tents. The westerners considerately gave Kane the easiest part of the work, which was to shovel away the dirt as the ground was broken. Kane swung his shovel with vigor. He had on a rough tweed suit and a blue flannel shirt.

"Craig Wadsworth had about the hardest work of any of the 'Fifth avenue recruits,' as they are called in camp. He was set to work carrying wood to one of the campfires and was kept busy at it for nearly two hours. He worked cheerfully and unflinchingly until a sergeant sent a man to relieve him."



LIEUTENANT FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Since then Kane and some of the other New Yorkers have been given commissions.

Another rich young New Yorker who has quietly enlisted is Rufus Hatch, whose father, the late Rufus Hatch, was a partner in many big deals with Jay Gould, Russell Sage and many other Wall street magnates. He has become an orderly in the Michigan militia. While in Detroit he drifted carelessly into war headquarters and announced his intention of doing something for his country. Orderly Hatch is a graduate of Columbia college.

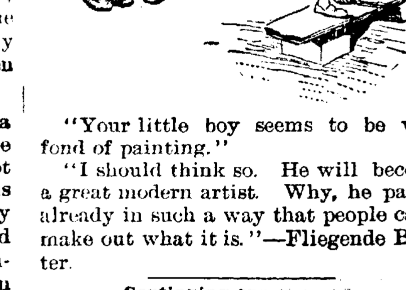
Lyulph-Stanley Ogilvy has enlisted as a private in Company D, First regiment of Colorado. Perhaps you don't know who Lyulph-Stanley Ogilvy is. Well, if you look up Burke's "Peerage" you will find two columns about the valorous deeds of his illustrious family.

In some of the separate companies of the larger cities there are many wealthy young men. Philadelphia's "city troop" is an example. Edward Browning, famous as a whip and clubman, is first lieutenant of the city troop, and it requires seven figures to count in dollars the value of his possessions. First Sergeant J. Willis Martin is regarded as one of the wealthiest members of the troop. He is a son-in-law of the late J. Sergeant Price, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer. Captain Barclay Warburton is a son-in-law of John Wanamaker.

New York's famous Troop A, which recently went to the front, is another organization composed of rich young men. One of the lieutenants is Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., son of the well known lawyer of that name. Corporal F. C. Huntington and Sergeants A. B. Maclay, William C. Cammon, J. S. Frelinghuysen and Stone Phelps are all scions of wealthy Knickerbocker families, but they are just as anxious to risk their necks in a muss with the Spaniards as the most obscure of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

An Artist.



"Your little boy seems to be very fond of painting."

"I should think so. He will become a great modern artist. Why, he paints already in such a way that people can't make out what it is."—Fliegende Blatter.

Continuing the [illegible]

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they don't know enough to quit when they are ahead of the game.

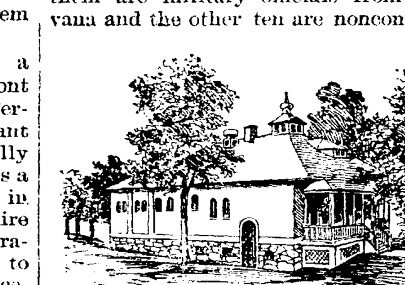
She—I know it. I ought to have quit when I got your engagement ring, but I went ahead and married you.—Chicago News.

OUR WAR PRISONERS.

HOW WE TREAT THE SPANIARDS AT FORT M'PHERSON.

We Don't Put Them In Underground Dungeons and Feed Them on Bread and Water; but Keep Them In a Light, Airy Prison on Soldiers' Fare.

Early in the present war we have had a chance to show that we can be humane even when fighting. The opportunity came when we took our first prisoners of war. There are 20 of them, and they were all captured on the Spanish mail steamer Argonauta. Half of them are military officials from Havana and the other ten are noncommissioned officers and privates from the same place. You see the privates are in the minority, a characteristic feature about almost any body of Spanish soldiery.



UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT M'PHERSON.

These men were sent out on some sort of a secret expedition by Blanco, so that they are real prisoners of war, captured while bearing arms and engaged in active hostility against this country. The crews of the many merchant vessels which have been taken as prizes are not considered prisoners of war at all and are at liberty to go where they will or can. As it happens most of them are tied up in Key West, but solely through their inability to pay for a passage home.

Among our first Spanish prisoners, strangely enough, was a brother-in-law of the much hated Weyler. Although all the officers claim to be members of distinguished Spanish families Colonel Cortejo was the haughtiest and most pompous of the lot.

For many years he has been judge advocate of the principal courts martial in Havana. It is charged that in that capacity he has been merciless, rigid and tyrannical. He is a close adherent of the Weyler military policy, and although a warm personal friend of Blanco he has been a leader since the withdrawal of Weyler of the oppressive concentration policy inaugurated by that captain general.

Yet Colonel Cortejo has not been boiled in oil. In fact, he has lately been exchanged. Many an American citizen can tell tales of Spanish cruelty to their prisoners, for even before we went to war with the dons Blanco and Weyler had an unpleasant habit of occasionally seizing an American, shutting him up in some underground dungeon of Morro and keeping him there until a demand for his release was made by the American consul.

To keep a prisoner in one of those damp, filthy cells three months is to make him a physical wreck, fit only to end his days in a hospital. To keep him there six months is to sign his death warrant. Yet that is the kind of a prison the Spanish use for civilians who are merely suspected of giving aid to the insurgents.

The United States military prison at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, is a far different place from Morro Castle. There are no underground dungeons. The cells are all above ground, and they are good sized, airy rooms into which the sun shines and the breezes blow. The prison is a low, one story structure whose tiled roof is shaded by trees.

Neither do we feed our prisoners of war on bread and water, which is said to be the customary bill of fare in Morro Castle. The prisoners eat the same food as that served at the regular soldiers' mess, and that is good enough for anybody, for soldiers in a permanent camp are well fed.

So accustomed are the Spaniards to their own peculiar methods of treating prisoners that they had at first anticipated a hard time, and it was a week or more before they realized that we don't do things in their way. But still they were suspicious, and when the post barber was assigned to operate upon them they were nearly scared to death. Probably they imagined each one in turn was going to have his throat cut.

SPANISH PRISONERS AT FORT M'PHERSON.

Very soon we may have a lot more Spanish prisoners, and they will undoubtedly be treated with just as much humanity. It is to be hoped, however, that the Spaniards may not have an opportunity of showing how they treat American prisoners of war. We had rather not know. We can guess, and that is enough for us.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

A Point In Favor.

First Vegetarian—Do you think the Vegetarian society will select Chicago as the place for holding their next convention?

Second Vegetarian—I think there will be some objection to Chicago because it is a great pork center.

First Vegetarian—Ah, but it is also a great grain center.—Up to Date.

Hope For Him.

"Ha!" exclaimed the murderer. "Good news at last!"

"What?" demanded the jailer.

With hand that trembled with excitement the prisoner pointed to a war item to the effect that the price of manilla rope was rapidly advancing.

"Hurrah for Dewey!" he cried.—Chicago Post.

CABLES IN WARTIME.

HOW AND WHY THESE SUBMARINE CONNECTIONS ARE CUT.

It Is Easy to Locate a Charted Cable, but Improved Methods of Laying Will Complicate the Situation—A Valuable English Invention.

Cable cutting is one of the new features of modern warfare. The old time admiral was a good deal of a free lance. He set out with his fleet under orders of a general character, and he often roamed the seas for months at a time without being in communication with his government.

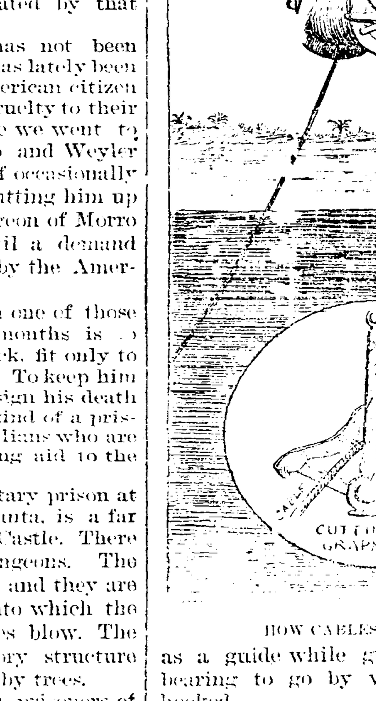
Ocean cables have changed all this. While they are undisturbed and in working order they enable the authorities at the seat of government to keep almost as closely in touch with the admiral as with the commander of the land forces. The Spanish fleet, for instance, on its zigzag cruise across the Atlantic and into American waters, was in communication with Madrid every few days, not only receiving instructions as to where to proceed, but information as to the whereabouts of the American squadrons.

It was to stop this sort of thing that the Nashville and Marblehead were recently sent to Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, to cut the cables which kept Blanco in touch with Madrid. For the same reason Dewey cut the Manilla cable.

As all permanent cables are regularly charted it is not much of a trick to pick one up and cut it if a spot is accessible where the water is not too deep. By referring to his chart the commander of a warship can get the approximate location of the cable. If he has been sent especially on this errand, he has on board a device known as a cutting grapnel.

When the boat reaches the spot where the cable is to be cut, a sounding is taken to locate its exact position and depth.

A steel mark buoy is then moored as nearly as possible over the place to act as a guide while grappling and as a bearing to go by when the cable is hooked.



HOW CABLES ARE CUT.

The buoy is moored by means of a mushroom anchor, which holds well in almost any kind of bottom and has no projecting points or arms, which might foul with or chafe the cable.

The buoy rope is paid out till the anchor is within a few fathoms of the bottom, the end being then attached to the buoy chain on board the boat. By means of the apparatus on the boat the buoy is then slipped overboard and the anchor allowed to reach bottom and hold there.

The ship now leaves the mark buoy and steams out a mile in a course at right angles to the line of cable, then lowers a grapnel and steams slowly back up to the buoy, passing and repassing it till the cable is hooked.

As soon as the cable is hooked it slips by means of pulleys between two knives or teeth. It is then slightly lifted, and the strain caused by the lifting is strong enough to bring the two teeth together with force enough to cut the cable.

But with the perfection of cable cutting has come an improved device for cable laying, so that damage of this sort may be rapidly repaired. The British naval authorities are considering the adoption of a new method of laying submarine cables, which, if successful, would altogether change conditions in time of war. By this new method it is claimed that a warship or liner can readily be fitted to lay a cable of special design at a rate of more than 20 knots an hour.

One can easily realize how important it might be to a maritime nation, especially one with vast colonial possessions, like Great Britain, or which relies for protection on a powerful fleet, to be able to lay a comparatively short cable, of from 500 to 1,000 miles, in a very short space of time, and withal so secretly and unostentatiously that the enemy would never suspect until too late that such communication had been established.

The new cable is much lighter and less expensive than the ponderous affair used for spanning the Atlantic. Three hundred knots weigh only 180 tons, while the price averages only $300 per knot. Coiled on a large drum, two of these holding 300 knots, ready for use, can be stowed in the hold of a good sized ship. Here would be 700 miles of cable, weighing but 360 tons, stowed away ready for immediate use.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Appalling Prospect.

Everett Wrest—Do you know, the doctors say the American people is gradually killing theirselves off with overwork?

Dismal Dawson—Yes, an it sometimes worries me to think what's to become of us when they ain't nobody left but us.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HARBOR CURFEW.

FROM SUNSET TO SUNRISE SHIPS MUST KEEP OUT OF OUR PORTS.

How the Patrol Fleet Guard Mine Fields and Keep Independent Merchantmen From Running Recklessly About Over Explosives—Work For Naval Reserves.

With war and threats of coast devastation by the Spanish fleet came the institution of the harbor curfew. The entrances to all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard have been protected by the planting of submarine mines or torpedoes. These are for the enemy. But meantime the enemy has held aloof, and it is only our friends that have given us trouble.

If the old fashioned contact mines were in use, not a ship could safely enter any one of our harbors at any time. But the big floating iron pots filled with high explosives can be rendered harmless. They are all connected by cables with the shore. When a current of electricity is turned into these cables, the mines become active and are capable of doing all kinds of mischief, but when the current is shut off they are dormant and can be bumped about at will.

The ship masters and steamer captains know this and take advantage of it. In all the protected harbors they have been giving the navy department a lot of trouble. The captain of a merchantman, no matter what his nationality, is apt to be an independent personage and is prone to hold his own personal business of higher importance than the interests of international war. So he scorns the new harbor regulations and steams recklessly over the mine fields, cutting a mine cable here and another one there with his churning screw.

For this reason the harbor defense mosquito fleet has been expanded to large proportions and is just now very busy. Admiral Erben has recently been authorized to equip 85 boats and enlist 3,000 men. In New York harbor especially has the presence of a larger fleet been needed. The merchant fleets of the world, which have been in the habit of running into the harbor at any and all times, are slow to learn that war is on and that the marine curfew is an established fact. Some of them, coming in from China and other faroff ports, don't know anything about the war; others know, but don't care. Among the latter are the Yankee captains. They have been the worst offenders. They are too fond of quoting Farragut and saying: "D—n the torpedoes. Go ahead!" There has been too much damning the torpedoes in New York harbor and the patrol boats and shore batteries have several times been forced to use solid shot as an effective argument in protecting the mine fields.

WARNING A STEAMER OFF THE MINE FIELDS.

There are a score or more of these patrol boats in service now scouting about inside of Sandy Hook. Some of them are big private yachts which have been transformed for the service and mount single pound rapid fire rifles. Others are mere harbor tugs with nothing more formidable in the way of armament than a half dozen Springfield rifles in the hands of a little squad of naval reserves.

It probably seems ridiculous to some of the passengers on big transatlantic liners to be held up by a mite of a tug. The process is an interesting one. The tug runs up, signals with a squealing whistle and then sends a rifle shot across the bows of the big steamer. It is like an ant challenging an elephant. Then a bluejacket, with an officer by his side, comes out in front of the pilot-house. The bluejacket has a megaphone, and through it he roars out the order to go back and anchor in the lower bay until sunrise. The big steamer has to do it, too, for she is warned that the shore batteries will fire if she goes on. Here are the regulations which are being enforced for New York harbor:

"1. No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows.

"2. Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorized to stop vessels, to inquire into their character or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

"3. Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet of water or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime.

"4. Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel which will be marked by buoys.

"5. Vessels are warned that if they disregard regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries."

The men of the naval reserves who have been doing this work must have suffered many discomforts, but they are game and enthusiastic. Not long ago a detachment of Brooklyn reserves which had not seen service was sent out to relieve the men who had been on duty for nearly two weeks, but the men on the patrol boats refused to be relieved and went on with their patrol.

C. T. BAXTER.

Not Up to Date.

"Lost his place as war correspondent for The Daily Whoop, I understand?"

"Yes. I believe the reason assigned was that he was not up to date in his methods. You see, he got hold of a good piece of news, and in writing it out he failed to devote 4,000 or 5,000 words to telling how he got it before stating what it was. On the contrary, he gave the news first."—Chicago Post.

Sweet Girl!

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies?

Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did. They say everything'll go up.

Mabel—Then why don't you get a supply now?—Chicago News.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Something About the Men Who Are Facing the Present Crisis.

We are naturally somewhat interested in the new Spanish cabinet which has been created to tide over the affairs of Alfonso's disturbed kingdom until the present crisis either passes or develops into a new one. It is regarded as merely a temporary cabinet, but it faces a grave situation. It may be the last cabinet under the monarchy.

Senor Sagasta, who remains as premier and has picked out new assistants, not because he wished to, but because he had to, is fairly well known to us. He is a shrewd and cunning politician, with whom we have dealt before.

Senor Leon y Castillo, who was tendered the important portfolio of minister of foreign affairs, is comparatively unknown on this side of the water. At the time of his appointment he was the Spanish minister at Paris and was selected because he is said to enjoy excellent diplomatic relations with the European powers. He, too, is a shrewd politician as well as an accomplished diplomat. He is regarded as the strongest addition to the new cabinet. If he is still in office when the war closes, it will be through him that the peace negotiations will be conducted. At last accounts he was busily engaged in begging aid from friendly powers.

SENOR LEON Y CASTILLO.

Of the other men who will soon be called upon to decide just how bad a thrashing Spain ought to take before declaring that "her national honor" has been satisfied none has been previously so conspicuous as Senor Gamazo, who has taken the most unimportant portfolio, that of minister of public instruction. He is the leader of the Liberal party of Spain and served in 1893 as minister of finance.

Among the lightweights is: Lieutenant General Miguel Correa y Garcia, the minister for war, who succeeds himself. He is an artillery officer and was formerly governor general of the Balearic islands.

CHIEF OF SURGEONS.

Remarkable Career of Dr. Nicholas Senn, Now In the Volunteer Army.

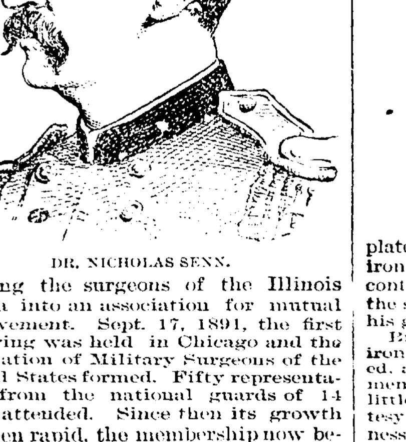
Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has been made chief surgeon of an army brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, is probably the foremost physician of the country. He began life as a farmer's boy in Wisconsin and has won his high place and national reputation by hard work. Of course he had unusual mental faculties to work with, but the rise of this plowboy unaided by friends or fortune is certainly remarkable.

Dr. Senn was born at Buchs, canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844. He came to this country with his parents shortly before the civil war, settling on a farm near Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wis. After graduating from the grammar schools at Fond du Lac he entered the office of Dr. Munk of that town, and later entered at the Chicago Medical college, receiving his diploma in 1868.

He soon showed his genius and rose rapidly in his profession. Later courses of study at Munich, Germany, and New York perfected his knowledge. He has taken an advanced stand in his branch of science, and is now recognized as an authority in the United States and Europe. He has held several professorships in Chicago colleges.

Dr. Senn was surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin for a number of years. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1891 and at the time of his recent appointment was surgeon general of the Illinois national guard.

It was Dr. Senn who first recognized the necessity for uniformity of conduct and qualifications as a preparation for war service. He evolved the idea of organizing the surgeons of the Illinois militia into an association for mutual improvement. Sept. 17, 1891, the first gathering was held in Chicago and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States formed. Fifty representatives from the national guards of 14 states attended. Since then its growth has been rapid, the membership now being over 400, including representation from the army and navy, marine hospital corps and from 39 states. Dr. Senn acted as president of this organization for several years. Amid his prolific duties he found time to contribute largely to the literature of his profession.



DR. NICHOLAS SENN.

A Passage at Arms.

"I could settle Spain's hash for her mighty quick," remarked the confident looking young man.

"There is other hash to be settled for, Mr. Backboard," grimly replied the landlady.

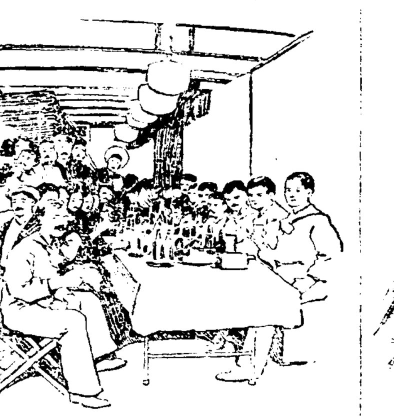
And silence ensued, while the boarders fell to reckoning how to strengthen our fleet with the butter.—New York Journal.

JACK AT MEALTIME.

WHAT HAPPENS ABOARD SHIP WHEN MESS GEAR IS PIPED.

How the Cooking Is Done on a Warship and Who Does It—Twenty Cooks In One Galley, but No Conflict of Authority. Division of Messes.

Preparing three meals a day for from 200 to 600 men is a big contract, you will admit. Nowhere else in the world will you find such a job done with less fuss and feathers, with more economy of time and materials or to such good advantage in the matter of results as on an American warship. A bombardment or a naval battle may take place during the day, but unless it is of unusual importance mess gear is piped thrice if the ship is still afloat.



THE SAILORS' MESS.

Our bluejackets do their own cooking. The captain may have his special steward, the senior officers their Japanese chef, but the men who mess forward choose their cooks from among themselves. Perhaps you imagine the result to be crude cookery. Don't believe it. Jack may not live on the fat of the land, but what he does eat must be well prepared. If it is not, the man who prepared it illy suffers.

The galley in the modern battleship or armored cruiser is a distinct apartment, with steel walls, situated either in the superstructure or on the gun deck. An immense range of the latest pattern, supplemented by smaller stoves, is presided over by the cooks of the different messes aft and the ship's cook.

It is about the busiest place aboard ship. Such is the system, however, that the cooking goes on smoothly, and the meals are always ready on time.

The food for all on board, the admiral and the newest apprentice, is prepared in the same galley, and, despite the fact that as many as 20 cooks are crowded in the small place at the same time, friction is slight and the work is expedited in a marvelous manner. This is due to the fact that discipline and system prevail here as elsewhere on board a naval vessel.

The ship's cook is the arbiter of all disputes, and as he is generally a man of diplomacy he has little trouble in preserving order. His position is one of importance, and the emoluments are considerable.

Most of the cooks on American men-of-war are shipped as landsmen, but many of them earn the wages of chief petty officers. The pay of a landsman is only $16 a month, but there are cooks for chief petty officers' messes in the navy who receive from the men belonging to the messes as much as $54 a month for their services. The messes may pay their cooks whatever they choose, but the lowest sum paid a man-of-war mess cook for his services is $15 a month.

It should be noted that the mess cooks themselves do none of the dishwashing. Every mess cook has at least one striker, whom he pays out of his extra salary for doing the dishwashing and other scullion work, and some of them have three or four strikers.

The division of messes on board a war vessel is arranged by rule. The admiral and the captain eat in solitary grandeur in their respective cabins, each having a steward, a cook and a servant to look after his comfort. The wardroom is occupied by the senior officers. In the steerage country, as it is termed, mess the junior officers and the paymaster's clerk. The warrant officers, the boatswain, carpenter, gunner and sailmaker have an apartment to themselves, and the chief petty officers have a corner of the berth deck for their table. The marines, firemen, petty officers and sailors are messed in their respective parts of the berth deck.

The cooks are called by the corporal of the guard 30 minutes before reveille in the morning to give them ample time to prepare the great pots, or rather pails, of coffee which are given out, hot and steaming, directly after hammocks are stowed. Coffee is made by drawing boiling water into pails containing the ground berry. Condensed milk and sugar are added to suit the taste of the cook himself.

At 7 o'clock mess gear is piped, and the tables, swung from the carline beams during the night, are lowered. A striker arranges the benches and sets the table. Each sailor is furnished with a porcelain plate, a cup of the same material and an iron knife, fork and spoon. These are contributed to the common mess, but if the sailor shifts to another mess he takes his gear with him.

JUNIOR OFFICERS' MESS.

Breakfast is placed on the table in the iron pot or pans in which it has been cooked, and when the final call is sounded the men lose no time in falling to. There is little opportunity for the exercise of courtesy or table etiquette. Eating is a business which requires strict attention, and conversation or repartee is left to the smoking hour which follows each meal.

A Liberal Supply Needed.

"There's one thing, dear George," she wrote, "that you mustn't forget. Stand on tiptoe when those great guns go off and stuff your ears full of cotton. Don't forget the cotton when you pass through the south. Get two bales while you are about it."

And dear George rubbed his ears and wondered what she meant.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

Fatally Absentminded.

Miss Dollars—What a lot of people there are in that box.

Count Carlossa—I haf no ice but for you.

Miss Dollars—Oh, but see, there must be five, count.

Count Carlossa (forgetting that he is not English)—One, two—yes, five, Miss—si, si. (But the engagement is off).—Pick Me Up.

SHE SELECTS ARMY NURSES.

Dr. McGee Is the Dorothea Dix of the Spanish-American War.

The Dorothea Dix of the present war is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. She is the patriotic Washington woman who has just been charged with the selection of all the volunteer war nurses. The surgeons general of the army and navy regard her office as a branch bureau of their departments, though in reality it has no official connection with the government except in a volunteer capacity.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB M'GEE.

Although it was positively announced at the beginning of the war that neither the army nor the navy would enlist any women nurses for war service, the plans have been changed and Dr. McGee is fast supplying women to take care of our brave boys in the hospitals at Key West, Atlanta and the hospital ship lately fitted out at New York.

Dr. McGee impresses one as being the ideal woman to rank at the head of the war's "angels of mercy." She is young and charming, possessing unusual magnetism, vivacity and gift of language. Moreover, she has the blood of patriots coursing in her veins, being able to boast of three Revolutionary ancestors, the best known of whom perhaps was General John Bull, who defended Philadelphia during our struggle for liberty. She has pursued special courses of study abroad at Cambridge, the University of Geneva and elsewhere on the continent.

Returning to this country, she equipped herself for the sciences and studied medicine at Columbia and Johns Hopkins. She is the daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, who has been more honored abroad than any other of our American scientists, and is the wife of Professor W J. McGee, the well known ethnologist and geologist. She is one of the vice presidents general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been previously elected surgeon general and librarian general of that society.

As soon as the present war was anticipated she conceived the idea of the society co-operating with the war and navy departments, and both Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy and Surgeon General Sternberg of the army indorsed the project. In consequence she received the appointment which she now holds, being at the head of the board of "Daughters" having the selection of the war nurses in charge. Although during the civil war Miss Dix, who performed the duties now conferred upon Dr. McGee, refused to appoint women who were prepossessing in appearance, no such regulation has been made for this war, and our brave boys may hope to be inspired to strength by woman's comeliness as well as healed by her tender skill.

OUR GUESTS OF WAR.

Foreign Military Attaches Who Have Come to See Us Fight.

The only persons to whom Uncle Sam has issued reserved seat tickets in his little affair with Spain are the so called newspaper correspondents and foreign war attaches. Of the latter quite a number are now at the front. Some are on the various warships, while others are at army headquarters. The war attaches have been sent over by foreign governments to see how we do our fighting and to gain experience that may prove valuable in the training and equipping of their own fighting forces. They are treated as guests of honor as a matter of international courtesy. They are not allowed to send timely reports back to their governments nor are they permitted to see too much of our fortification system, but when we are thrashing Spaniards they are at liberty to stand around as near as discretion advises and see how we do it.

Most of the European governments are represented in our army and navy and a few war attaches have been sent with the Spanish forces. Necessarily a military attache of a neutral government can offer no assistance to either side. It would be a serious breach of the neutrality laws for him to accept even temporary command of a body of troops or to accept any service aboard ship. He wears the uniform of his native army, probably the fatigue uniform.

FOREIGN WAR ATTACHES AT TAMPA.

During our civil war Prince Napoleon traveled for a time with the army of the Potomac, and Lord Wolseley, now commander in chief of Queen Victoria's army, divided his time between the Union and Confederate headquarters in the field.

During the late war between Greece and Turkey General Miles was at the seat of war with the victorious Turks. During that war we had four attaches in the field, with both the Greeks and the Turks. General Miles selected the Turkish side because he expected the Turks to win. He was able to study the effective engines of war at a better advantage from the vanquishing than from the vanquished side.

Among the military attaches who recently arrived at Tampa were an English artillery captain, a German count who holds a commission from the kaiser and a French military officer.

Two Battleships.

He—Did you know it would cost $750,000 to work a battleship for only an hour?

She—And yet you growl about the little money it cost mother and me for a carriage the other afternoon.—Indianapolis Journal.

JOHN AND UNCLE SAM.

COULD THE PAIR OF THEM THRASH THE POWERS?

How the Allied Fleets of Great Britain and the United States Compare In Size and Efficiency With Those of the Continental Nations.

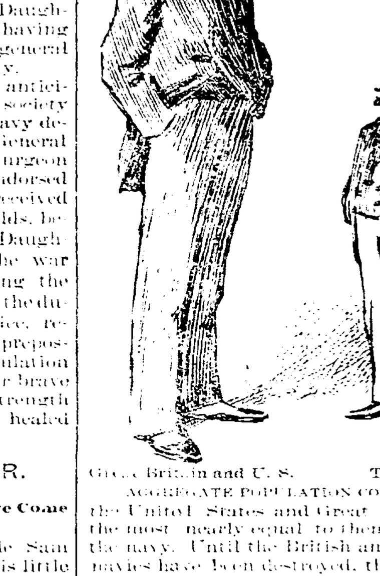
While we are not much disturbed by the threats of a combined attack on the United States and Great Britain by the rest of Europe it is well enough to look at the facts. No one can tell what may come out of the future. We know that the sympathy of all the Latin races of Europe, those of the French, the Italians and the Austrians, are with Spain. We are certain that the Germans are unfriendly to us, and we might confidently expect that in a combination against the Anglo-Saxons that the Russians would join forces with their neighbors against their ancient enemies.

As for the Anglo-American alliance which we are talking about on both sides of the ocean, there are many things besides sentiment which urge it. The "one blood, one purpose, one nation" idea is all right in its way, but it is not nearly so strong to convince as the realization that self interests would drive us together. Should England lose the mastery of the seas our coasts would be defenseless before the combined fleets of the powers. Should our ports be blockaded thousands of English ships would lie idle in her harbors and her own provinces in America might be menaced.

So you see an attack on either England or the United States by the powers would change our entente cordiale into the closest kind of a rapprochement, as the French have it. What would be the result? Who would win? Well, let us look at the combined strength of the opposing allies.

At the start we beat them in point of population. Counting all the Americans and all the English scattered in the various colonies throughout the world, the Anglo-Saxon has a numerical strength of more than 150,000,000. The five nations on the other side would have but 268,000,000 from which to draw soldiers. If necessary, we two could furnish an army of 30,000,000 fighting men.

But such vast armies, greater than have ever been assembled, would probably never be called into the field, for the real struggle would be fought out on the ocean. Until the sea power of the two Anglo-Saxon nations was broken there could be no great military operations against either. As long as they held the oceans they would hold the only road by which their possessions could be attacked. However mighty the continental powers may be in armies and armament, the force in which the United States and Great Britain are the most nearly equal to them is that of the navy. Until the British and American navies have been destroyed, therefore, the powers could make little use of their huge armies.



Great Britain and U. S. The Powers.

AGGREGATE POPULATION COMPARED.

The effective navies of the contending powers would be furnished by France, Russia, Italy and Germany in the order named. The fifth power, Austria-Hungary, has no ships that are worth considering, as they could not be used to protect her bit of seacoast. Without going into tabulated details, here is a comparison of the two sea powers:

	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Gunboats and miscellaneous.	Torpedo boats.
Anglo-Saxons	67	132	76	192
The powers	102	98	1[illegible]	781

It is a formidable showing which the powers make, but the bare facts as indicated by the figures must be modified.

Of the American and British ships every one is effective in the highest degree of its type and class. There is grave reason to doubt the efficiency of a great proportion of the French battleships.

As far as the cruisers are concerned. America and Great Britain not only own more than the combined powers, but it is doubtful whether the powers could make a single squadron of 15 vessels or 20 that could compare in force, speed and endurance with any squadron that the two allied English speaking nations could send out. In torpedo boats the balance is very much in favor of the powers. But Spain boasted of an enormous fleet of these hornets, and when it came to the pinch she had only four or five that were available for serious work. Gunboats and miscellaneous vessels need hardly enter into the calculation at all, for most of them are not formidable.

It would be a stupendous contest for the mastery of the ocean. If the Anglo-Saxon won, that would probably mean an end of the war, but if the powers won then would come the land battles with invaders.

Between them the powers calculate that they could raise an army of 17,887,459 men. Against this the United States could put into the field an army of 10,176,300 men. There would be more trained soldiers in the armies of the powers, but there would be also an immense number of unwilling conscripts. The Americans would be fighting for their country and for issues that were clear and dear to them. Just how many men of this enormous army could be sent out of the continent and advantageously landed and handled in a strange country cannot be estimated, but it could not possibly be more than a comparatively small percentage.

It is not mere bombast to say that the combined fleets of Uncle Sam and John Bull could thrash the powers on the sea. If they did, there would be no land battles at all, so we need not speculate as to the results of the latter.

He Maddened Them.

"What are they ducking that poor fellow for?"

"He deserves it. Since he's been in camp he's talked of nothing else but the way his mother used to bake pancakes and fry liver."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Was All.

"What's this I hear about the government buying a lot of bicycle brakes?"

"I haven't heard of any such thing."

"Well, I surely read that it was spending a good deal of money on coast defenses."—New York Journal.

The Weekly Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 5.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxvii, 11-26. Memory Verses, 21-24—Golden Text, I Tim. i, 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1898, by D. M. Stearns.]

11. "And Jesus stood before the governor, and the governor asked Him, saying, Art Thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest." He gave the same answer when Judas said, "Master, is it I?" (chapter xxvi, 25). After all the agony of Gethsemane and the insult and mockery before the high priest, along with Peter's denial and all forsaking Him, He has been brought by the chief priests and elders of the Jews before the Roman governor, on their part determined that He shall be put to death (verses 1, 2). When the wise men came from the east at the time of His birth, their inquiry was, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (chapter ii, 2). And it shall yet be seen by all nations that He is what He confessed before Pilate.

12. "And when He was accused of the chief priests and elders He answered nothing." There was nothing to answer, for there was no truth in their accusations, and He knew that they were determined to kill Him and that the time had come for Him to let them.

13, 14. "And He answered him to never a word, insomuch that the governor marveled greatly." Pilate saw that he had a most extraordinary prisoner. He had never met one like this, and he knew not what to think of Him. Pilate had strange work on hand that day, and no man before or since ever had just such an opportunity. Looking at Jesus, we see how we should act when unjustly treated and falsely accused, for He left us an example of patient endurance of wrong that is unparalleled (I Pet. ii, 20, 21).

15. "Now, at that feast the governor was wont to release unto the people a prisoner whom they would." Pilate gave the release, but the people chose the man. Consider Him who stood dumb before Pilate as having up to that time released millions of prisoners from the power of Satan, and millions since by His going to prison and to death for us. He still lives to set the prisoners free, and whosoever will accept Him is forever free. He might have set Himself free, for they could not take His life unless He willed it (John x, 18). But He could not free Himself and us too. He died that we might live.

16, 17. "Whom will ye that I release unto you, Barabbas or Jesus, which is called Christ?" Our lesson says that this man was a notable prisoner. In Luke xxiii, 19, it is said that he was in prison for sedition and murder. Fancy people asked to choose between a red handed murderer and the spotless Lamb of God, between one of the greatest of sinners and the only Saviour of sinners, Barabbas or Christ! The choice today is between the most notable of all prisoners (see Rev. xx, 1, 2), the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning (John viii, 44), and this same Jesus who silently—but, oh, so beseechingly for our sakes—awaits our choice.

18. "For he knew that for envy they had delivered him." It is written in Prov. xxvii, 4. "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?" Stephen said in his sermon that "the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt" (Acts vii, 9).

19. "Have thou nothing to do with that just Man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of Him." This was the message that came to Pilate from his wife as he sat on the judgment seat. Good was it for her if she never suffered but in a dream because of Him. She acknowledged Him to be a righteous Man, but we have no evidence that she received Him as the Son of God. Multitudes even yet call Him a good Man, but will not accept Him as God their Saviour.

20, 21. "Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? They said, Barabbas." The chief priests and elders put them up to this, for they were bound to destroy Jesus. There are many in places of authority who influence others to do wrong—many false teachers who teach error.

22. "Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do, then, with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let Him be crucified." So they decided that they would have none of Him. He must be killed—the creature hating the Creator, man attempting to do away with God who made him. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. They said: "This is the heir. Come let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance." And they caught him and cast him out of the vineyard and slew him (John i, 11, 12; Math. xxi, 38, 39). How He had told it all to them over and over again, for He knew it all from the beginning! But their hearts were hardened and their eyes were blinded.

But what about Pilate's question? for there is none like it. Every one who has ever heard of Christ must ask it of his own soul, "What shall I do with Jesus?" He is before each one for acceptance or rejection.

23, 24. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person: see ye to it." Persuaded of His innocence, vainly seeking to release Him, yet afraid to do right because of the people, Pilate washes his hands before them all and proclaims his innocence in this affair. But it won't wash at Pilate as easy as that, as you have found ere this. It is easy to say, "I am innocent." But what does God think of it? In Mark xv, 15, the record is that Pilate was willing to content the people, but he certainly was not willing to do right at any cost.

25. "Then answered all the people and said, His blood be on us and on our children." They might have accepted this precious cornerstone and built surely upon it for time and eternity, but they chose to have it fall upon them and crush them (Math. xxi, 42, 44). They might have been as safe under this passover blood as were their fathers in Egypt, but they preferred to trample it underfoot. Fearful was the curse they pronounced upon themselves, and it continues to this day.

26. "Then released he Barabbas unto them, and when he had scourged Jesus he delivered Him to be crucified." The murderer goes free, and the innocent is scourged and crucified. What about this blood, Pilate? On what ground do you scourge an innocent Man? But, O my soul, leave Pilate to God, and behold for thyself God manifest in the flesh receiving these stripes on your behalf, for it is written that He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed (Isa. liii, 5). Hear Him say: "This I bore for thee. What hast thou borne for Me?" May such love constrain us to meekly endure all things for His sake!

The Stamp of Virtue.

"Each one to his post," the stamp said, in recognition of his attachment to the letter, and he stuck to it.—Judy.

And Nobody Believes Him.

After a man quits a job he tells around that it was necessary to hire three men to do his work.—Atchison Globe.

If She Loves Him, She'll Raise It.

One of the unsatisfactory things of this world is kissing a pretty girl through a veil.—Chicago News.

Foreordination.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now and had your life to live over again, would you marry the same woman?"

"Boss, ercordance ter de 'sperunce dat I done got at de presen' time, hit wouldn't be a matter fo' me ter judge ter no end ef de one way or de odder. I Jerminy wunderfied da's settle it."—Detroit Free Press.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

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I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

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BLUNDERED BADLY.

THE SPANISH CAPTAIN AND ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Thinking the Dudes Would Not Fight, the Dons Resolved to Brave It Out, and Thereby Several Came to an Untimely End—Their Leader's Awful Fate.

The Spanish captain halted his squad behind the taller mesquite bushes.

"His-s-st!" he said, and naught was to be heard save the asthmatic breathing of a stout Catalonian.

The captain let his restless little eyes roam around the horizon. Back of him were the faraway walls of Havana, to his left was the sea, the blue hills undulated away at his right, and ahead of him the long waste of sandy beach stretched monotonously.

"His-s-st!" repeated the captain. His eyes glistened like two beads.

"Hor-r-rsemen," he muttered. "hor-r-rsemen coming zees way. One, two, three, four, five, seex—seex horsemen."

Suddenly he chuckled till he shook again.

"I recognize them," he snorted. "Zay are zee dudes from New York—zee Knickerbockeeze club dudes. Ho, ho, zees is too good. I read in zees paper how zay enlist in zee cavalree of zee noisy Teddy Roosevailt, but I deed not expect to evaire see zem. Ha, ha, ho, ho, look at zee dudes!"

He rolled in the short grass in a convulsion of mirth. Then he straightened up.

"We veel be quiet," he said, "until zee dudes ride close to us. Zen we will all jump out queeck and yell 'Ha!' and when zee frightened dudes turn so queeck to run away we shoot 'em down. Carramba, was there evaire such fun?"

"But, captain," said the shriveled old sergeant, "suppose they fight?"

The captain looked at the sergeant with sovereign contempt.

"Dudes do not fight, my friend," he said. "Dudes allaways r-r-run. Besides, are we not twenty to seex? Silence!"

Then nothing was to be heard save the approaching thud-thud of the horses' hoofs. Nearer and nearer they came; nearer and nearer.

And then—

"Now!" shrieked the Spanish captain.

Six minutes later the conflict was over. Twelve dead Spaniards encumbered the ground, seven live Spaniards were legging it over the nearest hills and one half dead Spaniard, wearing the insignia of a captain, was on his knees before the half dozen abhorred dudes.

"Mercy, mercy!" he shrieked.

"What shall we do with the infernal old beggah?" inquired the leader.

"We cawn't kill him in cold blood, you know," said one.

"And we don't want the behaw of a prisonah," said another.

The eye of the youngest man brightened.

"Let's kick him all around and let him go," he said.

So they kicked him and let him go.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WISCONSIN WONDER.

Gigantic Natural Bridge Hidden In the Wilderness of the State.

Few people know that Wisconsin possesses a natural bridge, with nearly if not quite as much attractiveness as the one in Virginia made famous by the visits of George Washington. The Badger bridge is located in the town of Honey Creek, about 20 miles from this city and 8 miles east of Prairie du Sac. The bridge is, in fact, only a gigantic archway detached from the face of a rocky bluff facing the Wisconsin river by the action of the elements, but as a natural curiosity has only a local reputation so far. Few visitors except from the immediate vicinity have ever taken the trouble to make a trip in this direction, probably because this part of Sauk county was, until recent years, cut off from railroads and not easy of access. Even now it requires considerable pluck to endure the long ride through the sands of the Wisconsin river bottoms which lie between the old prairie of the Sac Indians and the bluff. One is amply repaid for a visit by the attractiveness of the place.

A devious route through a farmer's plowed field is trodden by a guide in reaching the face of the cliff where is found the bridge. It is not until within a short distance of the bluff that the archway can be seen because of the timber and underbrush partially concealing it.

Upon stepping between the bluff and the arch the immenseness of the task which nature has accomplished is apparent. The under part of the arch is about 50 feet above the floor in the highest part and varies from that down to about 30 feet where it joins the supporting rocks. The span is from 10 to 25 feet thick and about 15 feet wide. The pathway across the top is a trifle over three feet wide in its narrowest place, and a cool head is needed to make the passage over the span. The person standing upon the top of the span is probably 100 feet above the average level of the surrounding country, and the scene spread before him is one of rural Wisconsin scenery unsurpassed. Although the country has been settled for many years, yet the ruggedness of the scene seems hardly diminished by the hand of man in his efforts to conquer the soil and make for himself a home in these romantic surroundings. Except for the occasional log house, or, rarely, its frame successor, the place would seem as though in its original condition, so completely hidden from view by tangled underbrush and heavy woods are the tilled lands of the husbandmen.

About the base of the archway are signs of human visitations, and the visitor learns that here the people of the surrounding country come to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the remains of rustic booths, a broken beer glass or two and other signs of past pleasures are noted. Underneath the floor of the arch is a huge cavern 7 feet high, 25 feet deep and from 30 to 50 feet long, created by the action of the water rushing down the face of the hill and under the archway after a heavy rain. This cavern makes a natural beer cellar, which the inhabitants of the region, nearly all of whom are Germans, utilize as a barroom upon the occasion of the celebration referred to.

The Wisconsin natural bridge is certainly worth traveling miles to see.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Knew His Pard.

Tired Taggsey—Is-n't dat yer pard dat's beckonin to yer over dere on de hill?

Weary Walker—Naw, of course not.

Tired Taggsey—How d'yer know?

Weary Walker—Don't yer see how he's sawin de air wid his arms?

Tired Taggsey—Wot's wrong wid dat?

Weary Walker—Sawin's work.—Up to Date.

A Diagnosis.

The scorcher who thinks of nothing but his bicycle caught a cold which left him with a very sore throat. He decided to see a physician.

"Well," said the doctor cheerily, "what seems to be the matter?"

"I can't say exactly," was the reply in a heavy whisper. "But it feels and sounds as if I had a puncture in my inner tube."—New York World.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

PENNY WISE.

Change In the Money Using Habits of the People.

Americans of the class who go to Europe take note that in Germany a coin is used called a pfennig and worth a quarter of a cent and that in France centimes are in use, which are current at one-fifth of a cent. This practice of using money in such minute divisions excites the contempt of Americans, which is, however, returned by the Germans and French and is expressed freely at the foolish and wasteful Americans who, in their own country, make no use of any coin less than a cent.

And yet there is a change gradually extending over the United States in what may be called the money using habits of the people. There was a time within the remembrance of western and southern Americans, before United States silver coin was in general circulation in the Mississippi valley, when the picayune, a Spanish coin worth when in good condition 6¼ cents and when worn smooth 5 cents, was the smallest coin in use. From the picayune came the word picayunish, signifying a small, mean, penurious nature. In New England, where the people so divided the dollar as to create many fractions and continued to speak of shillings, pence and half pence long after our separation from England, a copper coinage was maintained, and people contended for the odd cents and even half cents due them in making change from the earliest ages, but beginning west of the Hudson there was until a comparatively recent period an absence of copper coins, nothing for sale at less than 5 cents and a general disposition to speak lightly of even 5 cent transactions.

This has, within the present generation, greatly changed. The nickel has come to stay, and cents are everywhere in circulation. The government set an example in first reducing letter postage to 3 cents and later to 2 cents. The proud, haughty and lavish American found himself compelled to deal in coins less than 5 cents. The cheapening of postage led to the selling of many articles of common use, such as newspapers, at less than 5 cents, and whatever sacrifice of pride it may have cost, the average American found himself buying these things at the reduced prices and dealing in nickels and pennies. It was a come down, but it came.

It should be remembered that these so called dealings were not the result of decreasing wealth in the country, since the supply of money in the country has been steadily increasing for many years, but were the effect of increasing sense. The massive and yet acute intellect of the American has grasped the fact that there is no reason why he should buy more of a given article than he needs or pay for it twice as much as is asked. Slowly the most intelligent and best educated inhabitant of the earth has surrounded the operation of buying a cent's worth of something, if that is what he needs, and paying a cent for it. With the increased use of smaller change has come the practice of buying and selling most things at once unheard of prices. The word cheap, once unpopular with Americans, is quite common now. There is a high price and a low price for everything, and well to do people are not afraid or ashamed to pay the latter.

We have not arrived yet at the pfennig and the centime, but we may get there. We do not save matches and candle ends and lumps of sugar which we have once bought and paid for, as they do in the old countries, but there is no good reason why we should not. With all our wisdom there is no just cause why we should not accumulate penny wisdom. It is hard to predict what the United States might arrive at if, in addition to being the richest country in the world, it was in the habits of its people the most sensible and saving.—Kansas City Star.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE HATS.

Effects of Absentmindedness Among Members of a Club In Newark.

There is a club in Newark, N. J., whose members seem to have considerable trouble about their hats when they lay them in the rack at the clubhouse. There have been frequent instances lately in which members have been unable to find their own hats when ready to go home. It is a most sedate club, with a membership largely made up of staid, middle aged merchants, manufacturers and professional men, and there is not the slightest reason for attributing the exchange of headgear to jocularity or conviviality.

It is regarded as simple absence of mind when a sober lawyer goes home with a derby three sizes too small for him perched on the top of his head and compels some equally grave member to wear a hat which rests on his ears, or when a member leaves his silk hat behind and hurries home wearing a soft hat which is the counterpart of one hanging in his own hall.

It is said that this latter occurrence happened quite recently and that when the member reached home and saw his own brown alpine on the hall rack he compared the two hurriedly and hastened back to the club just in time to find the owner of the brown hat making a time about its disappearance. The flustered member handed over the soft hat and explained the mistake, but was still more flustered when the other member said:

"But this is not my hat. I buy my hats of Smith, and this is one of Jones'."

In comparing the hats in his hall the absentminded member had naturally put his own hat on his head and rushed back to the club. The two members live close together, however, and the exchange was made that night. Another case which happened did not end so pleasantly. A member walked off with another member's hat and discovered next morning that it had the owner's name in it. He called upon the owner of the hat at his place of business and said:

"I believe I have got your hat. I took it from the club last night and left mine behind. Did you get mine?"

"I don't know. I got some old hat and wore it home, but the first thing I did this morning was to buy a new hat and throw the old one away."

The visitor was somewhat abashed, and after a moment said:

"What had I better do? I don't want to be wearing your hat around town."

"You had better do as I did. Go buy a new hat and throw mine away. It was a pretty good hat and reasonably new, but I don't want it. I've got a better one now."—New York Sun.

The Destructive English Sparrow.

I once saw a single pugnacious little house wren engage a whole flock of English sparrows. He was more than a match for three or four of them; but in the end, I regret to say, he was killed outright before my eyes. This is the only instance of the kind I have ever seen. A lady friend tells me that a Baltimore oriole started to build his wonderful pensile nest last season in an apple tree near her home and that the English sparrows made bitter war upon him and his house. She watched the struggle one evening, and the next morning, the oriole not appearing, she went into her garden and found him lying dead under the apple tree, with his head pecked open. I have often been witness to the violent interference by them in the nest building of robins and orioles, and, outnumbered as our native birds are, they always relinquish their task. Here is a problem. A report presented to us by the department of agriculture shows that a single pair of English sparrows may in a single decade bring into existence 275,710,983,698 decendants. What is to become of our beautiful native song birds when the English sparrow swarms over the land? As yet, except immediately around the farmhouses, this offensive bird is not often seen in the country districts.—Lynn T. Sprague in Outing.

Contrary to Ethics.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Daisies' Burlesque company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes, but you took it very good naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."—Washington Star.

Ancient Lays.

"You don't mean to tell me that hen is 9 years old?"

"Yep."

"And still laying?"

"Yep."

"Say, she must be the nester of her profession."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF THE DOG COULD TALK.

He Might Explain Why the Bachelor Failed to Return to the Reception.

The man is a bachelor who has passed the half century post. He has a large circle of acquaintances. He would be in a social function every night if he had the opportunity. He is fond of young folks. Sometimes they are fond of him. Two persons, a young woman and a young man, preferred to be alone and sought an unobserved nook, as they thought, in the house, where the reception was a brilliant one. The old bachelor saw them. They saw him, but not in time.

"We shall be rid of him in ten minutes if you will excuse me when I ask him to my room," said the young man.

When time was up, the young man introduced the subject of dogs. The bachelor prided himself on his knowledge of animals. The young man told of his dog and wanted the bachelor to see him. They were excused and went to the young man's room in the adjacent building. The dog was a Dane and great in strength. After the pedigree was discussed the young man excused himself for a moment. As he passed by his dog he said to him, "Watch him."

The young man returned to the reception. There was no intrusion after that. He was the young woman's escort to her home, and her home was two miles away. As he was leaving she asked, "What became of him?" meaning the bachelor.

"I left him in my room."

The young man returned to his room and found the bachelor reading and evidently enjoying himself. The sideboard was well stocked. The young man was profuse in his apologies. So many things had occurred to keep him, and he had no opportunity to send a message.

"But why didn't you come?" he asked. "Why did you remain here?"

The bachelor put up a brave front. He had become interested in a book, and the whisky was great, the cigars were delicious. Then he said he must go, and he did. The young man saw him to the cab and said the proper thing, and the bachelor was off in the dark.

The young man returned to his rooms, and his dog greeted him effusively. His master stroked his head and looked into his eyes and said:

"Ah, my fine fellow, if you could talk you would tell a story that would make that parrot and monkey story an uncalled for number."—New York Sun.

There Was.

"I thought I heard a sound as of heavy firing," remarked the occupant of room No. 1,534, stepping out into the corridor.

"That's exactly what you did hear," replied the janitor. "I have just been kicking a 200 pound loafer down the stairway."—Chicago Tribune.

Cost of Discomfort.

"What makes a man look so much like a martyr when he has his photograph taken?"

"How can he help it? The artist makes him feel like an idiot and then expects him to pay for it."—Detroit Free Press.

A SUCCESSFUL EVANGELIST

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a Man Whose Good Work Is Widely Known—He Relates Events in His Career of General Interest.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Throughout Canada, from the western boundary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no name more widely known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of the Rev. W. A. Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice-Councillor of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars, and so popular is he among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templars council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going from place to place pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resilient ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always laboring for the good of his fellows. While in Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped into the *Record* office for a little visit with the editor. During the conversation the *Record* ventured to remark that his duties entailed an enormous amount of hard work. To this Mr. Dunnett assented, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But it was not always so, he said, and then he gave the writer the following little personal history, with permission to make it public. He said that for the past thirteen years he had been greatly troubled with a pain in the region of his heart, from which he was unable to get any relief. At times it was a dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his engagements, and at all times it made it difficult to move. His trouble was always visible to the public and frequently when conducting service he would give out and doctors had to be called in to attend him. This occurred to him in the Yonge Street Church, Toronto; the Baptist Church, Woodstock, N. B.; the Methodist Church, Carleton Place, Ont. On another occasion while preaching to an audience of 2,500 people in the Franklin Street Congregational Church, at Manchester, N. H. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendance before he regained consciousness. In all these cities and towns the newspapers freely mentioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he said, to be entirely fair, he had never been any great length of time under treatment by any one doctor because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall Street Methodist Church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the pills," said Mr. Dunnett, "and I declare to you I am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all gone now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple conversational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known, he rather demurred, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, and yet there is no man enjoying better health to-day than I do."

At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, his statement was only published locally, but now writing under the date of Jan. 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass., where he has been conducting a very successful series of evangelistic meetings, he says: "I had held back from writing in regard to my health, not because I had forgotten, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I am in better health than I have been for years. I have gained in flesh, hence in weight. I would prefer not to say anything about my appetite, like the poor, it is ever with me. Yes, I attribute my good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use the fact."

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

Out of the sun, out of the blast,
Out of the world alone I passed
Across the moor and through the wood
To where the monastery stood.
There neither lute nor breathing fife,
Nor rumor of the world of life,
Nor confidences low and dear
Shall strike the meditative ear.
Aloof, unhelpful and unkind,
The prisoners of the iron mind,
Where nothing speaks except the bell,
The unfraternal brothers dwell.

* * * * * * *

And ye, O brethren, what if God,
When from heaven's top he spies abroad
And sees on this tormented sphere
The noble war of mankind rage—
What if his vivifying eye,
O monks, should pass your corner by?
For still the Lord is Lord of might.
In deeds, in deeds he takes delight:
The plow, the spear, the laden barks,
The field, the founded city marks.
He smiles the labor of the streets,
The singer upon garden seats.
He sees the climber in the rocks.
To him the shepherd folds his flocks,
For those he loves that underprop
With daily virtues heaven's top,
And bear the failing sky with ease,
Unfrowning caryatides.
Those he approves that ply the trade,
That rock the child, that wed the maid,
That with weak virtues, weaker hands,
Sow gladness on the peopled lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout
Spin the great wheel of earth about.
But ye? O ye who linger still
Here in your fortress on the hill,
With placid face, with tranquil breath,
The unsought volunteers of death,
Our cheerful general on high
With careless looks may pass you by!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

How Sir Henry Irving Takes Pains.

During the "Merchant" Sir Henry would coach me up in my part in "The Bells," which we played on Saturday nights to give Miss Terry a rest. The anomaly of Shylock conversing with a servant of Portia did not matter, as the act drop was down. If genius be the faculty of taking pains, Irving must be a genius, for if it were the last performance of a play and he saw something that would improve it he would adopt it. Months after we had been playing the "Merchant" he called me and said, "It would be better, Ganthony, if your spurs jingled a little more as you entered and crossed the stage." I accordingly had two metal disks put in each, the sound from which should have satisfied all the requirements of dramatic art. The company was very prone to say, "Look at the men the guv'nor has to work for him," forgetting that men must be selected like anything else, and what they do must be criticised by a superior intelligence, or a superlative presentment of stage plays is impossible.

When a poacher's but was set for the first time, with all the windows beautifully painted, Irving rammed a piece of straw into one of them and said, "That's better." The broken window gave character, as did the ornate furniture in the following "set" of the interior of a mansion, the appropriateness of which was as critically examined.—"Random Recollections."

The Star Was Lost.

The story is told of a green hand on board a coasting vessel who could not learn to steer by the mariner's compass. It was a clear, starlight night, and the captain told him to head the vessel toward a particular bright star which he pointed out.

This was done, and for a short time all was right. But before long she was veering wildly from her true course and rushing rapidly before the wind.

"Ahoy there at the wheel!" roared the excited captain. "Port your helm! What do you mean? Where's the star?"

"It's awl right, captain," timidly replied the nervous helmsman. "I lost the star, but found another brighter and better than the one you showed me."—London Answers.

Willowy.

"I don't say all women are alike," remarked Mr. Meekton, with a sigh, "but Elizabeth hasn't changed much. Before we were married she was what they call a 'willowy' sort of girl. She is now a pronounced I will-owy sort of a woman."—Chicago Tribune.

Eastern roofs are generally flat for comfort during the summer season. The roofs of houses in the east are often used as outdoor gardens. The Greeks gave the roof a slight elevation in the middle. The Romans increased it to one-fifth of the span. The high pointed roofs of modern times are of German origin.

"Close Quarters" With Modern Guns.

"Then they engaged the enemy at close quarters,'" she read. "Think of it, John!" she commented. "At close quarters! Think of the expression of hatred, the bloodshot eye of your opponent. Think of the look of terrible earnestness plainly apparent as they—What do you suppose 'close quarters' means in a naval battle, John?"

"About two miles," he answered.

Thus it happened that she had to paint her mental picture all over again.—Chicago Post.

Book Titles.

One may honestly congratulate modern authors of all sorts upon the brevity, at least, of their titles. In these enlightened times no one would be guilty of a "First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Worse still is "Discovery of a Gaping Gulf Wherein England Is Like to Be Swallowed by Another French Marriage," for which Stubbes, the author, was deprived of his right hand in the presence of a "deeply silent multitude." And, although it is well to avoid extremes, one finds monosyllabic titles preferable to those last mentioned. Let such as cavil at "Cats," "Moths," "Dawn," "She," "Weeds," "Jess," "Jet," "Dreams," or even "Alas," refrain, lest a worse thing happen unto them.—F. Foster in Lippincott's.

Desperate Measure.

Minnie—Is it true that you were ordered from the theater for refusing to remove your hat?

Winnie—Well, I don't care. I wanted my money back, and that was the only way I could think of to get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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Local Freight	2:40 p.m	7:00 a.m
EAST BOUND	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 a.m	3:25 a.m
No. 4	3:05 p.m	3:10 p.m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:30 p.m
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TO CURE THE LEPER.

Dr. Talmage on the Ancient Sacrifice of Birds.

The Gospel Story Told by the Preacher from a New Phase of the Old Testament Record.

From a scene of old, Dr. Talmage, in this sermon, presents the old Gospel under another phase. Text: Leviticus xiv., 5-7:

"And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel, over running water. As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water: and he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."

The Old Testament, to very many people, is a great slaughter house strewn with the blood, and bones, and horns, and hoofs of butchered animals. It offends their sight; it disgusts their taste; it actually nauseates the stomach. But to the intelligent Christian the Old Testament is a magnificent corridor through which Jesus advances. As He appears at the other end of the corridor we can only see the outlines of His character: coming nearer we can descry His features. But when, at last, He steps upon the platform of the New Testament, amid the torches of evangelists and apostles, the orchestras of Heaven announce Him with a blast of minstrelsy that wakes up Bethlehem at midnight.

There were a great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifice—sparrows, and pigeons, and turtle doves. I can hear them now, whistling, caroling, and singing all around about the temple. When a leper was to be cured of his leprosy, in order to his cleansing two of these birds were taken; one of them was slain over an earthen vessel of running water—that is, clear, fresh water, and then the bird was killed. Another bird was then taken, tied to a hyssop branch and plunged by the priest into the blood of the first bird; and then, with this hyssop branch, bird-tipped, the priest would sprinkle the leper seven times, then untie the bird from the hyssop branch, and it would go soaring into the heavens.

Now open your eyes wide, my dear brethren and sisters, and see that that first bird meant Jesus, and that the second bird means your own soul.

There is nothing more suggestive than a caged bird. In the down of its breast you can see the glow of southern climes; in the sparkle of its eye you can see the flash of distant seas; in its voice you can hear the song it learned in the wildwood. It is a child of the sky in captivity. Now the dead bird of my text, captured from the air, suggests the Lord Jesus, who came down from the realms of light and glory. He once stood in the sunlight of Heaven. He was the favorite of the land. He was the King's Son. Whenever a victory was gained or a throne set up, He was the first to hear it. He could not walk incognito along the streets, for all Heaven knew Him. For eternal ages He had dwelt amid the mighty populations of Heaven. No holiday had ever dawned on the city when He was absent. He was not like an earthly prince, occasionally issuing from a palace heralded by a troop of clanking horse-guards. No; he was greeted everywhere as a brother, and all Heaven was perfectly at home with Him.

But one day there came word to the palace that an insignificant island was in rebellion, and was cutting itself to pieces with anarchy. I hear an angel say: "Let it perish. The King's realm is vast enough without the island. The tributes to the King are large enough without that. We can spare it." "Not so," said the Prince, the King's son; and I see Him push out one day, under the protest of a great company. He starts straight for the rebellious island. He lands amid the execrations of its inhabitants, that grew in violence until the malice of earth had smitten Him, and the spirits of the lost world put their black wings over His dying head and shut the sun out. The hawks and vultures swooped upon this dove of the text, until head, and breast, and feet ran blood—until, under the flocks and beaks of darkness, the poor thing perished. No wonder it was a bird that was taken and slain over an earthen vessel of running water. It was a child of the skies. It typified Him who came down from Heaven in agony and blood to save our souls. Blessed be His glorious name forever!

I notice also, in my text, that the bird that was slain was a clean bird. The text demanded that it should be. The raven was never sacrificed, nor the cormorant, nor the vulture. It must be a clean bird, says the text, and it suggests the pure Jesus—the holy Jesus. Although He spent His boyhood in the worst village on earth, although blasphemies were poured into His ear enough to have poisoned anyone else, He stands before the world a perfect Christ. Herod was cruel, Henry VIII. was unclean, but point out a fault of our King. Answer me, ye boys who knew Him on the streets of Nazareth. Answer me, ye miscreants who saw him die. The skeptical tailors have tried for 1,800 years to find out one hole in this seamless garment, but they have not found it. The most ingenious and eloquent infidel of this day, in the last line of his book, all of which denounces Christ, says: "All ages must proclaim that among the sons of men there is none greater than Jesus." So let this bird of the text be clean—its feet fragrant with the dew that it pressed, its beak carrying sprig of thyme and frankincense, its feathers washed in summer showers. O thou spotless Son of God, impress with Thy innocence!

"Thou lovely source of true delight,
Whom I, unseen, adore,
Unveil Thy beauties to my sight,
That I may love Thee more."

I remark, also, in regard to this first bird, mentioned in the text, that it was a defenseless bird. When the eagle is assaulted with its iron beak it strikes like a bolt against its adversary. This was a dove or a sparrow; we do not know just which. Take the dove or pigeon in your hand, and the pecking of its beak on your hand makes you laugh at the feebleness of its assault. The reindeer, after it is down, may fell you with its antlers. The ox, after you think it is dead, may break your leg in its death struggle. The harpooned whale, in its last agony, may crush you in the coil of the unwinding rope. But this was a dove or a sparrow—perfectly harmless, perfectly defenseless—type of Him who said: "I have trod the wine press alone, and there was none to help." None to help! The murderers have it all their own way. Where was the soldier in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Martyr? Did they put one drop of oil on His gashed feet? Was there one in all the crowd manly and generous enough to stand up for Him? Were the miscreants at the cross any more interfered with in their work of spiking Him fast than the carpenter in his shop driving a nail through a pine board. The women cried, but there was no balm in their tears. None to help! None to help! O, my Lord Jesus, none to help! The wave of anguish came up to the arch of His feet—came up to His knee—floated to His waist—rose to His chin—swept to His temples—yet none to help! Ten thousand times ten thousand angels in the sky, ready at command to plunge into the bloody affray, and strike back the hosts of darkness, yet none to help, none to help!

Oh, this dove of the text. In this last moment, clutched not with angry talons. It plunged not a savage beak. It was a dove—helpless, defenseless. None to help, none to help!

As, after a severe storm in the morning, you go out and find dead birds on the ground, so this dead bird of the text makes me think of that awful storm that swept the earth on crucifixion day, when the wrath of God, and the malice of man, and the fury of the devils wrested beneath the three crosses. As we sang just now:

"Well might the sun in darkness hide,
And shut his glories in,
When Christ, the mighty Maker, died
For man, the creature's sin."

But I come now to speak of this second bird of the text. We must not let that fly away until we have examined it. The priest took the second bird, tied it to the hyssop branch, and then plunged it in the blood of the first bird. Ah! that is my soul, plunged for cleansing in the Saviour's blood. There is not enough water in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to wash away our smallest sin. Sin is such an outrage on God's universe that nothing but blood can atone for it. You know the life is in the blood, and as the life had been forfeited nothing could buy it back but blood. What was it that was sprinkled on the doorposts when the destroying angel went through the land? Blood. What was it that went streaming from the altar of ancient sacrifice? Blood. What was it that the priests carried into the holy of holies making intercession for the people? Blood. What was it that Jesus sweat in the Garden of Gethsemane? Great drops of blood. What does the wine in the sacramental cup signify? Blood. What makes the robes of the righteous in Heaven so fair? They are washed in the blood of the Lamb. What is it that cleanses all our pollution? The blood of Jesus Christ, that cleanseth from all sin.

I heard somebody saying: "I do not like such a sanguinary religion as that." Do you think it is very wise for the patient to tell the doctor: "I don't like the medicine you have given me?" If he wants to be cured he had better take the medicine. My Lord God has offered us a balm, and it is very foolish for us to say: "I don't like that balm." We had better take it, and be saved. But you do not oppose the shedding of blood in other directions and for other ends. If a hundred thousand men go out to battle for their country, and have to lay down their lives for free institutions, is there anything ignoble about that? No, you say: "glorious sacrifice rather." And is there anything ignoble in the idea that the Lord Jesus Christ, by the shedding of His blood, delivered not only one land, but all lands and all ages, from bondage, introducing men by millions and millions into the liberty of the sons of God? Is there anything ignoble about that?

As this second bird of the text was plunged in the blood of the first bird, so we must be washed in the blood of Christ, or go polluted forever.

"Let the water and the blood,
From the side a healing flood,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath, and make me pure."

I notice now that as soon as this second bird was dipped in the blood of the first bird the priest unloosened it and it was free—free of wing and free of foot. It could whet its beak on any tree branch it chose. It could peck the grapes of any vineyard it chose. It was free; a type of our souls after we have washed in the blood of the Lamb. We can go where we will. We can do what we will. You say: "Had you not better qualify that?" No; for I remember that in conversion the will is changed, and the man will not will that which is wrong. There is no strait-jacket in our religion. A state of sin is a state of slavery. A state of pardon is a state of emancipation. The hammer of God's grace knocks the hopples from the wrist, opens the door into a landscape all a-shimmer with fountains and abloom with gardens. It is freedom.

If a man has become a Christian he is no more afraid of Sinai. The thunders of Sinai do not frighten him. You have, on some August day, seen two thunder showers meet. One cloud from this mountain, and another cloud from that mountain, coming nearer and nearer together, and, responding to each other, crash to crash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! And then the clouds break and the torrents pour, and they are emptied perhaps into the very same stream that comes down so red at your feet, that it seems as if all the carnage of the storm battle had been emptied into it. So in this Bible I see two storms gather, one above Sinai, the other above Calvary, and they respond one to the other—flash to flash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! Sinai thunders: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die;" Calvary responds: "Save them from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom."

Sinai says: "Woe! Woe!" Calvary answers: "Mercy! Mercy!" and then the clouds burst, and empty their treasures into one torrent, and it comes flowing to our feet, red with the carnage of our Lord—in which if thy soul be plunged, like the bird in the text, it shall go forth free—free! Oh, I wish all people to understand this; that when a man becomes a Christian he does not become a slave, but that he becomes a free man; that he has larger liberty after he becomes a child of God than before he became a child of God. Gen. Fisk said that he once stood at a slave block where an old Christian minister was being sold. The auctioneer said of him: "What bid do I hear for this man? He is a very good kind of a man; he is a minister." Somebody said: "Twenty dollars" (he was very old and not worth much); somebody else: "Twenty-five—"Thirty"—"Thirty-five" "Forty." The aged minister began to tremble. He had expected to be able to buy his own freedom, and he had just $70, and expected with the $70 to get free. As the bids ran up the old man trembled more and more. "Forty"—"Forty-five"—"Fifty"—"Fifty-five"—"Sixty"—"Sixty-five." The old man cried out: "Seventy." He was afraid they would outbid him. The men around were transfixed. Nobody dared bid, and the auctioneer struck him down to himself—done—done!

But by reason of sin we are poorer than that African. We cannot buy our own deliverance. The voices of death are bidding for us, and they bid us in, and they bid us down. But the Lord Jesus Christ comes and says: "I will buy that man; I bid for him my Bethlehem manger; I bid for him my hunger on the mountain; I bid for him my aching head; I bid for him my fainting heart; I bid for him all my wounds."

A voice from the throne of God says: "It is enough! Jesus has bought him." Bought with a price. The purchase complete. It is done.

"The great transaction done;
I am my Lord's and he is mine.
He drew me and I followed on,
Charmed to confess the voice divine."

Why, is not a man free when he gets rid of his sins? The sins of the tongue gone; the sins of action gone; the sins of the mind gone. All the transgressions of 30, 40, 50, 70 years gone—no more in the soul than the malaria that floated in the atmosphere a thousand years ago; for when my Lord Jesus pardons a man He pardons him, and there is no halfway work about it.

Here I see a beggar going along the turnpike road. He is worn out with disease. He is stiff in his joints. He is ulcered all over. He has rheum in his eyes. He is sick and wasted. He is in rags. Every time he puts down his swollen feet he cries: "Oh, the pain!" He sees a fountain by the roadside under a tree, and he crawls up to that fountain and says: "I must wash. Here I may cool my ulcers. Here I may get rested." He stoops down, and scoops up in the palm of his hands enough water to slake his thirst; and that is all gone. Then he stoops down and begins to wash his eyes; and the rheum is all gone. Then he puts in his swollen feet, and the swelling is gone. Then, willing no longer to be only half cured, he plunges in, and his whole body is laved in the stream, and he gets upon the bank well. Meantime the owner of the mansion up yonder comes down, walking through the ravine with his only son, and he sees the bundle of rags, and asks: "Whose rags are these?" A voice from the fountain says: "Those are my rags." Then says the master to his son: "Go up to the house and get the best new suit you can find and bring it down." And he brings down the clothes, and the beggar is clothed in them, and he looks around and says: "I was filthy, but now I am clean. I was ragged, but now I am robed. I was blind, but now I see. Glory be to the owner of that mansion; and glory be to that son who brought me that new suit of clothes; and glory be to this fountain, where I have washed, and where all who will may wash and be clean!" Where sin abounded, grace doth much more abound. The bird has been dipped, now let it fly away.

The next thing I notice about this bird, when it was loosened (and this is the main idea), is, that it flew away. Which way did it go? When you let a bird loose from your grasp, which way does it fly? Up. What are wings for? To fly with. Is there anything in the suggestion of the direction taken by that bird to indicate which way we ought to go?

"Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings.
Thy better portion trace:
Rise from transitory things
To heaven, thy native place."

We should be going heavenward. That is the suggestion. But I know that we have a great many drawbacks. You had them this morning, perhaps. You had them yesterday, or the day before; and although you want to be going heavenward, you are constantly discouraged. But I suppose when that bird went out of the priest's hands it went by inflections—sometimes stooping. A bird does not shoot directly up, but this is the motion of a bird. So the soul soars toward God, rising up in love, and sometimes depressed by trial. It does not always go in the direction it would like to go. But the main course is right. There is one passage in the Bible which I quote oftener to myself than any other: "He knoweth our frame, and He remembereth that we are dust."

There is a legend in Iceland which says that when Jesus was a boy playing with His comrades one Sabbath day, He made birds of clay; and as these birds of clay were standing upon the ground an old Sadducee came along, and he was disgusted at the sport and dashed the birds to pieces; but the legend says that Jesus waved His hand above the broken birds, and they took wing and went singing heavenward. Of course, that is a fable among the Icelanders; but it is not a fable that we are dust, and that, the hand of Divine grace waved over us once, we go singing toward the skies.

I wish, my friends, that we could live in a higher atmosphere. If a man's whole life object is to make dollars, he will be running against those who are making dollars. If his whole object is to get applause, he will run against those who are seeking applause. But if he rises higher than that, he will not be interrupted in his flight heavenward. Why does that flock of birds, floating up against the blue sky so high that you can hardly see them, not change its course for spire or tower? They are above all obstructions. So we would not have so often to change our Christian course if we lived in a higher atmosphere, nearer Christ, nearer the throne of God.

Oh ye who have been washed in the blood of Christ—ye who have been loosed from the hyssop branch—start heavenward. It may be to some of you a long flight.

Temptations may dispute your way; storms of bereavement and trouble may strike your soul; but God will see you through. Build not on the earth. Set your affections on things in Heaven, not on things on earth. This is a perishing world. Its flowers fade. Its fountains dry up. Its promises cheat. Set your affections upon Christ and Heaven. I rejoice, my dear brethren and sisters in Christ, that the flight will, after awhile, be ended. Not always beaten of the storm. Not always going on weary wings. There is a warm dovecot of eternal rest where we shall find a place of comfort to the everlasting joy of our souls. Oh, they are going up all the time—going up from this church—going up from all the families and from all the churches of the land—the weary doves seeking rest in a dovecot.

Oh, that in that good land we may all meet when our trials are over! We cannot get into the glorious presence of our departed ones unless we have been cleansed in the same blood that washed their sins away. I know this is true of all who have gone in, that they were plunged in the blood, that they were unloosed from the hyssop branch. Then they went singing into glory. See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh, for if they escaped not who refused Him that spake on earth, how much more shall we not escape if we turn away from Him that speaketh from Heaven?

Czar's Exercise.

The czar of Russia goes out every morning directly it gets light and runs a verst—about three-fifths of an English mile—in order to keep himself in good form. He carries his watch in his hand all the time, in order to see that there is no falling off in the matter of speed day after day.—N. Y. Sun.

One of the Inducements.

Wallace—Funny how women give up their piano playing and singing as soon as they get married.

Ferry—But they don't. That is just a canard started by some women to encourage matrimony.—Pearson's Weekly.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

TEMPERANCE SONG.

A demon terrible and bold
Is marching through our land,
And many a stately form goes down
Beneath his mighty hand;
But there's a talisman whose power
Avails his course to stop—
He's safe who says the magic words,
"I'll never drink a drop."

CHORUS.

I'll never drink a drop,
No, not a single drop,
For he whose lips the cup doth sip
Will find it hard to stop.

No weapon flashes in his hand,
It holds a brimming cup,
With many a word of praise and laud
He holds the nectar up;

But he who tastes that liquid fire
Henceforth shall walk a slave;
Shall live in wretchedness and want,
And fill a shameful grave.

Chorus. We'll never drink a drop, etc.

Come, rally to the battle now,
Ye children, one and all!
Before the weapons of our faith
This hated foe shall fall;
We'll drive him from his hiding place
In vale or mountain top,
And this shall be our battle cry:
"We'll never drink a drop."

Chorus. We'll never drink a drop, etc.
—Ella W. Ricker, in Christian Work.

WATER AS A BEVERAGE.

Method of Drinking It Is Important—Effect Produced by Sipping.

There are few people who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water * * * vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects very different from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers: A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.—The People's Health Journal.

NOTES OF REFORM.

Gov. Black, of New York, has signed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in department stores.

Ninety-two per cent. of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors.—Christian Work.

Liberal or orthodox, we all believe in a hell—on earth, in the drunkard's home. Are you doing anything to remedy it?—Portland Herald.

The saloons in New York city are giving free drinks to anyone wearing a uniform of the United States navy or army.—Union Signal.

Friends of temperance in Scotland are jubilant over the fact that the duke of Fife is refusing to grant sites for distilleries on his estates.

Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout, and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors.—Dr. Norman Kerr.

Sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited throughout the entire Congo Free State, with the exception of certain districts west of the Inkissi, on the Lower Congo, where trade was established long before the Congo Free State was in existence.

Last week in a certain Pennsylvania community three men are known to have died as the result of their love for strong drink. Two were ground to pieces on the railroad track while the third had simply come to the end of his vital resources and gave up the struggle for life.—Pennsylvania Commonwealth.

An Expensive Badge.

A young man in a London omnibus noticed the blue ribbon total abstinence badge on a fellow-passenger's coat, and asked him in a bantering tone "how much he got" for wearing it.

"That I cannot exactly say," replied the other, "but it costs me about £20,000 a year."

The wearer of the badge was Frederick Charrington, son of a rich brewer, and the intended successor of his father's business. He had been convinced of the evil of the ale and beer trade, and refused to continue in it, though it would have brought him an income of £20,000 a year.

He preferred a life of Christian philantropy to a career of money making; and his activity soon made him known througout the kingdom as a most successful temperance evangelist. His work, organized in the tent meeting on Mile End Road, has grown steadily for 20 years, and now fills "the largest mission hall in the world."—Children Record.

Bad Effects of Coffee Drinking.

The Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, says Snaitken, according to the Medical Review, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink continually during the day. When these coffee drinkers reach the age of 40 or 45, their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they are 50 they become blind. The number of blind men seen about the streets of Fez, the capital of Morocco, is very noticeable, and it is always attributed to the use of coffee.

TAPROOT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Why Organized Societies and Legislation Do Not Seem to Lessen the Evil.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts which have been made by temperance organizations of all sorts within the last quarter of a century, and especially by that grandest of all reformatory organizations, the Woman's Christian Temperance union, statistics show that there is no very perceptible diminution in the prevalence of intemperance. With the exception of states in which prohibitory laws are in force, there has, in fact, been an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness and for other crimes dependent upon intemperance. The use of alcoholic drinks, as well as the use of tobacco, has perceptibly increased within the last quarter of a century. The amount of alcoholic liquor of various sorts used per capita is greater at the present time than at any previous time in the history of the country.

The significance of these facts is not that the Woman's Christian Temperance union and other similar organizations are not doing splendid work in behalf of temperance. The efforts which have been made and which are being made are well directed, and will accomplish much to stay the march of this terrible Juggernaut which for so many centuries has been grinding beneath its slowly moving wheels multitudes of victims who have discovered their danger too late to escape, and who, covered with shame, have gone down by hundreds of thousands into untimely graves. We have no criticism whatever to offer upon the efforts which have been made thus far by associations of men or women who are engaged in contending against this prodigious evil, but it occurs to us that there is a deeply-rooted cause of intemperance which has heretofore received comparatively little attention. We refer to the use of alcohol as a medicine. The majority of physicians believe alcohol to be a good stimulant, and hence recommend it in nearly all cases in which it is supposed that the patient needs an increase of strength or vigor, better appetite, better digestion, an increase of nerve energy. After many years of practice, the majority of intelligent physicians discover that the increase of strength which follows the use of alcohol and other stimulants is only apparent in character, and that the use of these drugs inevitably gives rise in the end to a weakening of the very functions it is supposed to rebuild.

Alcohol, although called a stimulant from time almost immemorial, is in no sense a stimulant. It is a narcotic, hence should not be used where an increase of energy is required; if used at all, the indication would be in cases requiring a diminution rather than an increase of energy. Alcohol lessens the vigor of the heart, and hence must be discarded in syncope, fainting, collapse, shock and other cases supposed to require a stimulant. Alcohol is, in fact, one of the very worst drugs that can be employed in such cases, as it has a narcotic effect upon the body. This fact is far less generally known than it ought to be. Physicians are using alcohol as a stimulant in cases where its influence as a narcotic is capable of doing the greatest possible harm. These facts ought to be brought before the public, and emphasized in such a way that men and women everywhere may be put upon their guard in relation to the use of alcohol as a medicine.—Good Health.

OCTOGENARIAN TEETOTALERS.

Strong Testimony of Men Who Lived Long and Temperate Lives.

As an object-lesson on the subject of human longevity, says the New York Witness, we have seen no pubication so more instructive than a beautiful little book published by the National Temperance league, of London, entitled, "Octogenarian Teetotalers." It is the narrative of a reception of octogenarian teetotalers, given by the league in May, 1897, and speeches and letters incident thereto.

Relations were established with nearly 200 octogenarians, of 163 of whom life sketches were prepared. Forty-three attended the banquet in London, the average of whose ages was 82½ years, among whom were Dr. F. R. Lees (age 81) and Rev. Newman Hall, D. D. (age 80). We quote briefly from speeches and letters:

Dr. Lees (81): It has been said that we cannot "arrange" the Kingdom of God. True, but we have indicated a fact more to the purpose—that the wicked interests of the world have sown tares while virtuous people slept; they have been allowed not only to "arrange," but to establish and entrench, in law, the kingdom of the devil, and thus thwart and defeat the mission of Christ.

Dr. Newman Hall (80): I have been 42 years in London, preaching on an average three or four times a week, and I have been only six Sundays out of the harness in consequence of sickness.

Henry Brown (80): I have been a poor customer to the doctors. I have not supplied them with a sovereign, yet I have led an active life.

George Properjohn (81) walks eight miles a day in following his trade as a builder, sometimes up and down ladders; wherever occupation calls him.

Frederick Miller (80), printer for 68 years; not needing for a single day in the last 20 years to omit going to his occupation.

J. N. Dickinson (82): An abstainer 52 years. Never had a serious illness. During the 52 years' abstinence, only three times under medical treatment, the last time having been 26 years ago.

Rev. Charles Fisher (81): An abstainer 60 years. At the age of 80 wrote "I have never laid in bed from sickness or paid five shillings for medicine for myself. Often working ten to eighteen hours per day, and often preaching Sundays."

Samuel Saunders (82): Teetotaler 66 years. Never had a headache. Never in bed through illness.

Rev. Peter Mearns (80): Fifty years in ministry. Never a single Sabbath been unable to preach on account of ill-health. Within a month have climbed two of the Cheviot mountains, each requiring a walk of two hours.

D. G. Paine (80): My doctor's expense (for myself personally) during 65 years has been total £2 16s, or an average of 10¼d. annually.

William Hardy Root (91): In his 86th year, for six consecutive days walked seven to eight miles a day.

Beginning to Show Effects.

Normandy, once so free from intemperance and so prosperous, has begun to show the effects of the cider brandy industry established there 20 or more years ago. During the past 15 years the mortality has increased eight per cent., infant mortality 15 per cent. and illegitimacy 25 per cent.

The statement is made that alcoholic candy is largely sold in Manchester and other English towns. It is said to be imported from Germany, and an analyst declares that it contains proportionately as much alcohol as does beer.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

SATISFIED.

When all my work is done,
My weary foot race run
My guerdon, "enter," won,
I shall be satisfied.

When loneliness and pain,
When longing high but vain
Are past, and Heaven I gain,
I shall be satisfied.

When from sin's power free,
Like-minded I to Thee,
Thyself in glory see,
I shall be satisfied.

But when from all the thronging tribes
That crowd this full-orbed earth,
The appointed millions have grown up
To sing our Saviour's worth,

When each worn pilgrim, even the least,
Has heard: "My own, well done;
Thou hast been faithful unto death,
Thy victor's crown is won;"

When o'er the boundless heavenly plains
Up to the great white throne,
He meets the steadfast, loving gaze
Of all He counts His own,

And hears the swelling, rapturous hymn:
"Let God be glorified,"
Then, seeing of His travail fruit,
He will be satisfied.
—Mary Clement Leavitt, in Chicago Advance.

THE GOSPEL OF LOVE.

As Shown in the Thoughtful Act of a Poor Woman in a London Park.

The Presbyterian makes note of an English incident that is as beautiful as a "golden text." A poor woman, crossing one of the London parks, suddenly stooped and picked up something which she concealed in her apron. A policeman saw the act, and followed her. She was ragged and her furtive manner convinced him that she was making off with some article of value, such as is frequently dropped in public places. He called to her roughly:

"Here, what have you got in your apron?"

His threatening, official tone frightened her, and she made no answer.

Feeling sure that she had hidden a pocketbook or a jewel, he told her to show what she was trying to carry away, or he would arrest her. Then the poor woman timidly unrolled her apron and revealed a handful of broken glass!

The policeman stared at it a minute, and muttered: "What in the world do you want of that rubbish?"

"I just thought I'd take it out of the way of the children's feet," she said, meekly.

When we read the gentle Master's warning never to "offend" one of His little ones—the favorites of His kingdom—it is charming to know what verb in the New Testament language the word "offend" translates. The emblem of the child's soul-history is the passing of its tender feet. Who would leave anything in their path to hinder or hurt them?

Whether she knew it or not, the poor woman put a gospel of love into her thoughtful deed. She obeyed in spirit the divine command to the ancient prophet: "Take up the stumbling blocks out of the way of my people."—Youth's Companion.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

Grieving over our imperfect prayers is a prayer in itself.—St. Augustine.

Christian homes are the happiest.—Ram's Horn.

Never think that God's delays are God's denials. Hold on, hold fast, hold out. Patience is genius.—Buffon.

What a man is in public is what he would like to be; what he is at home is what he is.—Rev. J. W. Balderson.

Prudence is self-surrender to the strongest impulse; duty is self-surrender to the highest.—Dr. Martineau.

Do good constantly, patiently, and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life was not worth living.—G. W. Childs.

As the salt of the earth, sweeten the bit of it next to you; as the light of the world, conquer the darkness nearest you.—O. H. P. Gifford.

Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice only by overt actions, and do not see that virtue or vice emits a breath every moment.—Emerson.

The only faith that wears well and holds its color in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience.—J. R. Lowell.

How easy is the thought, in certain moods, of the loveliest, most unselfish emotions! How hard is the doing of the thought in the face of a thousand unlovely difficulties!—George Macdonald.

Infidelity knows no future, for it spitefully casts away all means for knowing it, and so confines the hopes, and profits, and pleasures of its votaries to the passing hour.—United Presbyterian.

Religion cannot pass away. Be not disturbed by infidelity. Religion cannot pass away. The burning of a little straw may hide the stars, but the stars are there and will reappear.—Thomas Carlyle.

When means hold out it is easy to be content. Who cannot pray for his daily bread when he hath it in his cupboard? But when our own provision fails us, then not to distrust the provision of God is a noble trial of faith.—Bishop Hall.

Touchstone of Brotherly Love.

The highest achievement of charity is to love our enemies; but to bear cheerfully with our neighbor's failings is scarcely an inferior grace. It is easy enough to love those who are agreeable and obliging—what fly is not attracted by sugar and honey? But to love one who is cross, perverse, tiresome, is as unpleasant a process as chewing pills. Nevertheless, this is the real touchstone of brotherly love. The best way of practicing it is to put ourselves in the place of him who tries us, and to see how we would wish him to treat us if we had his defects. We must put ourselves in the place of buyer when we sell, and seller when we buy, if we want to deal fairly.—Francis De Sales.

Character.

Nature always does her duty by first making herself attractive. She believes in beauty. Would that men did the same. To be a man is really to reflect the moral character of God as a diamond radiates the glory of the sun.—Rev. William Hamilton Morgan.

Wisdom's Ways.

The young should know that wisdom's ways alone are ways of peace. God's favor is the highest good; Heaven is the noblest reward. Conscience should be always king, character is pure gold, reputation is but tinsel.—Rev. T. M. Grith.

The True Life.

True life holds out untold possibilities, a richness greater than the fondest dream. Men are greater than the world, for they are in league with a world of spirits.—Rev. E. B. Leavitt.

CONSIDERATENESS.

True Excellence Shows Itself Not Only in the Great Crises But in Everyday Experiences.

We are in the habit of dividing virtues into two classes, those which stand at the front, which commend us to the regard of God and man, and those which move in a less conspicuous field, and relate to the little things of life. We raise no question about the necessity of the first kind, but of the second order we are prone to think that they are luxuries of character with which we may fitly enough dispense in a rough, bustling world like ours. Such a notion strikes at the unity and dignity of the Christian character. For the note of that type of excellence is, that everywhere it displays itself the same, carrying its loftiness, its unselfishness, its unworldly spirit not only into the great crises, but also into the most commonplace details of everyday experience.

It is not a "habit" in the sense of a garment which can be put on or taken off at pleasure, but it is a "habit" in the sense of a tone of mind, a customary attitude of spirit that counts no occasion too small, no duty too mean as the medium of its manifestation. There is, moreover, behind the minor virtues, a solid body of hard spiritual effort, of self-discipline, which surely counts for much in the building up of high character. In the little things of life, the unconsidered trifles of social intercourse, the chance word, the small kindness, the courteous waiving of one's own rights, we may find the test or probe which reveals a serious inward flaw, an unsuspected weakness of soul.

Of the many social nuisances that afflict the world, one of the worst is the bully. What is a bully? He is simply an inconsiderate person. In school, the lad who uses his superior strength to terrify and coerce a weaker companion; in the home, the husband who forces his own ideas, simply because they are his, upon wife and children; in the wider field of society, the man who seeks to compel you to adopt his opinions or doctrines by bearing down upon you with the brute force of his own personality—these are specimens of the genus bully. They are the incarnations of inconsiderateness. Now in opposition to these people and their ways, St. Paul would say: "Let your considerateness be known unto all men." Wherein lies the especial injury of inconsiderateness? Is it not in this that it is a blow at another's self-respect? Without self-respect no worthy work can be achieved, no genuine character can be evolved.

"Self reverence, self knowledge, self control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

Now the sin of the inconsiderate man is that he wounds this sacred center of personal worth, that through his selfish assertiveness he is weakening the sources of spiritual excellence in a brother. He is guilty of desecrating a human soul. But, perhaps, the sphere where even good and well-meaning people are liable to fall into this sin is that of the smaller things of social life. They do a kindness, but, being inconsiderate, their kindness hurts the recipient, and robs the beneficence of its blessing; they champion some neglected truth, but, having no consideration for the opinions of their opponents, they effect no good. In other words, they lack tact. It is to be feared that there is a spurious kind of tact abroad which needs to be held up to the scorn of all honest men.

In conservative communities, the tactful man is an exhibition as the model of all the virtues. And yet, upon investigation, it is painful to reflect that too often he is a model of disguised selfishness, keeping an eye ever upon the safety of his own skin, taking care to echo the popular opinion, throwing himself into no breach, making no bold venture, keeping safe within the fence of conventionalism. A soul of such thin texture does not seem to command much respect. But there is a genuine tact which, as Charles Kingsley says, "is born of love." It implies something of the insight and the discernment which love alone can give. It implies the taking of pains to enter into the mind and point of view of another; and this again, implies an unselfish temper, the disposition to make another's desire its own. Hence tact, in this sense, takes rank as a moral virtue. It is a note of what we mean by the

"Grand old name of gentleman,"

and every Christian is or ought to be a gentleman. "The gentleman," says Dr. Munger, "will not talk to the beggar of his rags, nor boast of his health before the sick, nor speak of his wealth among the poor; he will not seem to be fortunate among the helpless, nor make any show of his virtue before the vicious. He will avoid all painful contrasts, always looking at the thing in question from the viewpoint of another person." With reverence, may we not say that Jesus is our ideal here as elsewhere? His tenderness towards the magdalens, the social lepers, the outcast and criminal classes, has commanded the admiration of the world. What was the secret of his considerateness? One word explains all—love. Learn what that word means and all else will come in time.—Samuel McComb, in N. Y. Observer.

FRAIL MAN.

A Word to Those Who May Feel the Necessity to Advise, Admonish or Instruct Others.

Man is indeed a frailty. The words "frail" and "fragile" are but variant forms of the same word. Man is fragile. He is easily broken. A cold draft on the back of his neck may break him physically for life. A cold remark or chilling look may discourage him in an attempt to reform, and break him morally. An intrusion upon his process of thought at a time when he is concentrating a mental effort may break him mentally. If we could but examine the life of a man with a microscope, we should find it full of cracks, find it chipped off here and there at the corners and woefully imperfect because of what it has been subjected to from without. Sometimes it is no more than the dust-brush of the housemaid that has damaged the fragile statuette in the parlor. Many a one supposes that his own dust-brush will do nothing but cleanse his neighbor's character. But by his unskilled hand the statuette of his neighbor's character gets caught in the feathers, and it is toppled over. It is indeed our duty to advise, admonish and instruct frail man. It is sometimes our duty to interrupt him. Sometimes our attitude may necessarily seem repellent. But we must understand that he is fragile, and we are not altogether irresponsible for preserving the integrity of that which was made in the image of God. — S. S. Times.

Ideals.

We are transformed by our ideals. The man who holds a lofty ideal ascends to it; while the man with a base ideal descends. And what a noble ideal the Gospel of Jesus Christ presents to us.—Rev. Dr. Gilchrist.

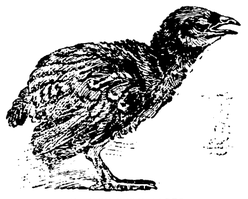
GAPES IN CHICKENS.

CAUSE OF THE COMPLAINT AND METHODS OF TREATMENT.

How the Disease Becomes Established In Land and Renders It Worthless For Poultry Raising—Food and Drinking Water Are Means of Infection.

In a recent bulletin of the agricultural department H. Garmen discusses the subject of gapes in young poultry.

The immediate cause of the trouble is of course the presence of the well known gape worm in the trachea or windpipe. These worms obstruct the passage of air to and from the lungs, and thus occasion the characteristic gasping movements of the suffering chicks. The commonly recommended practice of introducing into the trachea a partly stripped feather, or a blue grass top, and by a twisting motion dislodging and removing the worms does not seem after considerable experience with the diseased fowls to be practicable for very young chicks. The trachea is so small and so easily injured that it is impossible to dislodge and remove all of the worms by such means.



CHICKEN WITH GAPES.

"It has been my experience," says Mr. Garmen, "that chicks generally recover without treatment when they are attacked after they are half grown, and hence fowls that might from their size be treated successfully with a feather do not require treatment of any sort. It is the very young chicks that suffer most, and the only remedial treatment in their case that seems to me to be successful is rubbing the neck from time to time with lard or vaseline thoroughly mixed with a little turpentine (three parts of the lard or vaseline to one part of turpentine). This treatment should begin before the disease makes its appearance. It will not help a chick in the last stages of the disease. Pure turpentine will very quickly kill a chick when rubbed on the neck over the trachea, a fact which I have several times demonstrated on badly affected individuals."

Mr. Garmen calls attention to the fact that the noted French naturalist Megnin asserts that powdered garlic with food has been successfully used in the treatment of gapes in pheasants and suggests that the

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE. 4, 1898.

THEY BOSS THE WAR.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL BOARD OF STRATEGY.

Something About the Men Who Are Being So Freely Criticised and to Whom Advice Is Offered In Wholesale Lots. Theirs an All Night Job.

Even in times of peace Uncle Sam is a wide awake old chap, but when he has a fight on he never sleeps. This does not mean that all America is losing its sleep during these warlike times, but that the government is always represented, night and day, by men who are intrusted with the job of hossing the war. There are enough of these officials so that they can take turns at sleeping.

The naval board of strategy is the technical name of this little collection of war managers. It is practically a secondary or assistant cabinet. The president and his official advisers direct the main policy of the war, but it is the board of strategy which carries out this policy and attends to the details.

Rather unpopular have these official strategists become of late, because the average American is an impatient soul. He does not like delay and long wait between acts. He wants the scene shifting done quickly and the action to be continuous. He would like a battle every few days, so that the thing may be finished. He doesn't understand why it should take so long to equip, drill and move troops, fit out transports, collect squadrons and corner the enemy. For many days he asked, "Why in thunder doesn't Sampson get at the Spanish fleet?" "Why don't we take Havana?" and "Why in blazes doesn't the government send troops to Dewey?" As nobody appears to answer his queries, he says hard things about the board of strategy.

And it is not only the citizen but some of the naval officers who have criticised the war policy. They have spoken scornfully of the men who fight "paper battles" and do not turn the navy loose on the Spanish.

It is but fair, however, to say that the strategists at Washington have not caused all the delays. We do not prepare for war every day, and there are a thousand and one little hitches liable to occur of which the civilian knows nothing. For instance, a whole regiment of men were delayed from moving to the front not long ago because the tentmakers could not furnish shelter tents fast enough.

It is safe to assume that the members of the board of strategy are fairly efficient men and are doing just as well as they know how. The board meets in the naval library on the fourth floor of the big granite pile known as the war, navy and state building. There the navy's wheels are running the war gather every day and sometimes at night.

The board as it now exists is composed of Secretary of the Navy Long Captain A. T. Mahan, Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Sicard and Captain J. R. Bartlett. Secretary Long does not pretend to know much about naval affairs, but he is a member of the board by virtue of his position. His lack of naval knowledge is more than made up by Captain Mahan, who, as every one knows, is the leading authority of the world on such matters.

Captain Mahan is no mere theorist. He has never commanded a fleet, but he saw active service all through the civil war as a midshipman on the Atlantic and west gulf squadrons. He was a man of action and daring in those days, as is shown by a letter he wrote to Captain G. V. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy. It was in September, 1861, when the Sumter was ravaging the seas. Midshipman Mahan was then on the U. S. S. James Adger. He proposed to mount on an ordinary sailing vessel a heavy pivot gun, covered with a lighthouse and keep the Sumter to her grave in the deep.

"Suppose it fails?" wrote Mahan. "What is lost? A useless ship, a midshipman and 100 men." He proposed himself to be that midshipman. But no reply was sent to the letter, and a few years ago, when reminded of the incident, Mahan had forgotten all about it.

Captain Crowninshield is another naval heavyweight. He is an expert on ordnance and is familiar both with the theory and practice of naval strategy. He was graduated from Annapolis in time to take an active part during the last two years of the civil war. He was assigned to the north Atlantic blockading squadron and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. His grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was secretary of the navy under Jefferson, and his grandnephew filled the same place in a later administration. When this war came, Captain Crowninshield was chief of the bureau of navigation. He applied for sea duty, but Secretary Long deemed his services in Washington too valuable, and, partly by virtue of his office, Captain Crowninshield was placed on the strategy board.

Captain Barthett was a member of the same class as Captain Crowninshield. He, too, was in at the taking of New Orleans, the attacks on Vicksburg and both assaults on Fort Fisher. In the second attack on Fisher he was on shore with the storming party. Retired as captain in July, 1897, he has been called into active duty, like Captain Mahan, to serve on this board.

Rear Admiral Sicard is the veteran member of the board. He is 62 years old and will be retired a year from next September. During the civil war he was engaged in the taking of New Orleans, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries and the encounter with the ram Arkansas. Then he was transferred to the north Atlantic blockading squadron and was in both attacks upon Fort Fisher.

These are the men who are deciding when and where the fleets shall strike next. Strange to say, they are but little affected by the civilian criticism hurled at them, and they pay but little attention to the advice so lavishly offered through the unremunerated press.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE BOARD OF STRATEGY.

Painful Necessity.

Young Man (seeking apartments)—And is that all the soap you can allow me?

Landlady—Yes. That's all.

Young Man—Then I'm afraid I shall have to take on two or three more rooms. You see, I must wash my face before going to business.—Ally Sloper.

Lisby Explained.

"See here, I only got one piece of meat in my order today. I always get two."

Head Waiter—"That's so. Go see the cook must have forgotten to cut the piece in two."—Brooklyn Citizen.

A Enemy to Souls.

"Albany needs a soul in her home."

"What was the trouble?"

"She sent in her note that he didn't do a thing in a hot hot while days and drew her maps."—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Patriotic Boycott on French Goods In Full Swing.

HIGH ART IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The New Black Goods Demand Something Better Than Flounces or Braid, and So Skilfully Wrought Patterns In Bead and Jet Have Been Devised.

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So much depends upon the way a dress is trimmed that it almost becomes necessary to write a special letter about the new garnitures prepared for the beautiful black goods about to be presented to us for fall.

These black materials, being so very rich and heavy, require a different trimming from anything we have had for a long time, most particularly for the heavy corded goods and superb Irish poplins. No flounces could be put upon such material without cheapening the whole, nor can braid be used or even velvet ribbon. There is nothing in the whole range of trimming so suitable as passementerie and beading, and so by natural selection we have just that, but in more beautiful forms and tasteful designs than ever.

The general effect of the new garnitures is close patterns, those for the waist and special parts of it being in fancy design and each quite distinct from anything of the kind ever before offered. The skirts to these heavy silks and corded and plain poplins require little or no trimming, but where any is desired it is provided rather scant. For this are designed narrow lines of very fine beaded passementerie with small cut jet beads wrought into scrolls heading a line of soutache covered by rather large jet beads. A picot loop is formed all along the outer edges and is very effective.

There are dozens and dozens of different patterns of these fine trimmings to choose from. The beauty of them is their great adaptability. They can be sewed on straight or in curves and be wrought into bowknots and festoons, but where they are prettiest is when they are sewed in a straight line exactly at the foot of the dress.

One of the daintiest arrangements of the set pieces made up for waist trimming is a branching spray which is broad over the first and narrows at the waist line and falls nearly to the hem at the left side in a narrowing line. It is to be applied only to a prince's gown and is made for that purpose.

Other set pieces are alike on both sides and so arranged that part falls over the major part of the sleeves. Some are in form of a bell heading or yoke, to be sewed to the waist in front; others are like fichus both front and back. These are for blouses. One striking fancy is a series of bowknots of passementerie, with trailers reaching to the belt. A few pieces made of very close beading in an open design on the front of a bassine of heavy Irish poplin. Some designs are wrought on strong net, and this is stretched over silk and made into a blouse.

Almost all of the designs are entirely black, but I saw a few where jewel effects were obtained by colored beads. One very delicate pattern was wrought on white crepe lisse with black beads of three or four different sizes. The beading was done in outline, and the crepe lisse was cut out so that it became applique work. This is for blouse waists and for trimming for evening dresses. All the rest is for day wear. I may mention here that there will, from all present appearances and advices, be quite as much braid used on the fall gowns as there has been on those for the past spring, only there will be more made pieces in bowknots and scroll and other devices.

As all good American women wear the beautiful robes of Old Glory, so, too, are they handing to themselves all French goods. I say all good Americans. A few say they intend to buy what is pretty and becoming, no matter where it originated. We have silk mills, woolen and cotton mills and one of other factories in this country which can give us plenty of everything we need, and if these are not enough there is Japan and Italy for silks and Germany and England to furnish us woolen stuffs. American woolens, particularly the standard goods and the fancies, are just as good as any from foreign countries, with the sole exception of the Priestley blacks from Bradford. Our dyers have not yet been able to compete with them.

The French goods are certainly good, and no fault can be found with the dye and coloring, but when a nation that owes its business prosperity to this country directly and indirectly shows such an unfriendly spirit toward us in favor of Spain it becomes every American's duty to show them that we none of us care a pea straw whether they are friendly or not. We have the money to buy with, anything from a Dolman down to a $10,000,000 boldeman, and they have the things to sell and want to sell them badly, and they have no other market. We have the money and can buy wherever we want to. If we do not quite like English and Berlin styles—and none is more refined than are those of Berlin—why, we have thousands on thousands of fine stores in this country, and we have plenty of good milliners and dressmakers.

It is all nonsense to think that our prettiest made up millinery and dressmaking come from Paris. Many ladies go abroad to have a good time, free from the restraints of domestic life at home, and they bring home ideas which their own dressmakers work out here. A belt or so with the name of some big establishment abroad judiciously shown to their friends answers all purposes.

The movement in favor of boycotting France by all American ladies will do more good than would appear at first glance. Women can do so little in great emergencies like the present, their efforts being generally directed toward scratching lint and making hospital necessities, but just at the present hour they have a greater power than they have ever had and can use it for their country's welfare in religiously refusing to buy any goods of any description made in France. This country had a right to expect at least friendly neutrality from France, and it has found enmity so great that nothing but the fear of another and greater nation has kept her from open sympathy with Spain. So, sister women, put all your pretty shoulders together and declare war against French goods and feel for once in your life the invigorating sense of the exercise of your own power. You have in your little hands a weapon before which all France must bow. Now let's see you wield it.

We do not need to go abroad for our new cotton bicycle coverts. These are unusually strong and handsome goods, scarcely distinguishable from the real woolen coverts. They are made up in the most simple manner, but every one is tailor finished.

The skirts, when they are not divided, measure three yards around the bottom and are faced up and stitched until the skirt sets out roundly. They are not so apt to catch on the chain. These coverts are produced in many colors, but those preferred by the leading horsesses after long experience are gray, tan, dusty brown, olive, russet green and a sort of dusty tan. The effect of the dust color is wrought very cleverly, and so no one can tell whether a gown is old and dusty or new and dusty. The only trouble is that none of these colors ever looks clean.

There is an endless list of Russian crashes for the wheel. These are handsome, firm, cool and ready shrunk, so that they are good to use. Irish and Scotch linens are among the materials used in bicycle costumes, and these, too, are washable. They are crisp and cool, and linen is now considered one of the best as well as healthiest of all textiles. Oatmeal cloth and bourette are the other fabrics for wheeling gowns. They are prize linen and cotton, and very soft and pretty they are. The most of the crashes and mixtures of linen and cotton are in flax shades. The short skirt reaching a little below the knee and the high laced bicycle shoe and invisible hosiery form the combination most of ten seen. A neat shirt waist and leather belt holding a small bag for handkerchief, change, etc., and a bright necktie make the costume complete.

There are such pretty ties made of white piqué and also silk of various qualities, all with American flags printed upon them, sometimes large and sometimes very small, but always beautiful. For the cool days, or hours in the day, I think a short jacket not unlike an eton, but made of the same material as the rest of the suit, is preferred. This is so made that it can hang open and the revers turn back, or it can be buttoned up to the neck. Hats are a matter of taste. I think the white straw sailor shape is rather better liked for warm days. These have different trimming. Some have scarfs of striped taffeta, others red, white and blue ribbon and others a band with a few flowers, quills or rosettes. There is no one fixed style. Serge, cheviot and cravanette and cravanetted covert are the best of the woolen goods, but the days are upon us when the thought of wool is a burden without its pressure.

This morning I saw a gown which was dainty and summery, but which looked as though it belonged to another century. The gown was of apple green printed taffeta, the figures being pale and vague in faded pink. Over the whole was a lattice of dark green satin stripes. It was cut princess shape and opened in front all the way down over a puffed inset of white mousline net. The puffs were arranged in quilted design. The sleeves were tight to the elbow and there they ended in a deep lace ruffle. There was a pork pie shaped white and green straw hat, and this was trimmed with a regular "Josh cap" of white lace with a lace ruche nearly covering the brim.

This is a fancy that I have seen a repeated several times lately. That and these stiffly gathered pieces of silk set around the crowns are of very ancient origin. Black patches on the face and powdered hair belong with these. The gown mentioned above is for the street for warm days.

MAYE LEROY.

SOME DECORATED GOWNS.

On to His Game.

Mrs. Dix—I was ashamed of you, Ephraim, to see you dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's! I saw her little boy watching you.

Dix—I saw him too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin!—Pearson's Weekly.

Devotion.

When a 10-year-old boy has an errand to do, it takes his mother and three sisters to get him started.—Chicago News.

UNIQUE PHILOSOPHY.

Why the Young Man Sorrowed For Rich Old Mr. Jingleson.

The young man who is notable for his jollity and carelessness of the morrow had suddenly relapsed into silence.

"What's the matter?" said one of his companions. "Have you just thought of something sad?"

"Oh, no. That is to say, it's nothing that would ordinarily be called sad. It's my sympathetic nature that makes it seem melancholy, I suppose."

"You are feeling sory for some one else?"

"Yes."

"Some one who is in distress?"

"No. He ought to be in distress, but he doesn't realize his position."

"And you are thinking of the time when he will awaken to a terrible situation?"

"No. He won't ever awaken to it. He'll go ahead to the last imagining that he has fulfilled an enviable destiny. That's the pathetic part of it."

"Who is the object of your solicitude anyhow?"

"Old Mr. Jingleson."

"Why, he is one of the richest men in town."

"I know it. That's why I feel sorry for him. I don't see what there is for him to enjoy. The ordinary successes of getting the tailor and the rent paid haven't any meaning for him whatever. It must be fearfully monotonous to have so much money that you can't think of anything to do with it but buy up more business with which to make more money."—Detroit Free Press.

Ribald Repartee.

He—Tell the truth and shame the devil, you know.

She—I don't know whether it would shame him for you to tell the truth, but it would surpriso him much.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dreaded the Encore.

"Jack will not marry Miss Johnson after all."

"Why?"

"She tells him that every experience of her life has happened twice."—Chicago Record.

Courting Expenses.

"My girl's father sent me a bill for their parlor clock."

"What did you have to do with it?"

"I set it back every night and got it all out of order."—Detroit Free Press.

SOUTHERN WOMEN VOTED.

If They Owned Property and Were Unmarried, They Could Vote.

Kentucky, which in 1845 made voters of widows and spinsters who were holders of real estate, only followed the footsteps of Maryland, which had done the same thing 30 years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give exact dates, but about the year 1820 unmarried women who were holders of real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally exercise the right of franchise.

In colonial days the states of the south generally made the ownership of property a requisite to the exercise of the right of franchise, while the New England colonies generally made church membership a necessary qualification of the voter. Following the idea that only property holders should vote, it was a natural step to conclude that all property holders should vote. Maryland, therefore, decided that where the ownership of property was vested in a woman who had not a husband to represent her she should be a voter.

I have many times heard my grandmother tell of voting during the days of her widowhood and describe the manner of exercising the franchise in those days. There was but one voting place in the county, and all the voters were required to go to the county town to cast their votes. She lived in the county of Talbot, and the voting place for the entire county was Easton, the county seat. There was no casting of a ballot, nor was the system like the viva voce vote which prevailed in Kentucky until a few years ago, but the candidates for office sat in the election room, and each voter was expected to look them over and select the one for whom he or she desired to vote, and the clerks made a record of the decision. Candidates for state offices were expected to have representatives in each county. These were leading people of the party to which the candidates belonged, and each one was expected to be well qualified to discuss the merits of the candidate he represented. In those days the elections lasted four days in order to give ample time for every one to get to the voting place. Some time late in the forties the spirit of progress required a sweeping away of the barriers which the property qualification had set up, and a constitutional convention decided in favor of giving the ballot to every white male voter who had reached the age of 21 years. As the right of a woman to vote was based on the idea of property qualification when that was swept away she lost the ballot.

I merely recall this fact to show that Maryland, which was the first colony to guarantee religious liberty to all her people and which took the first steps toward securing the present constitution of the United States, was also the first to give the ballot to woman.—Boston Transcript.

Took an Unfair Advantage.

Down in Clarion county, Pa., there used to live a man named Major Green, who had a half brother named John Green. Each spent the greater part of his life in thinking up jokes to play off on the other, and when John Green died the score was thought to be about even.

A plain stone was erected over John's grave by his family, and on it beneath his name and the dates of his birth and death was carved this simple inscription:

"He lived a blameless life."

But after it had remained that way for a week or two somebody added, "Until the year before he died, when he learned to play the accordion."

Major Green passed to the great beyond a few months later, and it is generally thought by people who knew them that he had the last laugh on John when they met on the other side.—Cleveland Leader.

Educated Paupers.

An indication of the progress of classical learning among the masses was afforded a few days since when an inmate of an east end workhouse called upon a bookseller to ask whether he had any knowledge of mythology. In answer to a question as to why such an inquiry should be made the pauper said: "Well, our chaplain last Sunday spoke of the mother of Achilles dipping him in the river Lethe. Now, if my memory does not fail me, the chaplain was wrong, for it was not the Lethe, but the Styx, into which Achilles was dipped, making all but the heel of him invulnerable." The bookseller assured the pauper that he was right and his spiritual instructor wrong, and the former left the shop highly delighted.—London News.

Appreciative.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying," exclaimed the guest.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently. "But that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"Ever notice that a trombone solo always makes a hit?" asked the boarder, who frequents vaudeville houses.

"A trombone solo," said Asbury Peppers, "is bound to be a success. It cannot come out the little end of the horn."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Human Nature.

Watts—The most ardent advocates of war are those who never saw a battle.

Potts—And the most ardent advocates of the beauty and dignity of work are those who never saw a stick of firewood.—Indianapolis Journal.

Incompatible.

She—I think that Mr. Lyre must be a divorced man.

He—Why so?

She—He told me some three or four years ago that he was married to the truth.—Detroit Free Press.

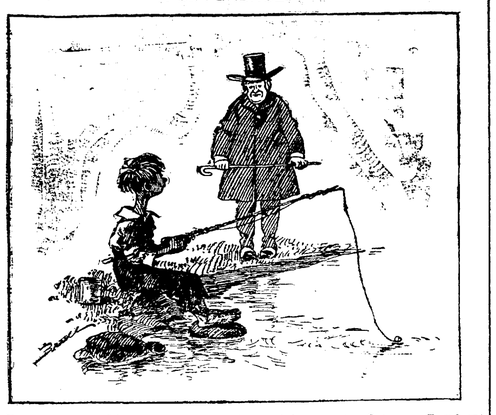
Wisdom.

"He is one of the wisest men that ever lived."

"What is his greatest accomplishment?"

"He can tell if a woman's hat is on straight."—Town Topics.

A DIFFERENCE.



Rev. Sawyer—My boy, don't you know it's a sin to fish on Sunday?

Johnnie—But, sir: I'm after Spanish mackerel.

A SUCCESS

Johnson—How does yo' luik yo' new flannels?

Jeems—Tickled to deff.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Erastus—When I gub yo' fow dollal s fo' dat ring, yo' say it war a real ruby.

Jeweler—Oh, no. I said my name was Ruby.

KNOCKED THEM OUT.

Tommy—Pop, the Spaniards have a new name for knockout drops.

Pop—What do they call them?

Tommy—Doweys.

To Keep Bed Clothes Clean.

Of course, you follow the late practice of good housekeeping and face the ends of all blankets and comforters with a quarter-yard of silkoline of corresponding color, or white, edged with cheap washing lace, if fancied. This facing takes all wear and soil which comes at the upper end of bed clothes, and is changed for washing.

Worship by Telephone.

Three churches in England are now using telephones to reach the aged members, those who are ill, and doubtless some of the lazy. The plan is soon to be tried in our larger cities. A transmitter will be placed in front of the pulpit and another before the choir. These will be connected by a main wire to a point where, on diverging wires, the volume of sound will be distributed to the different subscribers. Some of our livelier pastors will be obliged to stand still if they wish to be rightly interpreted. This is the only difficulty which the plan presents.

One Way Out of It.

"Bridget, you've broken as much china this month as your wages amount to. Now, how can we prevent this occurring again?" "I don't know, mum, unless yez raises me wages."—Tit-Bits.

Use of Oil in Storms.

Pouring oil on the surface of the sea when the wind is high has proven of great service on many occasions. One difficulty lies in putting the oil in the proper location. One of the ordinary methods is to sling a sack containing oil over the side of the boat. This is good as far as it goes, but does not seem to fill all the requirements of the situation. A new idea is the preparation of capsules made of glass or other brittle material. These are thrown from a sling or catapult far to the windward, and break when striking the water. The strength of the shell must, of course, be regulated with the utmost nicety in order to insure the breaking of the parcel at the proper time.

A STUDY IN PIE EATERS.

The Observing Man Discourses on Various Kinds In a Restaurant.

"Have you ever noticed," said the observing man in a quick lunch restaurant, "how different people eat pie and what prompts them to eat it?"

"No; can't say that I have," replied his friend.

"Well, I have made a study of it," continued the observing man, "and a mighty interesting study I have found it.

"I don't doubt that you have," said his friend, "but I am too busy a man to waste my time with such tommyrot."

"Tommyrot nothing! Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a rock ribbed pie eater. I'll bet a hat," resumed the thoughtful one, "he eats pie now because he became so addicted to the habit long ago that his system will not assimilate any stronger food. I would wager a house and lot against a secondhand pie that if you talked with him he would tell you that the American people eat too much meat. Of course he realizes at times that he should not eat pie, but his system is so much run down that he has not strength of mind enough to resist the temptation. Do you see that other man over there?"

"Yes, I see him."

"He's only an occasional customer. He is a comparative stranger to beaneries. He frequents them only when he wants a quick lunch, and he takes pie because he has a vague idea that pie is about all they sell. Then, again, he knows pie, and he is doubtful about the rest of the stuff sold in these places. Five minutes after he has had his lunch he couldn't tell you what kind of pie he had eaten to save his life. Now, that other fellow in the corner eats pie because it is filling for the money. That man seated next to him eats pie from the force of habit. He really wants only a cup of coffee, but he feels that he should order something else, too, so he takes pie.

"Look at that man who has just come in. He eats pie because he likes it. He has no fear of dyspepsia, and he devours his pie with relish. Probably in a few minutes he will be drinking lager beer in the course of making a business deal. You can't hurt men of this kind. There is another kind of pie eater I have noticed. He is the man who eats pie with apologies. He likes pie, but he thinks that it is unmanly to eat such stuff. Then we have the artistic pie eater. There is one of the latter class over near the door now. He eats pie with the most admirable self poise, neither too slow nor too fast. He does not show either too much liking or indifference for pie. He eats pie because he likes it, and he does not care who knows it."

"Well, say, how many kinds of pie eaters are there anyhow?"

"Oh, lots more than I have mentioned, but it would take too much time to describe them all. There, look at that young fellow with the faraway expression in his eyes. He comes in here to eat pie because he thinks that he is in love with the pretty cashier. I could tell you of other pie eaters, but"—

"No, you couldn't on your life! I have missed an important engagement now listening to your lecture on the fiends. Let's get out."—New York Tribune.

Preaching and Practicing.

The Boston Transcript tells a school story which enforces the lesson that preaching is of little use without practicing. In a school in Boston not far above the primary grade the teacher was one day reading a story the subject of which was borrowing. She supplemented the reading with some remarks of her own, which she closed with this parting admonition:

"Above all things, children, when you have occasion to borrow, never forget to return the borrowed article. Do not put the person who was kind enough to accommodate you to the trouble of sending for it."

While she was still speaking a knock was heard at the door.

"Come in," said the teacher as soon as she had finished her sentence. A pupil from another department entered and stood waiting.

"Well, what is it, please?" said the teacher.

"Miss Blank says," the visitor called out in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the room, "will you be kind enough to send back her blotting pad which you borrowed the other day!"

The Folly of Writing Letters.

"I'm more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is foolish to write letters."

"Aha! You've been getting into a scrape, have you? I hope it's nothing that will prove to be serious."

"Serious! I should say it was serious! I wrote to a friend of mine, asking him to lend me $50 and spelled his name wrong!"

ONLY NATURAL.

Pianist Paderewski, the Colored Porter and the Barber Shop.

When Paderewski was staying in New York, he put up at one of those gigantic hotels containing something like 1,000 rooms.

In the morning the pianist had been down to the breakfast saloon, and by way of exercise thought he would walk up stairs again to his own apartment instead of chartering the lift. The consequence was that he lost his reckoning in the maze of corridors and was completely at fault.

He was roaming desperately up and down one passage, scrutinizing the numbers over the doors, when he was observed by a black servant of the hotel. Noticing the uniform, Paderewski shouted out his number. The black fellow looked at the great man, grinned all over his face and said, "Follow me, sah."

Rejoiced at having found a guide, Paderewski followed him down several flights of stairs and along two or three corridors, until the coon stopped at a door, flung it open, and said, still grinning, "There you hab it, sah!"

It was the barber's shop!

The irate pianist complained to the manager, who, after interviewing the blackamoor, apologized and said, "I hope you'll excuse the ignorant chap, but he says he saw you were in trouble, and thought you must be looking for a place to get your hair cut!"—Ally Sloper.

A PEACEABLE FRENCHMAN.

Dear Fren' Brosso, Sherbrook, P. Q.:
I gee I'll write today;
He's 'bout six year since las' we met
On dear ole Caneda,
An ze reason most I write you, Joe,
Is tell you I'm goan home;
I'll ben on State 'bout long 'nuff,
So I'll do some De Lome.
I hope you'll show dis letter roun'
Wh're newspaper can see,
Coz I'll hev reason leav' dis place,
An p'raps dey'll sen' for me.
Dose Yankee what's roun' here'about,
From bracks' into some night,
He's got ONE subjec' talk about,
Dat subjec'—"Spain mus' Fight!"
You no place call Pine Tree State?
Well, dat's what trouble 'bout;
He's got blow up Spain, you 'no
AN, JOE, I'M GOAN GET OUT.
I dean't want scrap or hev despute,
Just see which country best;
Slab hole he's good anuff for me;
Bake t'ean an bed for rest.
But one mos' fact I'll sorry for,
Is 'bout my fren's what's slain
(You no I'll work down Lewiston
An good many town roun Maine),
An when I'll hear dat state blow up
I'll remember good ole day
When I be down 'n Lewiston,
An so soon I get my pay—
I'll rush up street where my Louise
Be waitin pon ze door,
Reeeive her Pete in ton' embrace,
Inton seg rate no more.
Oh, doze was happy day for me,
But now I'm fill with pain
To think dat Spaniard get so frash
As blow up state of Maine
No more I'll see my fon' Louise
Nor listen Beechard's song,
An ev'ry night I'm sad, Fren' Joe,
An sad ze whole day long.
So now, dear boy, I gus it bes'
For me go strute back where
I won't hev fight or march along
With bullet on ze air.
Sherbrook he's good anuff for Pete,
No more he's goan a-ream.
Write soon to me and tell ze boys
Pete Bauchaw's comin home.
—Matthew E. Mullen in Boston Traveler.

Justifiable Assault and Battery.

After the injured man had explained how badly he was hurt the justice asked:

"What was the beginning of the trouble? You didn't call him a liar, did you?"

"No, sir," answered the injured man—"that is, not directly."

"Not directly?" repeated the justice. "What do you mean by that?"

"Why, you see, I called him a Spanish diplomat, and"—

"Justifiable assault," broke in the justice. "It amounts to the same thing, only it's a little worse. Case dismissed."—Chicago Post.

A Rural Philosopher.

"Pap," yelled the frightened towhead, "little Jimmy's just been swallered by a alligator!"

"Swallered him whole?"

"Ever bit of him!"

"Well," drawled the parent, as he rose slowly and knocked the ashes from his pipe, "I reckon hit's providence! Ef he had 'kep' on a-livin he mout 'a' enlisted an got kilt in the war. All fer the best—all fer the best!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Valor.

"For my part I can't see why so many of the boys are getting married before going to war. I should think they'd put off the weddings until they return."

"What! And leave the girls here to take their chances, with a scarcity of men? It is evident that you have no appreciation of the soldier's finer feelings."—New York World.

How He Excelled.

"I don't see anything extraordinary about him," said one young woman. "How did he get his reputation for originality?"

"Oh," replied the other, "he's the only man in our club who hasn't tried to make a joke on Admiral Dewey's name."—Detroit Free Press.

Love's Hyperbole.

Jimmy—Say, w'en dose eyes o' yours look at me I feels jes' like a Spanish ship after bein fired on by de Yankees.—New York Journal.

Unabashed.

By way of variety she deliberately and openly yawned.

"You frightened me," said he.

"Really?"

"Er—well, I was more grieved than frightened. It looked as if I might never see your face again."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Victory.

"Ah, ha!" cried the Spanish admiral. "Run up the flag and fire a national salute!"

"What is it?" queried an aid.

"The fleet has just passed one of the enemy's gunboats without being observed."—Philadelphia North American.

Or Kerosene.

"We fellows," said the student boarder, "are thinking of getting up a little cheap spread. Is there anything any one could suggest?"

"Oleomargarine," said the cheerful idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

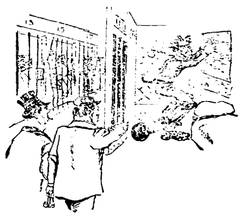
The Man to Blame.

"Is the news true?"

"What news?"

"Why, the report that all Spaniards are smashing their portraits of Christopher Columbus."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Asylum.



Guard—There's the saddest and most violent case we have here. Listen to him rave.

Patient—Dyea, Juneau—no, I don't. Ha, ha! Chilkoot pass—nit. St. Michael's—not yet. Mackenzie river—oh, no!

Visitor—Poor fellow! Did hunger in the Klondike bring him to this?

Guard—No. About a year ago he decided to go to the goldfields, and every one he asked told him a different and the best route to take.—Up to Date.

Terrible Insanity.

"So you let Dora learn to play the piano after all. I thought you hated it." "So I do, but there's a young fool wanted to court her, and so I thought I'd let her drive him off." "And did it?" "Well, he tried to bear the noise, but he's in a lunatic asylum now, and he fancies that he's the 'Maiden's Prayer' and he can't get himself in tune."—Pick-Me-Up.

Most women approach the critical period of motherhood for the first time with a sense of dread and foreboding lest the ruthless hand of death should snatch them away and leave the expectant little darling motherless. But no woman who fortifies herself with the strengthening power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription need feel one instant's misgiving about either herself or the prospective little one.

This matchless "Prescription" will give her exactly the kind of healthy vitality she needs and at the time she needs it most. It will give elastic endurance to the entire delicate organism involved in motherhood. It will make the coming of baby absolutely free from danger and nearly free from pain.

It will insure the baby's start in life by imparting, through its influence upon the mother, that sturdy infantile vigor which gladdens a mother's heart. It is the only medicine which can be implicitly relied upon for this purpose; and the only remedy expressly designed by an educated, experienced physician to give perfect health and strength to the delicate, special organism of women.

Mr. Joseph Ramsey, of Williams, Colleton Co., S. C., writes: "I have been using your medicines for some time and am happy to say that they have done all that you claim for them. I think they have no equal in the world. I would advise all women while in a delicate state to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It shortens the time of birth and makes the labor easier. My wife is the mother of five children and she suffered almost death in the birth of them until this last one; the time of birth was short, and labor easy, from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser used to sell for $1.50; now it is free. It tells all about the home-treatment of ordinary diseases. Several chapters are devoted to the diseases of women. For a paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding, 31 stamps. "Favorite Prescription" can be obtained in any good medicine store.

A Blot of Ink

"Makes millions think," and this particular blot is to remind you that you have not yet papered that room. That you ought to buy where you can get the best goods for the least money, and that if you want to make your selections of Wall Paper out of an immense line, plenty of all kinds, from the very cheapest to the very best to choose from, where you are sure to find goods to please you to suit your taste, just the kind you have been LOOKING for; if you want to go where they are glad to show you the goods whether you want to buy or not; where you are always sure of courteous treatment, fair dealing, prompt service and lowest prices; where they trim your paper without charge and take it back at same price you paid for it, any paper you have left over, in short, if you wish to buy your Wall Paper where they will treat you as you would WISH to be treated, hoping thereby to merit and receive your patronage, you will go straight to

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DR. B. GARD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 13 W. Wayne street. Telephone 245.

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HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $225,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
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CAPITAL $200,000.
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Pays 4 per cent. interest per annum on time deposits.
Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

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S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.
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Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
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Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
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MERCHANTS.....
Want to talk to people from up-town, down-town, all over town.
THE DAILY SENTINEL
Reaches the large majority.

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ESTABLISHED 1833. [PART FIRST.] SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898. EIGHT PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
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Let Us Belt You
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A Late Style
STRAW HAT,
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NECKWEAR.
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80 and 80½ Calhoun St.

STRENGTH.
Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot weather comes. Appetite becomes fickle, sleep is not refreshing, energy disappears and strength all gone.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such a condition as this is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of spring medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—try this one. Sole agents.
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At lowest rate on furniture, pianos horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Loans placed same day application is made.
Business confidential. No publicity
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Siddal Block, up stairs. 82½ Calhoun St.

KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.
There is no use of going on having your teeth attended to in the 1857 way. No use to go on paying 1884 prices for it, either. 1898 methods are better and 1898 prices are lower than ever.
Par Set Teeth $2 up.
A Good Set Teeth $5.
Best Set Teeth $8.
Our vitalized air is always fresh. No pain. Warranted work. Examination free.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
98 Calhoun St. - Fort Wayne, Ind.
Dr. J. A. Williams, Mgr.
Phone 1178.

BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR
My baby sister had a rash, causing her intense suffering. We had doctors, and tried everything, without a cure. It would scab over, crack open, a watery matter would come out and the scab fall off. We procured a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and she was entirely cured without a scar being left.
MISS LILLIE CHASE, Bristol, Vt.
Speedy Cure Treatment.—Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle shampoings with Cuticura, the great skin cure, and one dose of Cuticura Resolvent.
Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. How to Cure Every Humor, free.

DEFIANCE TO DEATH.

Amazing Heroism of Six Men Who Ran the Merrimac Into Santiago Bay.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4.—(Via Kingston, June 4.)—Rear Admiral Sampson, during Friday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac loaded with coal, in the channel.

He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death and 4,000 men offered themselves.

Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire.

The vessil was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around.

Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment, there was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed and, apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

HOW THE HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC WERE SAVED.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner:

Unable, after the sinking of their vessel, to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they rowed into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed. The Spanish admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The only Hobson in the list of officers in the naval register, is Richmond P. Hobson, a naval constructor who is a lieutenant of the junior grade. He was appointed an assistant naval constructor in 1891. He entered the navy from Alabama.

UNPARALLELED FEAT OF HEROIC DARING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—"The cork is driven in the bottle," was the comment of the naval officers at the navy department this morning upon the news of the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor. They are absolutely satisfied that the ship was sent in by design of Sampson to close the channel and prevent the escape of the Spanish squadron and that the undertaking was successful.

If so, this will rank as one of the boldest achievements in naval history. It will outrank even Cushing's famous attack upon the Albemarle with his little torpedo boat.

That is the opinion at the navy department at least. The officers say that Cushing had a fighting chance to escape after making his attack, and he did indeed escape.

There was no such chance for the men who took the Merrimac into Santiago harbor under the guns which Schley's report described as of great power and over nests of submarine mines, any one of which was sufficient to crush in the bottom of the ship.

It is not impossible now to learn who made up this crew that is destined to be famous in American history, for the opinion at the navy department is that Admiral Sampson directed that no man be ordered into such dangerous duty, but that volunteers be called for.

There is no doubt, however, that at least two of the officers were aboard, namely Commander J. M. Miller, of Missouri, and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, of Texas.

The captain could be relied upon, it is said, to stick to his ship to the last, and from what is known of Crank's character he would not be likely to leave the ship, being the only commissioned engineer officer on board.

There is only one opinion at the department of the courage of the man who coolly stood at the engine levers down in the hold and directly above the bottom of the ship that he momentarily expected to come flying upward on the blast of a mine or torpedo.

One of the reasons that form the basis of the conviction that the Merrimac was purposely sunk in the channel is the fact that the ship was of little value as a naval vessel. She had broken down in her machinery and was kept at work only with difficulty. Some of Crank's letters are at once laughable and pathetic in their recital of the trials and tribulations the young officer (he is about twenty-five years old) suffered in his efforts to make the machinery work at all.

This is just the kind of craft that would be selected to block up the channel. She is of iron and therefore not likely to be easily removed by the Spaniards.

Then she was empty and so of no further immediate value to the fleet.

Another reason for believing that the Merrimac was purposely sunk is the small number of the crew aboard, according to the reports. There seems to have been just enough men on her to steer the ship and keep the engines moving. The normal crew of the collier was about forty men so that the others must have been taken off in advance.

It is said at the navy department that there is no possibility that the American sailors captured by the Spaniards will suffer.

They are not spies in any sense, but prisoners of war, and so far there has been no disposition shown by the Spaniards to mistreat such prisoners.

As to the change wrought in the situation by this bold exploit, it is said that it will now be possible to draw off the larger part of the American fleet for service elsewhere than at Santiago, perhaps at San Juan de Porto Rico or Havana for instance. A small force of say two monitors and a cruiser would suffice to keep guard at Santiago for all that is necessary now is to be able to bring enough guns to bear upon the channel to prevent the Spaniards from attempting to clear away the wreck by the use of torpedoes and to prevent the escape of the small torpedo boats that might be able to pass over the Merrimac's hull.

Of course it must be remembered that there are drawbacks to the present situation, for while the Spaniards cannot get out, our ships cannot get in the harbor, and any land attack upon Santiago would be made at great disadvantage for lack of the support of the American fleet.

The Merrimac's complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Ensigns J. R. Y. Blakley and J. M. Luby and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Blakley from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be received today from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

The Merrimac was purchased by the government from the Lone Star Steamship company. The transfer was made in Baltimore early in April. She was formerly the Norwegian steamer Solveig and was nearly destroyed by fire at Newport News in 1896. She was built at New Castle, England, in 1894, was 330 feet long, forty-four feet beam and had a net register of 2,193 tons. The Merrimac left Norfolk, where she was fitted for government purposes, about a month ago.

BRACING SPAIN.

French and English Financiers Have Steadied Spanish Bonds.

LONDON, June 4.—Among the various causes ascribed to the firmness of Spanish fours is that they are supported by an important combination of strong financial houses in England and France. They closed today at a net gain of 5-8.

Watchman Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The plant of the Illinois paper company was damaged by fire at midnight to the extent of $50,000. The watchman of the building has not been seen since an hour before the fire started. It is thought he was caught within the building and cut off from escape.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, 2 p. m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, subject, "Sin at the Door."

AWAIT THE BATTLE.

With the Fleets at the Bottle's Neck.

Scenes Around the Santiago Channel.

Sailors Anxious for the Enemy to Appear.

Santiago is Well Protected and Cervera is Content to Remain Under Guns of the Forts.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—An hour before sunset tonight, as dark rain clouds lying low over the coast line foreboded the usual tropical storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by a little flotilla of dispatch boats, Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porter to run alongside the flagship. The nature of the admiral's order was soon known, for the Porter rushed alongside each newspaper dispatch boat in turn and megaphoned: "The admiral directs you to move ten miles south and take a station for the night."

This meant business of serious import for the fleet before morning, whether a dash into the harbor or otherwise, will probably be known on the arrival of the second Associated Press dispatch boat at the nearest cable station tomorrow.

All indications are that southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active naval and military operations for some time. Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships and, looking down upon them from the adjacent hills are the watchful bands of insurgents forming the outposts of General Garcia's army, which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and, if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island.

Talk with Garcia's scouts show that they confidently expect American troops soon.

They say this is the best part of the island for the landing and the acclimatization of our soldiers. Well drained and healthy camps can be established on the high table lands that lie on the sea front or on slopes of the mountains at any desired altitude.

Pure water is found in the springs and mountain streams, while the fertile surrounding country yields abundant fruits and vegetables and everything is favorable to the good sanitary condition of a well disciplined army. The rainy season, the insurgents say, is not a serious drawback, where camps can be quickly formed on drained elevations.

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, WITH THE AMERICAN FLEET, June 2.—(Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.)—Sixteen warships of the United States and 4,000 men are drifting here under the shadow of Cuba's towering mountains.

In the mountain side is a small opening, a rift that leads a way twisting and turning, up to the city of Santiago, fifteen miles from the sea. In this narrow harbor stream lies the fleet of Admiral Cervera.

All day and all night the eyes of the American sailors are fixed upon the narrow entrance to the harbor, as the warships slowly drift up and down past it.

Perched high on one side of the entrance to the harbor is Morro Castle, which, for two centuries has looked down upon all vessels entering. On the opposite point small palms and tropical shrubbery grow rank and green, almost hiding the battery that has been placed at that point.

Sailing along the shore, four miles off, one would scarcely distinguish Morro Castle. It looks like a thousand other rocky spurs that project from the mountain sides all along the eastern shore of the island.

This is the picture of the Santiago blockade today.

The landscape is one of great beauty. The mountain scenery is majestic. Great peaks, green robed, rise 8,000 feet above the sea, with sunlit clouds obscuring them, and them drifting away from their gleaming summits.

The Spaniards have plainly laid a trap for the American ships.

The harbor is mined, batteries have been planted all along it, on either side and the Spaniards are well equipped with good guns and smokeless powder. But, the Americans will not fall into the trap.

One ship may be sacrificed; but, if it is blown up and sunk, it will block the harbor and prevent the Spaniards from getting out.

The Dominican Rebellion.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—It is rumored here that the insurgents in Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santa de Los Caballeros, on the Yaque River, one hundred and three miles east of this place.

ARMADA IS NO MORE.

Total Destruction of Spanish Fleet at Santiago is Reported.

CAPE HAYTIEN REPORTS DECISIVE BATTLE.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—7:45 A. M.—A report which cannot be verified is current here this morning to the effect that the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba destroyed the Spanish fleet at that place yesterday. But no direct news from there has yet been received.

6:20 A. M.—Information received here direct from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment began at 3 o'clock this morning.

LONDON SCENTS AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, June 4.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon says that an American war loan of $200,000,000 is to be issued during the coming week and it adds that the hope is expressed here that a good portion of it will be offered in London where it is confidently anticipated that the bonds will be partially taken up.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SINKING OF MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

The navy department at 3 o'clock received the following dispatch:

"MOLE, Hayti, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 6 p. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded.

"I request authority to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron are in the harbor of Santiago and unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

"SAMPSON."

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED IN CUBA.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—12:45 p. m.—Dispatches received here say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have been debarked at Punta Caribas.

The dispatch adds that there was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba and that extraordinary commotion prevailed at that place.

All the Spanish troops, it is said, were concentrated at the fortifications in the suburbs and it was understood among the non-combatants that the insurgents and the American forces were making a grand attack on the land wards side.

In the evening, the dispatches go on to say, at a distance of about eight miles off the coast, twenty American warships, five of which were cruisers, were seen. It was believed in Santiago de Cuba that this was the united fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

ENEMY DYNAMITES SUNKEN MERRIMAC.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PORT AU PRINCE, June 4.—8:30 A. M.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. After the action the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken American collier Merrimac and have since been at work clearing the channel so as, in all probability, to permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron, under Admiral Camara, arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

In the meanwhile, the dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say, the Spaniards pay tribute to the audacity of the Americans in so cleverly attempting to block the channel. According to the Spaniards, it would be foolishness upon the part of the Americans to attempt to force the harbor entrance, which is described as being long and narrow and thoroughly mined, seemingly forming an insurmountable barrier.

There are a great number of insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago probably waiting for some decisive action, upon the part of the American fleet, which will undoubtedly be the signal for a land attack upon the town.

A SPANISH VERSION OF SINKING THE MERRIMAC.

MADRID, June 4.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday says:

"Two American ironclads were seriously damaged during the engagement."

The Spaniards also describe the affair as a "brilliant Spanish victory."

The report of the sinking of the Merrimac, which has reached the minister of marine here, Captain Aunon, from Santiago, is as follows:

"A Spanish vessel in front of Santiago has sunk an American auxiliary cruiser. All the members of the crew of the latter have been imprisoned. The rest of the enemy's squadron immediately retired."

It is officially announced here that the Spanish government has received further dispatches regarding the alleged victory of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba but that they will not be published until they have been communicated to the queen regent. In the meanwhile the report has circulated that the Spaniards have captured "numerous Americans."

ORIGIN OF SPANISH PEACE PETITIONS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent cables today as follows:

In European eyes the economic condition of Spain is becoming the most important aspect of the war and the anxiety of the "pale" financiers over it has prompted some recent dispatches about the Spanish desire for peace. Trustworthy letters from Madrid say the Spaniards absurdly under estimate the terms of peace which the United States would be likely to entertain, and the talk about them is only vague speculation, chiefly among the uneasy commercial classes.

Men of judgment and knowledge of the disposition of the continental powers expect few results from Castillo's sounding of the powers unless a decisive naval battle is fought in the meantime.

The sisters and pupils of the Sacred Heart academy will enjoy a picnic at Robison Park next Monday.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Allen County Democrats in Convention Today.

Judge Dawson Renominated by Acclamation.

William Meyer Chosen for Auditor Unanimously.

Louis J. Bobilya Withdraws and Left the Field Clear—Largely Attended and Harmonious Convention.

For State Senator—George V. Koll.
For Representatives—George Lawrence, Robert Shirley, George Loutit.
For Judge of Superior Court—C. M. Dawson.
For Prosecuting Attorney—E. V. Emrick.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Frank J. Belot.
For Auditor—William Meyer, Jr.
For Treasurer—J. H. Rohan.
For Recorder—C. M. Gillett.
For Sheriff—Albert Meiching.
For Coroner—Dr. W. W. Barnett.
For Surveyor—John A. Buschman.
For Commissioners—Sylvanus F. Baker, first district; C. E. Orff, third district.

The foregoing ticket was nominated by the convention of Allen county democrats held in Princess rink today.

The selection of this ticket marked the end of one of the most spirited campaigns for place on the party ticket in the history of the county.

The convention was largely attended, was unusually demonstrative and enthusiastic and harmonious to an eminent degree.

The convention got to work almost on schedule time proceeded promptly to the dispatch of business which was greatly facilitated by the ability of the presiding officer, Hon. R. C. Bell.

Distinguishing features of the convention were the withdrawals of Hon. T. E. Ellison, Judge Robert Lowry and P. W. Schaden from the race for the superior court judgeship and of L. J. Bobilya from the auditorship contest.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

The preliminary skirmish for the democratic county offices was as spirited as any that ever occured in old Allen, the Gibraltar of democracy. There was such a feeling of certainty that the democratic nominees would win at the coming fall election that for every office there were more than the usual number of candidates. And the contest for the election of delegates was a most heated one, but nevertheless, in the end the best of feeling prevailed. The principal contest was, of course, between William Meyer and L. J. Bobilya for auditor, but to the people best posted on the outlook there was never a doubt that Mr. Meyer would win. There was a general sentiment that owing to his great race of four years ago and the gracefulness with which he accepted defeat that he should this time be rewarded. And the people were in no wise backward in expressing this opinion. In the city every ward except the Seventh elected straight Meyer delegates and the five representatives from the Seventh were friendly to Mr. Meyer. There was surprised in the returns from the country. Monroe, Mr. Meyer's stronghold of four years ago, elected a Bobilya delegation, but in almost every other township Mr. Meyer received all or part of the delegates. There was not a fight on Mr. Bobilya's personality, it being generally recognized that he was a thoroughly competent man for the position, but there were some political considerations which militated against his candidacy.

The first returns in last night were from Washington, Jackson and Madison townships and when it was known that the Meyer delegates were elected in these townships it was easy to see how the convention would stand on auditor. Congratulations were extended to Mr. Meyer from all sides, friend and foe in the primaries expressing a promise that every effort would be made to place him in office by an overwhelming majority at the November election.

Not so decisive was the result of the contest for the other offices. Delegates commenced arriving in the city long before dark and as in the years that have passed crowds of democrats congregated at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets to buttonhole delegates.

The biggest interest, outside of the race for auditor, centered in the contest for superior court judge, clerk and treasurer, although the friends of the candidates for the minor offices were as busy as anybody else in talking quietly into the ear of some doubtful delegate. The friends of Captain Rohan, Adolph Schulte, A. R. Schnitker, William Scott, John B. Monning, Chas. F. Muhler, Frank Belot and L. S. Nail were encamped at the corner in scores and the poor delegates escaped the arguments of one only to fall into the hands of a persistent friend of another candidate. But the best of good feeling prevailed. There were no expressions of disloyalty to the ticket whoever might

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

LAST CABLE IS CUT.

The Dolphin Severs Lines at Santiago and Blanco is Now Isolated.

COMMUNICATION WITH MADRID ENDED.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3—9 P. M., PER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, VIA KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut out this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin.

This Black Sea crab delved all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barnacle clustered cable strands and snapped them and tonight Cuba is wholly isolated.

The first cable picked up was that running to Kingston. It was found early this morning. The coast loop connecting Santiago and Guantanamo was then cut. Proceeding to Guantanamo the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haytien cable.

Thus ends the cable cutting operations began a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several hundred Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterwards the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the San Juan de Porto Rico cable at Santiago. The strands cut today were the only ones remaining, except a few coast loops and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being wholly at the mercy of the insurgents.

Therefore, in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

The United States and Hayti Cable company and the Commercial Cable company have not been notified of any interruption of the service and they were still accepting business this morning.

GUNBOAT MARIETTA REACHES KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 4.—8:30 A. M.—The United States gunboat Marietta, Commander F. M. Simmons, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from San Jose, Cal., which port she left on March 16. The trip was uneventful and there was not even a case of sickness aboard, much of the voyage was made in company with the battleship Oregon, and the first question of the Marietta's officers was as to Oregon's whereabouts.

After the Marietta passed Cape Horn she kept a sharp lookout for the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which was supposed to be hunting for the Oregon. The Marietta's officers were very anxious to meet the Spaniard, and they say that if a meeting had taken place they would have surely sunk her.

During the entire voyage they sighted only half a dozen vessels.

The Marietta left Rio Janerio on May 3rd. The men on board had heard no war news later than the first bulletin of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila.

The Marietta anchored on her arrival here and hoisted a flag for a doctor. Pending his arrival no one was allowed to leave or come aboard the vessel, and the correspondent of the Associated Press shouted a brief summary of the war news to the officers and men, the receipt of which caused much laughing and rejoicing.

The Marietta is painted black. Her course was through Providence channel and she saw no war ships in West Indian waters.

TROOP TRANSPORTS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—Five transports carrying the Twentieth infantry, Col. Wheaton, third infantry, Col. Page and troops A, C, D and F of the second cavalry, steamed down Mobile river at 2:30 o'clock this morning en route presumably to Tampa, but really under sealed orders.

The transports are the steamers Mattewan, Stillwater, Breakwater, Arkansas and Morgan.

Scenes of enthusiasm all along the river front, where thousands of people had congregated were witnessed.

Whistles of all the river and bay craft at Mobile and ringing of bells,

kept up an unceasing din as long as the transports were in sight.

The troops were quardered on the vessels by 10 o'clock last night and had a good night's rest. Reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock and last preparations for the voyage were made. Some 200 horses had to be loaded on the Morgan and this and other work delayed the departure until the hour above named. Then the five vessels pulled out pretty much together and formed a procession down the river, the Mattewan leading.

The last seen of the fleet of transports from the top of the custom house was as it passed down the channel, the vessels being about half a mile apart, the leader being a mere speck on the horizon, just at the turn were the river ends and the bay channel begins.

VOTED IT DOWN.

Senate Again Rejects the Income Tax.

Senator Morgan's Amendment to Compel Its Collection Rejected on a Close Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—After the transaction of brief routine business, the senate this morning resumed consideration of the war revenue measure.

As no amendment was pending, Mr. Allison suggested the bill be reported from the committee of the whole to the senate.

The suggestion developed several amendments and also the absence of a quorum. Mr. Mason, republican, of Illinois, who said he had an important amendment, demanded a call senate. After a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was secured.

Mr. Morgan, democrat, Alabama, then took the floor and offered the amendment of he which gave notice yesterday requiring the secretary of the treasury to proceed with the collection of taxes under the provisions of the income tax law of 1894, not directly repealed by the Dingley bill. If the secretary of the treasury should refuse to levy the taxes under the law, the amendment provides that it shall be the duty of the attorney general to proceed against the secretary of the treasury to compel him to perform the duties; and if the attorney general should refuse to take action any taxpayer of the United States may bring the necessary action to compel the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Morgan said that full opportunity was presented by his amendment to have the question which it involves settled by the supreme court, for, quite naturally, affirmative action taken by congress upon the subject would relegate the entire subject to the supreme court.

Congress could scarcely refuse, he thought, to provide for another test of income tax question in view of the fact it was forced to increase taxation and to borrow money in order to prosecute the present war.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Morgan asked for a yea and nay vote upon his amendment. The amendment was rejected 35 to 38.

THE SECOND RECITAL.

Given Last Night by Prof. Charles Alexander and Pupils at the Conservatory of Music.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the recital hall of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music, the occasion being the second annual mandolin and guitar recital, given by the pupils of Charles Alexander.

The mandolin orchestra, the largest ever listened to in Fort Wayne, consisted of some twenty-five performers, and reflected great credit on Mr. Alexander as a director of mandolin orchestras.

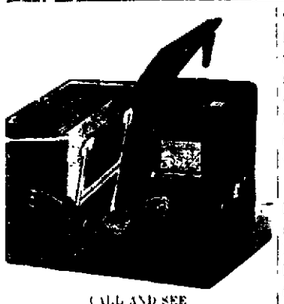
The solos, duos and quartets were rendered in a very pleasing manner.

The vocal numbers were furnished by Miss Mary Evans, whose rich contralto voice was heard to a good advantage in songs by Foote and Bohm.

The Impromptu, by Abt, a very difficult composition for mandolin alone, was rendered in a very brilliant manner by Mr. Alexander. In response to a hearty encore he gave Lang's Flower Song, also played without accompaniment.

The recital as a whole was a grand success, and shows that Mr. Alexander's efforts to advance the interests of the mandolin and guitar in Fort Wayne are being well rewarded.

Dr. C. Mertz was called to Kendallville last night to see his brother, who is very ill with typhoid fever.



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The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

Machinists—Social club will meet in lodge's hall.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week: VanDyke & Eaton Co., in "A Happy Pair."

SPAIN will soon have to sub-let her part in this war to some nation with cash.

ANOTHER immediate and vigorous campaign against the despised Spaniard has been constructed and is ready to be launched from Washington.

WE are pleased to note that peace once more reigns in the president's official family. Secretary has not resigned for at least a week and Marine Minister Long continues to draw naval plans and his salary with the same cheerful regularity as of yore.

SANTO DOMINGO, a little republic about half the size of Indiana and dividing with the Haytien republic the second island of the Greater Antilles, has a revolution on hand. The Dominicans are too close to the excitement in Cuba not to catch the fighting infection.

THE report comes from Madrid that Cervera has never been on the American side of the Atlantic, but that after leaving the Cape Verde islands he put his fleet about and started on a long hasty sneak for Manila to destroy Dewey. The story has all the smack and flavor of an early spring snake yarn, but it is to be hoped it is true. If Cervera is on his way to encounter Dewey, it will not be long until there are several thousand more sons of old iron settling into the ooze of Manila bay. No Spanish sailor is likely to go a very long journey to tell his troubles to the hero of Cavite.

SENATOR QUAY has again established his right and title to ownership of the republican party in Pennsylvania and there is nothing left for Mr. Wanamaker to do but to Swallow it as hundreds of other anti-Quay republicans will do at voting time. Dr. Swallow, the prohibitionist candidate, should prosper on the Quay triumph.

THE orders for warships placed by the Russian government in this country include not only the first-class battleship and first-class cruiser previously reported, but also ten torpedo boat destroyers. Vessels of the last named type have not yet been constructed in American yards, although some are now under way and others have been ordered, but it is evidently the belief of the imperial naval officials that the Yankees are fully equal to building successful ships of any type. And that is true enough. There has never been a time in the history of American shipbuilding that we did not excel European competitors. Not content with imitating, we always improve, if we do not create.

WITHOUT exposing the weakness of the gold standard position it is difficult to see how the anti-silver senators are going to put up any opposition to the coinage of the silver seigniorage. The "coining a vacuum" argument of Hewitt will answer nothing for if the silver currency of the country is based on gold—a point to which even an ultra-gold man like Hewitt had not progressed four years ago—the seigniorage dollars will be as good as any other dollars and they will not constitute a liability more dangerous than bonds to the amount of the seigniorage proposed by the senate to be coined. From the gold standpoint all this is said and it may further be said that the use of the seigniorage will create merely a non-interest bearing obligation. The government needs money, $42,000,000 will be welcomed in the channels of circulation and it will save that much in taxes to the people.

THE excellent markmanship of the American gunners aboard our ships has been the means of creating a greater interest among the English as to their own adeptness in this most important warlike qualification. Parliament has called for the gunnery returns of the navy, and much doubt is expressed as to the ability of the English seamen to shoot straight. With the big guns used in modern navies gunnery practice is extremely expensive, but the results of the war so far show that such practice, in spite of its cost, is most valuable. Americans always did shoot well, but without previous experience in the actual handling of the big guns their aim would be less true than it proved at Manila, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and San Juan. Restricting practice in time of peace is, after all, very poor economy, for when war does come the unskilled gunners may be counted upon to waste thousands of dollars' worth of powder and shot.

EDGAR SALTUS on Manilla: "Manila used to be regarded as the most fortunately situated city in the world. Just why is a problem. Set beneath a torrid sky, remote from the routes of commerce, it has squatted, unheeding and practically unheeded, the capital of a stretch of unfortunate isles. Visitors have been infrequent. The earliest was Magellan. The most recurrent has been the typhoon. The most pernicious has been the earthquake. In Dewey the three combined. Objects of interest are few. Among them is the mestiza. Superstitious as a ballad, languorous as a serenade, she floats, a human butterfly, along the scarlet lanes. Another feature is the climate. Fancy a pastille burning in a vapor bath. The atmosphere has the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers. Costume, in consequence, is brief. The mantilla of the mestiza is her hair. Her raiment is silk, very bright, very loose. The male half caste wears trousers and a shirt. The tails of the latter are not always tucked in. On high days he flaunts them. The effect is neat, not gaudy."

WE'LL DO A TRICK WITH TEN DOLLARS

That will astonish you--With the ten in your pocket you step into our store where are clustered all styles of our "Honest-value-in-every thread" kind of Men's Ready-to-wear apparel--look over our perfect $8 and $10 Spring and Summer Suits--rich, elegant, dressy garments, and be perfectly suited so to speak--Then give up the ten and walk forth a handsomely, stylishly, seasonably dressed man.--

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SONG AND PRAYER.

Unto the Lord Let All Thy Praises be.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in the Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow--Announcements of Pastors.

Mrs. Lem R. Hartman will address the mixed meeting at Railroad Y. M. C. A. at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be services at the Salem Reformed church, on Clinton street, Sunday morning, at 10:30; Sunday school at 2 p. m.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ children's day will be observed tomorrow morning and evening. P. J. Rice, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.: morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, will observe children's day with a delightful program rendered by the children of the Sabbath school.

Simpson M. E. church—At 6 a. m. sun rise prayer meeting. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; patriotic service, 7:45. See the program in this paper.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00 p. m.

"Blues and Their Cure" will be the topic of Rev. A. K. Zartman's sermon at the Grace church tomorrow evening. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow. Morning services at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. The evening service will be a short song and gospel meeting and will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. The morning sermon will be the baccalaureate to the graduating class of Westminster seminary.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Paul Before Felix." Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

"Gladstone—What We May Learn From Him," will be the subject of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening at 7:45. At the morning service, at 10:45, communion and reception of members. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning, "The Philosophy of Prayer;" evening, "Christ's Idea of Discipleship." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesley Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 6:45.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. There will be a short missionary program conducted by Miss Mary Williard, followed by a sermon at 10:30 by the pastor. Subject, "Self Government." General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League devotional, 7:00 p. m.; sermon to young men at 8:00 p. m. Subject, "Counsels to Young Men." There will be special music at each service.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street.

Rev. L. L. Henson has returned and will conduct services as usual at the First Baptist church tomorrow morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Subject at 10:45 "Sunday School Missionary Work." At 8 p. m., "Power For What?" Emerson quartet will sing.

The Rev. Dr. Z. A. P. McGaw, formerly of First church, Toledo, will fill the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church, both morning and evening at 10:45. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:20 a. m. A. M. C. E. meeting at 7 p. m.

German Baptist church, corner Gay street and Creighton avenue. Lord's day services as follows: Mission Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by Elder Potinger, of Claypool, Ind. Bible reading at 6:30 p. m.

Tomorrow will be a very interesting day at St. Paul church, and Rev. G. N. Eldridge, D. D., and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr, of Findlay, Ohio, and Edward L. Bowyer, the singing evangelist of Cleveland, Ohio. Praise service at 9:30, led by Rev. D. W. Kurr. Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. G. N. Eldridge, D. D. Children's meeting at 2:15, conducted by E. L. Bowyer. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. A Pentecostal service at 4 o'clock, led by Rev. Eldridge and wife. Epworth League meeting at 7 o'clock, led by Mrs. Eldridge, and a grand revival service at 7:45, in which Rev. Eldridge and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr and Mr. Bowyer will take part. Mr. Bowyer, the singing evangelist, will lead the singing at all of the services.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

Henry Regel, of engine company No. 5, on Broadway, is a papa for the first time and is hardly accountable for his actions today, so great is his joy. The new arrival is a boy, and a fine fellow is he.

Mrs. John Slater, of 196 Fairfield avenue, this morning received a draft for $3,000 in payment of the life policy held by her husband in the National Union. Mr. Slater was treasurer of the local branch of that order.

Dr. E. J. McOscar, accompanied by his mother and niece, Miss Zoncker, left at 9:30 o'clock this morning, over the Wabash, for Denver, where Dr. McOscar will attend the national convention of medical men.

President Stephen O'Connor, of the Newsboys' union, has called a meeting of the union to be held at the city hall next Tuesday evening. At that time a complete reorganization of the union will be completed and an election of officers will be held.

The various organizations of veterans of the city have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. H. M. Williams, Allan H. Dougall and M. F. Gay to report a feasible plan for the purchase of a lot at Lindenwood cemetery, where the old soldiers may be buried. The lot for the soldier dead has already been filled, as has the part of a lot donated by a comrade. There is now no place at this cemetery where such persons may be buried if they do not own a private lot, and it is probable that the committee will decide to purchase another lot.

FIVE IN A ROW.

Youngstown Won the Third Game From Fort Wayne.

This Time It Was Not the Poor Batting That Lost for the Hoosiers--Notes of the Game.

Youngstown made it three straight from Fort Wayne yesterday and the two teams are now tied for tail end position. Slagle and Herr were opposing pitchers and the former was the most effective, although less hits were made off him. Herr's support, too, was of a saffron hue and the Hoosiers couldn't win. Cooper and Cooke made all the runs for Youngstown and the ex-Fort Wayne man made a three-base hit in two times at bat. The teams play again today and should the Fort Waynes lose again they will be ignominiously pushed into last place. Now, that President Meyer has more time to devote to the base ball team he will probably take a "peek" himself and find out what is really the matter. The score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kilm, 1b	4	1	2	14	0	0
Spencer, ss	4	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, 3b	4	0	1	0	6	3
Burt, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Sharp, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Herr, p	3	0	0	0	4	0
*Belden	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	1	12	*26	12	4

*Batted for Herr in the ninth inning.
*Steen out, infield hit.

YOUNGSTOWN.

	A.B.	R.	B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooper, rf	3	3	0	1	0	0
Cooke, lf	2	3	1	2	0	0
Steen, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Young, c	5	0	2	2	0	0
Ross, 2b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Patterson, 1b	4	0	1	14	0	0
Esterquest, ss	4	0	0	1	6	0
Musser, 3b	4	0	0	5	6	1
Slagle, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	7	27	11	1

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—
Fort Wayne	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Youngstown	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2—6

Two base hit—Steen. Three base hits—Cooke, Kilm. Stolen bases—Cooke, Cooper, 3; Spencer. First base on balls—Off Herr, 1; off Slagle 1. Struck out—By Slagle, 1. Double plays—Babb to Sharp to Kilm; Esterquest to Musser to Patterson, 2; Ross to Musser to Patterson. Umpire—Kilroy. Time of game—1:47.

DAYTON, 5; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 4.—The game was interesting from start to finish. Streit was invincible in tight places, and won his game. The score:

Dayton.....0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—5
Grand Rapids.0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Dayton, 9; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Dayton, 2. Batteries—Streit and Donahue; Kostal and Cote. Umpire—Lally. Time—2:00.

NEW CASTLE, 2; MANSFIELD, 9.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 4.—Woodside started in to pitch for New Castle, but only lasted an inning. New Castle could no nothing whatever with Beam's curves. Pitchers Morgan and Woodside, of New Castle have been released. The score:

New Castle...0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Mansfield ...4 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 *—9

Base hits—New Castle, 5; Mansfield, 17. Errors—New Castle, 1; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—New Castle, Woodside, Johnston and Barckley; Mansfield, Beam and Belt. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.
New York, 16; Cincinnati, 10.
Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Omaha, 9; Detroit, 2.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Youngstown Telegram has the following comments on the Fort Wayne team:

"Manager Eddie O'Meara is the same good natured player as of yore, despite the trouble he is running up against in this city.

"Spencer, Fort Wayne's youthful appearing shortstop, plays a very fast game. From his style one would judge him to be a disciple of Peck Sharpe.

"Babb is without a shadow of a doubt the premier third baseman of the league. He not only covers acres of ground, but hits with great regularity.

"Peck Sharp is playing his usual game at second base, and yet the knockers in Fort Wayne are hammering for his release. There are few men in the Inter-State league playing a faster game than old Peck."

NOTES.

Youngstown fans have dubbed Rightfielder Cooper "Fennimore," and red-headed Ross at third "Brindle."

Youngstown Telegram: "A deal is on whereby the local team may secure the services of Pitcher Beam of the Mansfields. Beam is undoubtedly one of the best in the league and would prove a great addition to the club."

Youngstown Vindicator: "'There's a landmark if there ever was one,' said a fan, as he pointed out 'Peck' Sharp. 'That young fellow played in the first game of base ball that was ever pulled off.' The old boy can yet show lots of the young fellows a thing or two. He's the life of the Fort Wayne team."

Fred Donovan, the catcher of the New Castle base ball team, continues to be very ill. He has been suffering for some weeks with typhoid fever and is not improving. He recently caught cold and since then both lungs show signs of congestion. An effort will be made to secure a substitute catcher until he can take his place with the team. Barckley is getting more work than is good for him.

The Shamrocks will leave for Logansport on the noon train over the Wabash tomorrow, where they will play in the afternoon. The following players will go: Eising, O'Rourke, Smith, McDarby, Raidy, Gaffney, Robbins, Millhouse, Heller, Hays and Collars. The Shamrocks will play in Rochester on July 3, and at the big Fourth of July celebration to be held in that city, the Shamrocks will be an attraction.

Pitcher George Darby, formerly of Toledo, now with Spokane, of the Pacific Northwest league, broke all records in a game against Tacoma. Not an opponent reached first base, consequently there was not a hit made. No pitcher before made such a marvelous record and probably none will again. His support also was absolutely perfect.

Inter-State and National League scores every night at the "SILVER KING," 25 Calhoun Street. 31-tf

LOCAL LINES.

Theodore Weber left last evening for St. Louis, where he has taken a position with the Drummond tobacco works.

Mrs. Simon's class in music will give a recital at the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets Monday night.

The Christian Alliance will hold a meeting at the Berry Street Church this evening at 7:45. Rev. G. N. Eldridge will have charge.

The Young Woman's Christian Association held a meeting at the Baptist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Grace Glenn of Chicago led the service.

"The Declaration and Address, or A Plea for Unity" will be the subject of a special sermon at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ tomorrow evening. A very pretty children's exercise will be a feature of the service also.

All the jobbing establishments of Fort Wayne have entered into agreement to close their places of business each Saturday afternoon at 12:30 from today until the first of September. This is done to give the employes a half-holiday during the heated term.

Several days ago Perry DeHaven found a number of his chickens dead and an investigation by Dr. L. Park Drayer showed that they had been poisoned. The matter has been placed in the hands of the prosecutor and the arrest of a person under suspicion may result.

Superintendent Gorsline, who was called upon to investigate a telegram announcing the death of a Fort Wayne woman, believes, upon investigation, that the message was sent as a joke. It was from John O'Neil, who is now at Cleveland, but was formerly connected with the Wayne hotel.

The police have arrested "Dog" Shafer on a warrant from Justice Bullerman's court. Shafer and some companions made things lively in Lakeside several nights ago. The police arrested the other members of the party at the time and they were fined in police court, but Shafer managed to escape.

THE COURTS.

The Bash Packing company filed articles of incorporation with County Recorder Reichelderfer yesterday. The company is capitalized at $100,000 and the directors are O. P. Morgan, S. A. Burrows, C. W. Weller, C. S. Bash and Willis Bash. The company will transact a large business in pork and beef, selling to retailers and packing and shipping meats to supply other places. The reorganization is for the purpose of enlisting additional capital and enlarging the scope of operations. The gentlemen composing the company are well known business men of energy and enterprise.

Deputy United States Marshal Rose arrested Eddie Gross, of Decatur, and brought him to Fort Wayne yesterday to answer to a charge of forging a postal order by which a registered letter containing $6 was delivered to him. Young Gross is supposed to be an accomplice of Andrew McConehey, who was arrested upon the same charge some days ago.

United States Commissioner Logan has received notice that the cases against Shell and Compton, the two young men arrested here for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, has been transferred to the federal court in Fort Wayne for trial. The men have both been out upon bond. The trial will probably occur at the next term of the court here on Tuesday, June 14.

The fourth triennial reunion of the graduates of the school for deaf mutes at Indianapolis takes place this month, on the 10th, 11th and 12th at the school. Among them is the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M. A., who graduated in 1858, and afterwards taught at the Michigan school for deaf children. In 1873 he entered upon missionary work among his scattered "brethren of silence" of the middle-western states. He is the first deaf mute ordained west of the Alleghenies. From time to time, though not recently, he has held services at Trinity church, this city.

The meeting and outing of the Home Missionary society, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lapp was a great pleasure as well as a genuine success. Nearly 100 guests partook of the bountiful supper, and all went home feeling like they were royally entertained.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Close—Wheat—June, $1.12; July, 92⅝¢; Aug., 80⅛¢; Sept., 78⅝¢; Dec., 77¼¢.

Corn—June, 32¢; July, 32⅝@⅝¢; Sept., 33⅛@⅝¢.

Oats—June, 25⅛¢; July, 24⅛¢; Sept., 21⅝¢.

Pork—June, $10.67; July, $10.67; Sept., $10.87.

Lard—June, $6.05; July, $6.07; Sept., 6.15.

Ribs—June, $5.75; July, $5.75; Sept., $5.82.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 35@40¢.

Rye—Cash, 49¢; June, 49¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.12⅝; cash N. W., $1.21⅛; June, $1.21⅛; Sept., $1.21⅛.

Timothy—June, $2.60.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Miss Lena Smith Dies at St. Joseph Hospital.

Miss Lena Smith, of New Haven, Ind., died at St. Joseph hospital at 11 o'clock this morning, aged 15 years. She was removed to the home of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Miller, of 205 Metz street.

ELIJAH J. FELTS.

Elijah J. Felts died this morning at 5 o'clock at his residence in Bluffton, Ind. Mr. Felts was for a long time a resident of this county and has many friends in Fort Wayne. The funeral will most likely occur on Monday of next week at Zanesville.

MARHENKE.

Christian Marhenke, of 110 Madison street, died of paralysis, aged seventy-three years. The deceased was born in Germany.

READ.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. J. Read, will occur at 10 o'clock Monday morning from the residence of her son, Charles E. Read, 137 Edgewater avenue.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 5:

August Meinzen, 39 years old, multiple scharasis.

Rudolph Wagner, 73 years old, old age.

Christian Marhenke, 73 years old, paralysis.

Henry Bueter, 42 years old, consumption.

Mamie Carrigan, 17 years old, consumption.

Rosa Sack, 21 years old, dropsy.

Henry Jacobs, 50 years old, stomach trouble.

Genevieve Mitchell, 8 years old, dropsy.

Harrold W. Vehnlein, 1 month old, brain trouble.

Maria Read, 68 years old, heart disease.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. C. E. Bond leaves Monday for Indianapolis to attend the Episcopal convention. Mrs. Bond is the delegate from the Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity parish. Before returning home Mrs. Bond will visit in Madison, her former home. Master Ewing Bond will accompany his mother.

The board of public works has granted the bicyclists the privilege of speeding on the track at Swinney park. They may use the track on Saturday from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, but they have no exclusive privileges. Mr. Eggeman, of the board, was this morning looking after the construction of a fountain about the flowing well at the park.

The superintendent of city parks was this morning engaged in decorating the plat of ground just east of the city hall. He is this afternoon fixing up Orff's park, the plat of ground on West Main street near the river bridge. Within a few weeks all the parks will have all improvements completed.

A charming thimble party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Falk in honor of young women who are visiting in the city. Dainty refreshments were served, the table decorations being sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The guests from out of town were Miss New, of Wabash; Miss Irma Becker, of Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Gertie Becker, of Mitchel, Da., and Miss Jennie Rothschild, of Davenport, Iowa.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Dynamite Cartridge Sent Through Mail to Mayor Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A package, six inches long, two inches wide and two inches deep, with a wrapping of manila paper, and tied with a string, was received in the general post-office yesterday, addressed to Mayor Van Wyck.

The package happened to break and a dynamite cartridge four inches long was exposed. A fuse was attached to the end of the cartridge.

It was admitted at the City Hall today that such a package had been received but no further information was given. The postmark of the package was not divulged.

TRAIN WRECKER CAUGHT

The Fellow Tried to Ditch a Train at Elida, O.

Captain Stoll's men made a very important arrest at Elida, O., this morning. The prisoner is Ed Courad, a citizen of that place, who is accused of trying to wreck a passenger train near that town. The evidence is said to be very convincing and it will probably go hard with the fellow.

Card of Thanks.

We desire, in this manner, to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy extended to us in the recent sickness and death of our husband and father, J. Henry Bueter.

MRS. M. G. BUETER AND FAMILY.

Notice to I. O. O. F.

All Odd Fellows of the city who can attend the funeral of Brother C. C. Wamsley, to be held at Huntertown on Sunday afternoon, June 12, are earnestly requested to meet at the hall of Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening, June 6, to make arrangements for their transportation to and from Huntertown on June 12.

Brother Wamsley died in March and his remains were cremated.

SHERMAN CUTSHALL, N. G.
N. W. BLOOM, Sec'y.

Why wait longer on your paper hanger, when you can get the work done promptly and done right at L. O. Hall's, 90 Calhoun St.? 24.

High Quality; Moderate Price---Golden Rio. 28eodtf

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale

SPECIALIST.

Permanently located at No. 33 Washington Street.

Specialties:

Diseases of Nose, Throat, Lungs and Stomach. Catarrh, Nervous Debility and Chronic Diseases.

Men who are suffering from nervous or physical debility, a positive guarantee to cure.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

Dr. B. A. Stockdale,

33 W. Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Not in Office Weds. and Thurs.

D. D. & W. E. WEISELL

36 Calhoun St.,

DENTISTS

Painless Extracting by our own Safe Method.

F. M. SMITH & CO

RUN EASY. OAK LAWN, NEW QUAKER CITY, CONTINENTAL

LAWN MOWERS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

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PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. Main Street.

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J. P. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO 141 CALHOUN STREET

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

B-4-BUYING A LAWN MOWER

Call and see the Pennsylvania, New Quaker City and Westfield MOWERS.....

Also Garden Hose and Garden Tools.

PFEIFFER & SCHLATTER, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

OUR SELLING IS TABLE TALK.

Merchants marvel at it--vainly attempt to compete. You can easily see the advantage we've got of them, the advantage which comes from buying in quantities large enough to supply our THREE FURNITURE STORES as well as the advantage of unlimited capital and enterprise.

If the Privilege of Having Your Purchases Charged

is any convenience to you you're welcome to it. There's no doubt in the world you would rather pay for what you buy in little payments--say one each week, every two weeks or once a month, which ever way suits you best.

Fort Wayne's Largest and Most Accommodating House Furnishers.

INDIANA FURNITURE CO.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Main St.

Globe

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

ALFRED BENJAMIN & CO.,

SUMMER

.....CLOTHING,

The Finest and Best Made.

We are showing a complete line of their popular price SUMMER COATS, COATS AND VESTS AND SUITS for hot weather.

OUR LINES OF

Negligee Shirts.
Straw Hats.
Linen and Crash
Hats and Caps, and
Thin Underwear

Is Complete in Every Detail.

OUR LINE OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

NOW READY.

GLOBE M. H. Hurst & Co.

Headquarters For Men's, Boys' and Children's Summer Outfits.

AN UNEXPECTED SURPRISE.

Manager—You ran over a man this morning.
Motorman—But he was a Spaniard.
Manager—Oh, that's different. We'll increase your salary.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE. Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co., NO. 182 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ENGINEER DEAD.

Eli Garwood Dies After a Long Illness.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention as Gathered by Our Reporter at the Depot and Shop.

Eli Garwood died yesterday at his home in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, after an illness of eighteen months. The deceased was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania, both in term of service and in years. He began as a fireman on the eastern end of the road before it was completed to Crestline and worked there until February 27, 1855, when he was transferred to the western division and promoted to engineer. For several years he ran a freight engine between this city and Crestline and then was given train A, a work train, which he run for thirty years and only quit when his health compelled him to do so. Mr. Garwood leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The sons are also locomotive engineers and are now running engines on the Columbus and Hocking Valley road. They reside in Columbus. The daughter is a teacher in the public schools at Upper Sandusky. The funeral will probably be held tomorrow and a number of the old friends of the deceased from this city will attend.

RELIEF UNION ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Electric Relief union took place last evening at a meeting at 138 Calhoun street with the following result:

Past President—A. Henstock.
President—Louis Freyer.
Corresponding Secretary—E. McLaughlan.
Financier—George Heger.
Treasurer—M. S. Willson.

The report of the treasurer was very gratifying, showing that the finances of the union are in excellent shape. During the past year there was collected in dues $995.05 and disbursed in sick benefits $774.60, leaving a balance on hand of $220.45. Fifty-five persons received benefits, ranging in amounts from $5 to $85. The union now has 250 members and is growing rapidly. It is arranging for its annual excursion, which will be to Robison park July 23. Committees are now being selected.

WILL ENLARGE THE SHOPS.

A Toledo paper says: "Wabash railroad officers say that the management has decided to make the extensive shops at Toledo the largest on the system, devoted exclusively to car and coach construction and repair shops, at which all of the baggage, express, smoking and day coaches, dining and sleeping cars will be built and rebuilt. Last year $100,000 worth of new machinery and buildings were added, and a further appropriation of $150,000 has been ordered for this year. Repair work will be done at Springfield, Ill., and Moberly, Mo., where hitherto there has been some coach construction. The force of employes will be greatly increased.

IS NOW A FARMER.

William Lohrman is now a horny handed tiller of the soil, having purchased and moved upon a fine farm four miles out from Kendallville. Mr. Lohrman was for many years an employe of the Pennsylvania company. His term of service commenced as a laborer in the round house, in which capacity he served four years. Then he fired a freight engine three years, when he was promoted to engineer. He was an excellent engineer and no doubt will make a successful farmer.

General and Local Gossip.

Brakeman C. Bigelow, of the Nickel Plate, is on duty again after a few days' sickness.

William Birely and Henry Dryer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are on the sick list today.

Fred Baade, of the east car shop, has moved his family to a cozy cottage at No. 138 Horace street.

Fred Foss, of the Nickel Plate coal docks, has taken a week's lay off to visit friends in the country.

It is stated that the purchasers of the Elkhart and Western will extend it to South Bend, four miles west of its present terminal.

Harry Shives, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is out in the country today, attending the funeral of his niece.

A journal under the express car in Nickel Plate train No. 2 broke at Valparaiso last night, delaying the train about one hour.

Switchman Harry Fink, wife and children, of 189 Smith street, expect to go to Crestline soon to be the guests of M. J. Becker and family for a few days.

Another large mileage of heavy rails is being distributed on the Panhandle between Columbus and Richmond; 119 carloads were distributed this week.

T. H. Coleman and family have returned from their northern visit and Mr. Coleman has resumed his position on the Grand Rapids and Indiana north local.

The B. of R. T. was most delightfully entertained by Mesdames Wells, Hayes and Patterson, at the home of the latter on Thomas street, Thursday afternoon.

John T. Merlett, caller of engine crews at night for the Nickel Plate, was thrown off his bicycle yesterday and sustained a dislocation of his right wrist. Harry B. Whittles will officiate as caller until Mr. Meriett recovers from his injury.

John G. Storze, a Wabash shop man, went down to Lafayette today to visit friends over Sunday.

Foremen Hugh Hogan, of the Pittsburg machine shop, has returned from Mansfield, where he attended the funeral of the late Miss Carrigan.

The Wabash is preparing to erect a 16x30 shed in the yards, near the carpenter shop, in which to store lumber and other material used in the car repairing department.

Engineer B. Baughman and his family left today for Bloomington, Ill., where they will visit relatives, the gentleman ten days and the balance of the family two months.

While cleaning his bicycle last evening, H. Koorson had one of his fingers badly mangled in the chain gearing. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops, but will be unable to work for a few days.

F. M. Whitaker, the newly appointed freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, began his career by dropping the commercial agents at Pittsburg and Cincinnati as an economical measure.

Peter Weisner has returned from Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged with John Loesch for some months in setting up machinery built by the Kerr Murray works. Mr. Loesch will return home next week.

The weekly output of engines from the Pittsburg shops was not very large this week, there being only three: Nos. 333, 130 and 659. During the week three were taken in for repairs, viz: Nos. 142, 317 and 152

M B. Fritz, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged a few days in packing his household goods preparatory to shipping it to this city, where the family will reside in the future.

On the Erie road, in place of the standard pilots for locomotives, which cost from $50 to $100, according to the pattern and workmanship, has been substituted a pilot made of iron pipe, which is fully as effective for freight locomotives, which costs about $6.

The small relative gross earnings on the Pennsylvania railroad for April are explained on the ground that in April, 1897, operating charges on the lines east of Pittsburg were cut $300,000 below those of April, 1896, and, further, rates have been very unsatisfactory for sixty days past.

Geary S. Bates, of the Bowser Oil Tank works, whose misfortune was mentioned in The Sentinel a week ago, is still confined to his bed at the home of his parents, 156 Taber street, but there is a slight improvement and the family hope he will soon make more rapid progress towards recovery.

At the meeting of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers tomorrow afternoon, Milton G. Flagle, of the Lake Erie and Western, who represented the division at the meeting of the grand lodge at St. Louis, will make his report. All the members who are in the city and not working at that hour should be present at the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore were calling on old friends in the city today. They are now engaged in farming, having traded their property in the city for a farm four miles north of Roanoke. Mr. Moore says he likes his new business very much. For a number of years he was engine hostler at the Wabash round house.

Captain I. G. Walling, of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania company's police department, and his bride passed through the city last evening, bound westward on a wedding tour. The presence on the train of the couple was discovered by Lieutenant Somers down the road and that gentleman notified Captain Stoll. The latter was at the train to extend congratulations.

O. L. Shoaff, for several years a passenger fireman on the Nickel Plate, has been promoted to engineer and is now doing yard duty at Stony Island. He is a clever young man and The Sentinel takes pleasure in noting his rise in his chosen vocation. The vacancy on engine 170 caused by this promotion has been filled by the promotion of Fireman Charles A. Houser from the freight service. This also made a vacancy on engine 105, which was filled by Extra Fireman D. W. Kintz.

M. E. Argo, of Monroeville, was in the city today.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LOCAL LINES.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club made a run to New Haven last evening.

Frank Wannemaker, of Hartford City, is in the city on business today.

Mrs. J. R. Medsker has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Dr. A. M. Case.

The sixth "A" grade of the Harmer school is holding a picnic at Swinney park today.

W. F. McLaunen and T. L. Hildebrand, of Columbia City, are in the city on business today.

Mrs. Ganzer, of Bloomingdale, reported to the police the loss of a pocketbook containing $11.

Charles Ryan, of Muncie, is in the city visiting relatives and attending the democratic convention.

Dr. M. F. Porter and wife left at 12:35 today for Denver to attend the national convention of the medical associations.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Congregational church.

John Luhrman, a farmer of Marion township, reports to the police that a couple of grain sacks and halters had been lost from his wagon.

There was only one prisoner at police court this morning. He was a train jumper, arrested by railway detectives, and Mayor Scherer gave him an hour to get out of town.

Mrs. Margaret Tribolet, of Bluffton; Mesdames James Cutter and A. Harper, of Paulding, Ohio, and Mrs. E. Zorbaugh, of 510 South Broadway, this city, are today holding their annual reunion at the home of the latter. These ladies are sisters and for many years it has been their custom to hold a reunion.

A Phenomenal Run.

The Van Dyke & Eaton company will close their third weeks' engagement at the Temple theater tonight. Every night without exception the house has been packed to standing room and even selling 1,000 tickets several days in advance. The company leave here tomorrow for a two weeks' engagement at Logansport. Packed houses will greet the Van Dyke & Eaton company should they return to Fort Wayne.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Mining for Pin Money.

To secure some desired information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing five gold dollars to each of thirty persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics:

How have you been affected by coffee drinking?

Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you set such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences,) not when pot is first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full fifteen minutes, using two heaping teaspoonsful for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co, Lim., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be made and the thirty little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be held in high esteem by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

A Special Program Arranged for Simpson M. E. Church.

Patriotic services will be held at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening, for which an appropriate program has been arranged. Seats will be reserved for the members of the G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion, Sons of Veterans and the ladies' auxiliaries to these societies, to whom a special invitation has been extended. Members of the Sons of Veterans will act as ushers. The program is as follows:

Song—"America	Choir
Anthem.	Emerson Quartet
Prayer	
Song	
Duet	Marguerite and Edward Hurber
Address	Capt. T. C. Blair
Response	Capt. Allan Dougall
Song	Ladies' Quartet
Address—"Our Duty to the Soldiers of '61."	Rev. Johnson
Song	Emerson Quartet

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE TICKET NAMED.

CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.

Branstrattor, 59.

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered and resulted:

Buschman, 73½
Lordier, 63.
Branstrattor, 46½

There was no choice and another ballot was ordered.

Buschman, 91½
Lordier, 64
Branstrattor, 27½

The name of Mr. Branstrattor was withdrawn by Delegate E. B. Smith. Mr Lordier moved the nomination of Mr. Buschman be made unanimous Carried.

BAKER AND ORFF FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The next work of the convention was to nominate candidates for county commissioner, and Frank Falker moved that inasmuch as there was no opposition to Messrs S F Baker and Ed Orff, that they be nominated by acclamation. Messrs. Baker and Orff pledged themselves and the motion carried. The convention then adjourned.

NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the new democratic county committee:

First Ward—William Kaough and William Potthoff.
Second Ward—George A. Gale, James Klinger
Third Ward—J. J. Ryan, Frank Falker.
Fourth Ward—A. L Bagby, Gust Hobrock.
Fifth Ward—John Thieme, Dan Hutzell.
Sixth Ward—Julius Remus, A. C. Nierman.
Seventh Ward—C. Siebold.
Eighth Ward—M Harrod, George Herrmann.
Ninth Ward—E. J. Parker, C. J. Fiegel.
Tenth Ward—Otto Bengs, Philip Wyss.
Jackson—Jerry Gronauer.
St. Joe—E. Aumann.
Wayne—H. W Felts.
Jefferson—Frank Lamont.
Adams—Charles Moeller.
Madison—J. J. Peters
Maumee—George Stenger.
Eel River—W. A. Johnson.
Springfield—Hiram B. Roller.
Washington—A. McDaniel, F. J DeLagrange.
Monroe—A. S. Robinson.
Adams, Second Precinct—Michael Sheridan
Cedar Creek—Joseph Martin.
Lafayette—James Aiken.
Lake—John Rapp.
Pleasant—H. C. Springer, William Dalman.
Perry—Dr. Greenwell.
Scipio—John Stiner.
Aboite—James Kaough.
New Haven—James A. Crippen.
Marion—William Martin.
Milan—J. W. Brooks.

FORGER ARRESTED.

George P. Haskell Caught in the Act.

Presented a Forged Check at the Hamilton National Bank for $50, But Got No Cash.

At 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, Officer Pat Madden arrested a man named G. P. Haskell at the Hamilton bank. The fellow was in the act of presenting a check for $50 bearing the name Haag & Roth, the stone dealers. He has on several occasions attempted to pass forged checks for smaller amounts, but never succeeded. Haskell was in the employ of the firm as a sales man, and some time ago presented an order for a monument, purporting to have been wanted by a lady living in a small town on the Muncie road. The firm paid him a commission on the order, but it was later learned that the order was a forgery. Haskell is in the police station awaiting a preliminary hearing.

LOCAL LINES.

H. W. Le Sage Ten Broek, general agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, of New York, left this morning for Chicago to attend a convention and banquet given by the Chicago staff of general agents of the northwest.

Frank Briner, of Tiffin, Ohio, who brought his wife to this city to have an operation performed at Hope hospital, returned home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Briner is doing nicely and will probably leave the hospital in a few days.

Charles Bales, traveling salesman for Bash & Co, was the victim of a peculiar accident some days ago. He was boxing in a friendly spirit with a friend, and he struck his knuckle against a tooth of his opponent. The wound inflicted was very slight, but blood poisoning set in and the hand and arm are now swollen considerably and Mr. Bales suffers much pain.

THE PATHFINDERS.

They're Simply But Thoroughly Good—Temple All Next Week.

In speaking of his attraction, the Jolly Pathfinders, Business Manager Robinson says "Nearly every agent nowadays claims for his show superlative excellence, and employs the most intense language to support his statement. Up-to-date features are urged with a persistence that becomes tiresome. One is constantly reminded of the stickyness of a newly-varnished job, and perhaps it will be a relief to the amusement-loving public to receive assurance that the Pathfinders are not the greatest people in the world. There have been other shows just as good, indeed, some exist now. We simply make the claim that the Pathfinders present, at popular prices, comedies fully the equal of any produced by any company regardless of price. And we are willing to let our first night's performance be the arbiter of our fortunes for the week. We've been nineteen years in the business—always as good as the best. And we own our plays—pirate nothing. They're all ne[illegible] clever comedians, [illegible] and twenty capable p[illegible] know how to make the most [illegible] legitimate farce-comedy programs, and that's all there is to it So far as specialties are concerned, we can give a continuous show if desired—all new stuff."

The Pathfinders will be at the Temple all next week Prices 10 cents Seats now on sale.

WESTMINSTER.

The Fort Wayne Educational Institution Recognized.

Will be Taken in Charge by the Presbyterians of Indiana and Receive Aid From That Church.

Some time ago the state synod of the Presbyterian church took steps looking to the placing of Westminster seminary, the female educational institution in this city, and Coates college, at Terre Haute, under control of the church authorities and Rev. Charles Little, of Wabash, the stated clerk of the synod, has sent out the following official notice of the action taken by that board:

"At the adjourned meeting of synod held at Winona Lake, May 20th, the committee (for particulars see minutes of synod 1897 at page 16) to report on the subject of Coates college and Westminster seminary, recommended that synod endorse Westminster seminary to the board of aid in the sum of $1,000 per annum for five years, and that the same be recommended to the churches of our synod for collections, on condition that the Westminster property and administration be placed in charge of the board of trustees in accordance with the rules of the board, and provided further that the citizens of Fort Wayne raise $12,000 for the benefit of the seminary, before the trustees assume the charge. Synod approved of the recommendation, and elected a board of trusteers, whose names will be found on the paper accompanying this. I write for the purpose of notifying you of your appointment, and I shall ask you promptly to notify Mr. A. E Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, of your action in the matter. Sincerely yours,

"CHARLES LITTLE, S. C.

"Wabash, June 1st, 1898."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Presbytery of Fort Wayne—A E. Hoffman, E F. Yarnelle, W. D. Page, C. H. Worden, C. S. Bash, O. B. Fitch, D. W. Moffat, D. D., Fort Wayne; Rev. H. B. Townsend, Elkhart.

Muncie—Rev. John M. Davies, D. D., Rev. Freely Rohrer, Rev. Harry Nyce.

Logansport—Rev. J. B. Fleming, Rev. D. P. Putman, D. D., Rev. H. W. Johnson, D. D.

Indianapolis—Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., Rev. R. V. Hunter, D. D.

Crawfordsville—Rev. John I. Hale, D. D.

Vincennes—Rev. S. N. Willson, H. P. Townley, of Terre Haute.

New Albany—Rev A. D. Carlile.

White Water—Rev. I. N. Hughes, D. D.

The board of trustees of Fort Wayne will constitute the executive body.

AT ROBISON PARK.

The Addition of an Orchestra to the Theatre Much Appreciated.

The topic of comment among patrons of Robison park during the past week has been the excellence of the new park orchestra which made its first appearance last Sunday. The music of this splendid organization has been largely appreciated and is conceded to be one of the best drawing cards introduced since the park was first opened two years ago. For next week an entirely new company has been engaged headed by that popular German comedian, Pete Baker, who is always a favorite here and who numbers among his personal friends a large number of Fort Wayne people. Others in the company are Hadley & Hart a musical duo, Colton & Darrow a very clever sketch team and Barr & Evans in acrobatic comedy, said to be one of the best acts before the public. This company will make its first appearance on Sunday afternoon and after the performance the Park orchestra will give a regular program concert consisting of the following up-to-date numbers

PROGRAM.

March	Nation's Pride (new) (Dedicated to Rear Admiral Dewey)	W. H. Scouton
Overture	"Orphans"	Offenbach
Trombone Solo	"Tell Me Adele" Henry H. E. Uhl.	H. Buechell
Medley Selection	"Music Hall Favorites"	M. Witmark
	"Lucenda's Serenade"	I. Witmark
Waltz	"Belle of Gotham"	Wallace
March	"On Review"	Silberberg

This program will be repeated after the evening performance and during the week other programs will be rendered after each performance, interspersed with dance music in the big pavilion. A large excursion will come in from Indianapolis on Sunday morning arriving at the L. E. & W. depot at 10:30 and at about the same hour, the first excursion of the season from Findlay will arrive over the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western. Two games of base ball will be played in the afternoon. The attendance at the park is picking up daily as the weather grows warmer and even the rather cool evenings do not deter the patrons of the charming resort from taking in an hour or two's amusement after supper. The boats and bath house are in excellent condition and during the week many thousands of plants and flowers have been set out to add to the natural beauty of the surroundings

L. A. S. Program.

The following program will be rendered next Tuesday evening by the L. A S of Simpson M. E church at an entertainment and social given at the church for the benefit of the society

Song—"America	Audience
Recitation	Mrs Olinger
Song	Male Quartet
Recitation	Mr. Wood
Solo	Maud Peckham
Recitation	Mr. Stouder
Solo	Mrs. Wood
Recitation	Mrs. Franz
Solo	Edith Zook
Duet	Rev. Johnson and Mrs. Wood
Recitation	Mrs. Pennd
Song	Male Quartet
Dialogue	Seven Ladies
Song—"Star Spangled Banner	Audience

Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake will then be served.

INDIANA HAS NO WORD.

State Officials Puzzled Over Second Call for Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—Nothing has come from Washington regarding the second call in several days, and the silence is thought to be very significant

Colonel Wilson, the governor's military secretary, said last night

"It is the opinion of some military authorities high in power that this silence means that the war department is seriously considering the advisability of receding from its position in having the regiments now in the field recruited to the new army regulation's maximum on account of the terrific objection to the plan that has been raised by the governors of a number of the states

"The nonappearance of the Indiana officers to recruit the men is taken as strongly corroborative of this theory. It is believed there is now serious doubt whether the regiments will be recruited to the new maximum. If this be true Indiana will then be entitled to more than one regiment under the second call."

The attendance at Robison park is entirely satisfactory to the management, it showing a large gain over the attendance at this season of last year. Memorial day showed a gain of 30 per cent. and the week ending today will show a greatly increased attendance over the corresponding week of 1897. Our citizens are beginning to appreciate the park and it grows in popularity every day.

Mrs. Peter Rice, who has been visiting in the city for a few days, has returned to her home in Decatur.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured—Logan M. Nalls, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. may24 eod1m

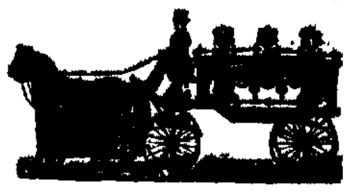
LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment is the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

29th Summer July 1 to Sept. 1 1898. Have proved especially profitable to beginners to candidates for admission to the bar, to young practitioners lacking systematic instruction, and to older practitioners desiring to combine recreation with a review of elementary principles. For catalogue address R. C. MINOR, Secretary, Charlottesville, Va. m12eod1at

J. C. PELTIER,



Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Younge & Co., have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which reliance can be placed. We are the only physicians in the United States today who have sworn statements to show that we can cure what we claim to cure. Cases that other doctors did not could not cure, have given us their affidavits that we have cured them after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Rupture, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Night Losses, Drains in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poison, Pimples and other bad results of secret vice, exposures and excesses, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO.,

10 W. Wayne St.

OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

WANTED.

WANTED—A cook at 178 West Berry street. 31tf

WANTED—Two men to bale hay at E. Bash & Co

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 99 F. Wayne.

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wellington cafe.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman at the Franklin hotel good wages paid. Call at 208 Hanna st.

WANTED—An experienced solicitor for a fraternal insurance company. Apply or address W. A. S. Parry, 10 & 12 West Columbia St.

WANTED—To exchange jewelry for a bicycle. Must be high grade and new, or nearly new. Apply at No. 64 East Main street, second floor.

WANTED—A good second hand ladies' bicycle. State make and price. Address G. care Sentinel 4-2t

WANTED—Agents, $7.00 daily selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free Lease Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Pattern Parlors — Freeman's trimmed dress patterns, including the late skirt patterns for sale. 44 W. Williams street. Cutting school open June 1st.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Small loans made to salaried people, ladies and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 23 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WAR ASSURES big profits; $100 invested by my "Safe Method in Grain or Stocks" will pay $1,000 within 30 days write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago. 4-8

WANTED—Men for light work to travel, salary and expenses, good route, chance for advancement, position permanent; enclose self-addressed envelope for reply. Office 702, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago. 4 2t

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Cooks for private houses wanted. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. ma13-1m

WANTED—Agents. Murat Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 800 pages. All written since Maine disaster; magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $50 per day; no experience necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; 20 days credit, price low, freight paid, handsome outfit free; send 9 two-cent stamps to pay postage. Educational Union, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago. m5-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at 123 W. Jefferson 2tf

FOR RENT—A seven-room house, No. 318 Maumee ave. Call at Tri-State office. C. A. Wilding.

FOR RENT—A nice front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Enquire at 170 West Washington street. 4t2

FOR RENT—House of 8 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 31 West Williams St.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, also six room house on Greely street. Call at 139 Superior street. 31-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room, with or without board; all modern conveniences, convenient for two persons. 29 E. Washington St.

FOR RENT—Five very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. No children desired. Call at No. 172 Holman street. 4-7

FOR RENT—With board, one large well furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. No. 25 West Lewis street.

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street, rent $15. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 83 Calhoun St.

FOR RENT—Elegant eight-room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $20.00 to $16.00 per month. Inquire of W. E. Dood, over Old National Bank.

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson, only one-half block from Calhoun street; a small family can sub-let rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams.

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Board can be procured next door. Apply at 149 W. Washington St.

FOR RENT—Eight room house, corner Calhoun and Taber streets; bath room, furnace, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; $18 per month. Inquire at P. E. Cox, cor. Berry and Harrison Sts.

FOR RENT—$20 per month, 10-room house, 58 Monroe street; bath room, hot and cold water, good cistern and cellar, everything good and first class. Inquire, Ward's China store, No. 8 W. Columbia.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house at 525 South Calhoun street; bath room complete; heated by hot water; gas and electric chandeliers in all rooms; cement cellar, with slate laundry tubs; driveway from Calhoun street to barn. Will lease to good party. Inquire at 31 West Berry street, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A square grand Knabe piano; a bargain. Address, S., Sentinel office.

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ad" on first page, first column, Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.

FOR SALE—Or trade, a fine brick residence, centrally located, slate roof, furnace, etc.; three lots with fruit trees. Address, box 6, care Sentinel.

FOR SALE—Residence of nine rooms, 45 foot frontage, paved street, south side; I must sell at once; terms will suit you; no reasonable offer will be refused. Address "A," carrier 1, city. 19tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, 13 acres 4 miles from city on Maysville gravel road; also one 6-year old buggy horse. Inquire at Postoffice Drug Store, corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Niswonger.

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, oak folding bed, cook stove, Brussels carpets, one bicycle, gas heating stove, China banquet lamp, etc.; all or any part for sale cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 18tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms: three 160 acre farms; three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, including 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 26 E. Berry St., Postoffice drug store, City. 10tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Masonic Temple and 109 W. Berry street, a lady's belt. Finder please leave at the Sentinel office. 3t2

LOST—On May 26th, a small muley cow, light red, ears cropped and branded O. K. on left hip a suitable reward will be paid for its return to S. Bash & Co. 2t3

LOST—A pair of steel rimmed spectacles in case. Thursday some where between Pittsburg shop and Lewis street. A reward will be paid for returning to 69 West Lewis street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 26 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATICIDE

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it, it will cure you. For sale by GROSS & PELLENS, 94 Calhoun St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

TONIGHT,

A Musical Farce Comedy.

"A HAPPY PAIR."

Illustrated Songs, Calcium Light Dances, Animated Pictures of Cruiser "Vizcaya" and our battleship "Maine," from Edison's Vitascope.

Van Dyke & Eaton Co.

TEN CENTS

And no extra charge for reserved seats Now on sale.

The New York Store. Established 1860

THE PRETTIEST THINGS IN STORE.

BELL SHAPED WHITE SKIRTS The finest dresses white goods shown [illegible] Linens, Persian Lawns and other Sheer White Fabrics, with rows of insertion of lace and Embroidery, some running up and down, some about the skirt. To match these for Waists and Sleeves are all overs of Embroidery and all overs of alternate rows of lace and Embroidery all having edges to match.

Prices $7.50 to $13.00 each.

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK HOSIERY Three lines topping over anything shown elsewhere. Fast black warranted at 10c a pair Child's Black Ribbed Stockings, seamless, high spliced heels and toe—great stocking for tough wear . . . .

At 15c a Pair--Child's Black Stockings double knee high spliced heels, double toe, seamless

At 15c a Pair--Boys' School Stockings, heavy fast black, double strengthened at all points

MACHINE NEEDLES At 5c a paper All makes of prominent machine needles. The best needles made These will be found at notion department.

WITCH-KLOTH--Special Sale—now 10c reduced from 15c The only perfect glass and silver cleaner—does it's work easily

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

--Successors to--

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

WE

Now have open for inspection our large, complete line of straw, crash and linen Hats. Prices from 50c, 75c, $1.00 and upwards. Also in Children's at 15c to $1.50.

See our stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags and steamers. Remember we have the LARGEST, NEWEST and BEST line in the city for the least money.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Depositing it With the

Allen County Loan & Savings Association,

22 East Berry Street.

Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matures in seventy-seven months

No Fines or Membership Fee

LOANS TO

Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3. ARCADE. UPSTAIRS.

FOR RENT.

House at 18 McClellan street, eight rooms. House No. 40 Killea street, on monthly payments; a bargain. Apply to 37 Douglas avenue.

A BIG BARGAIN.

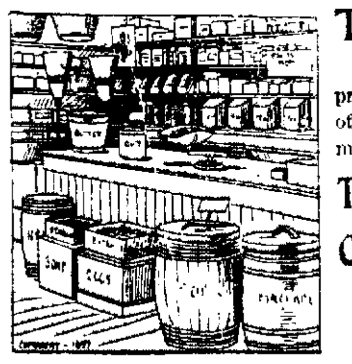
A fine residence of 7 rooms full lot, best location on Colerick avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,

8 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

Golden Rio--Your money's worth. 2seodtf

IN THIS STORE



THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up to-date and full of the very best groceries and meats money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,

Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street

For Ten Days

We offer your choice of twenty styles of fine imported Cheviot Suitings. Regular $30 and $35 values for

$25.00.

The workmanship and trimmings of the very highest order and a perfect fitting, stylish suit of clothes guaranteed.

..New Pantings...

We have just received some special new things in fine Pantings, exclusive styles and rich colorings which we are able to make $7, $8 and $10. Step in and look them over.

I. Mautner & Co.,

Popular Tailors.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 173.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

[illegible]

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. Mary Whery has gone to Detroit.

Mrs. Bao[illegible] of Van Wert, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. T. Clark and daughter are visiting Mrs. Ward in Detroit.

Mrs. Tom Bell of Bellevue, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Fred White, of Miamee avenue.

Miss Melote Numbers, of Austin, Texas is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Beers.

Miss Laura Fee is the hostess for the regular meeting of the B. E. S. club this afternoon.

Mrs. M. Walker, of No. 18 Horace street, is convalescing after quite a severe illness.

Larry Donovan, who is attending Vincennes university, is at home for a few days' vacation.

Fred Drake, of the Fort Wayne postoffice, is very ill at his apartments at the Randall hotel.

Miss Della Craig, of No. 141 Horace street, is the guest of relatives in Ohio for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Myers, of Garrett, are guests of friends in the city.

Rev. Bilderman, of Kendallville, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gross.

Mrs. T. Hathaway, nee Miss Lottie Lowry, of New Haven, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Laura Northrop, of Kansas City, will arrive in the city next week to be the guest of Miss Myrtle Long.

Edward Toomey and niece, Miss Mary Whelton, of Terre Haute, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Bresnahan.

Albert Olinger, of Garrett, who was the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of this city, has returned home.

Miss Blanche Olinger has returned to her home near Garrett, after a three weeks' stay with relatives in Fort Wayne.

Capt. John B. McGuire has moved his recruiting office from 113 Calhoun street to the office of Harry W. Beckman in the Arcade building.

Miss Stella Mossman entertained a party of young ladies at a picnic at Robison park last evening in compliment to her guest, Miss Cora Hopkins.

A patriotic entertainment was given by the W. C. T. U. last evening at Westminster seminary. After the program light refreshments were served.

Mrs. George Brown and daughter, of Lafayette, are in the city, called here by the death of Mrs. A. J. Read. Mrs. S. J. Hollock, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Read's, is also in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cox, of 141 Horace street, have returned home after a pleasant visit at Warsaw, bringing with them their daughter Iris, who will remain here for a visit of a few weeks.

Misses Clara Hilgeman and Nora Wilsey will give a basket picnic to a number of their friends at Swinney park tomorrow. They have selected Mike Lordier to guard the baskets during the day.

Mrs. S. C. Truesdale leaves the first of next week for Nebraska City, Neb., to attend the commencement exercises of a school for the blind, from which her daughter, Allie Vashti, will graduate.

At the meeting of the board of control of the Fort Wayne School of Art last evening, Mrs. E. T. Williams was elected a member of the board. Mrs. A. S. Lauferty resigned.

J. D. White and family, of No. 30 Lillie street, will leave next week on a concert tour for the summer months. A host of friends wish them unbounded success, knowing of their talent as musicians.

Strawberries From Bourbon, Ind.

We received at 1 o'clock this afternoon large shipment home-grown berries, extra nice, 8c quart.

Ripe Cherries, 8c quart.
Ripe Pine Apples, 15c.
Fresh Wax Beans, 5c quart.
New Red Beets, 5c bunch.
New Cabbage, 2½c lb.
Large New Potatoes 40c peck.
Louisiana Onions, 40c peck.

White Fruit House.

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Reduction on Cheese.

Best Ohio Cream Cheese, 9c lb.
Best Wisconsin Limburg Cheese, 10c lb.
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 10c

White Fruit House.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 49x100 feet Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. Clapham, Pres., 27tf 22-23 Pixley-Long Bldg.

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Golden Rio is the best coffee for the money sold. Try it. 2seodtf

THE TICKET NAMED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ure and only a general desire to get a front on the ticket which was to carry through the next county officers of old Allen.

It was past 11 o'clock when the delegates began to the [illegible], and the [illegible] in the different [illegible] and lodging houses of the city. Sheriff Melching opened up the doors of the county jail, and all delegates and their friends who were desirous of doing so were permitted to enjoy some of the good things which he had spread for them, even to a night's sleep in the confines of the bastile. There were a few candidates and a few delegates who did not see sleep, but those were those who were interested in fighting for a chance which was hopeless.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

It was 11 o'clock when Chairman William Kaough called the convention to order, and Secretary H. C. Rockhill read the call for the convention. The rink was comfortably well filled, and all delegates were present.

The several townships reported their new committeemen to the convention, and the convention proceeded to organize. Sylvester McMahon presented the name of Hon. R. C. Bell for chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

Senator Bell thanked the convention for the honor, stating it was always a pleasure to meet with the democrats of old Allen. He asked for the consideration of the delegates and asked their assistance in carrying on the important deliberations of the convention. Never were the democrats better organized and never more hopeful of success. He hoped that the convention would reaffirm the principles of the last campaign and that the life of the gallant leader, Wm. J. Bryan, who was about to enter a fiercer combat, might be saved for another campaign.

The senator spoke of the war now existing with Spain and paid a glowing tribute to Old Glory and the soldiers who were fighting to protect it. He hoped that the war would soon end. He trusted in the God of All to have it end justly. Mr. Bell was heartily cheered at the end.

On motion of Delegate E. B. Smith, of the Fourth ward, Henry C. Berghoff was chosen secretary by acclamation, and the editors of Allen county democratic papers were made assistants.

Delegate Smith moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions and the motion carried.

Chairman Bell deferred the appointment of the committee and Secretary Berghoff read the order of nominations to be made for the convention.

A communication from Judge Robert Lowry was read withdrawing from the race for superior judge.

John B. Wyss moved that the votes of the wards and townships be cast alternately, one ward and two townships. Ruled out of order.

Chairman Bell suggested the selection of several vice presidents and Judge O'Rourke, Hon. S. M. Hench and Mayor Scherer were chosen.

Delegate E. B. Smith moved that all the candidates pledge themselves to employ only voters. Carried unanimously.

KELL FOR SENATOR.

Nominations were called for senator. Delegate John Dalman named George V. Kell and Fred Lemper named George Jaap. The candidates pledged themselves. Kell received 118, Jaap 65. Mr. Kell was declared the nominee.

Before making announcement of vote Chairman Bell appointed the following committee on resolutions: Judge Edward O'Rourke, Hon. W. G. Colerick, Albert Brooks, G. R. Hench and John Mitchell.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

The names of George B. Lawrence, H. I. Smith, Robert B. Shirley, G. W. Loutitt, John Bieghler and Charles A. Hays were presented, three of whom were to be chosen. The candidates pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Shirley, 42½.
Lawrence, 33½.
Smith, 54½.
Loutitt, 35½.
Beighler, 15.
Hays, 2.

No choice and another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Shirley, 92.
Lawrence, 28.
Smith, 47½.
Loutit, 15.
Beighler, ½.
Hays, 0.

Shirley was declared nominated and another ballot was ordered.

The third ballot resulted:

Smith, 64½.
Lawrence, 47.
Loutitt, 66.
Beighler, 3½.

There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Smith, 58½.
Loutitt, 96.
Lawrence, 28.
Beighler, ½.

Loutitt having received a majority of votes was declared nominated and a ballot was ordered for a third nominee, which resulted as follows:

Smith, [illegible]
Lawrence, [illegible]
Beighler [illegible]

During the progress of the vote, and when the Fourth ward was reached, Delegate E. B. Smith withdrew the name of H. I. Smith. Mr. Lawrence was declared the nominee.

JUDGE DAWSON RENOMINATED.

Nominations for judge were in order and Delegate Falker nominated Hon. C. M. Dawson. Delegate H. Brock nominated Hon. T. E. Ellison and Delegate Harrod named P. W. Schadon. Mr. Ellison withdrew and Mr. Schaden did the same, moving that Judge Dawson's nomination be made by acclamation. There were many seconds, and the motion carried with a whirl. Judge Dawson thanked the convention.

EMRICK FOR PROSECUTOR.

Nominations for prosecuting attorney were called for and the names of E. V. Emrick and John H. Aiken were presented. Mr. Emrick was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

Emrick, 130.
Aiken, 53.

Mr. Aiken moved the nomination of Mr Emrick be made by acclamation. The motion carried and the vote was not announced.

BELOT NOMINATED FOR CLERK.

The names of Frank Belot, C. F. Muhler, John B. Monning and L. S. Null were announced for clerk and, after the candidates had pledged themselves to support the nominees and employ only voters in the office, a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Belot, 83
Monning, 27½
Muhler, 53
Null, 21½.

There being no choice, a second ballot was ordered. Mr. Monning withdrew in favor of Mr. Belot before the ballot was taken. During the call of the roll Mr. Muhler withdrew his name. Mr. Belot was nominated by the following vote:

Belot, 150
Null, 3[illegible]

Mr. Belot was declared the nominee.

WILLIAM MEYER NOMINATED.

Delegate Frank Falker placed the name of William Meyer before the convention. There was a tremendous demonstration when Mr. Meyer came forward to pledge himself. Mr. L. J. Bobilya's name had also been placed before the convention. He came forward, pledged himself to support the nominees of the convention, withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Meyer be nominated by acclamation. Amid cries of "Play ball," "A good slide," etc., the motion carried and Mr. Meyer was declared the nominee.

ROHAN FOR TREASURER.

The names of Captain J. H. Rohan, A. R. Schnatker and Adolph Schulte were named as candidates for treasurer. During the progress of the ballot Adolph Schulte withdrew his name. The vote was announced as follows:

Rohan, 113
Schnatker, 5[illegible]
Schulte, 1[illegible]
Scott, 1

Captain Rohan was declared the nominee and delegates and hundreds of friends passed forward to congratulate him.

GILLETT FOR RECORDER.

The names of Charles W. Scherer, Charles M. Gillett, Jacob Graham, James A. Noonan and Frederick Fry were presented for recorder. The ballot resulted:

Scherer, 57½.
Gillett, 53½.
Graham, 17½.
Noonan, 37½.
Fry, 23.

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Gillette, 81½.
Noonan, 46
Scherer, 41½.
Fry, 10
Graham, 4

Before another ballot was ordered the names of Messrs. Scherer, Graham and Fry were withdrawn. The ballot had commenced when Mr. Noonan withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Gillett's nomination be made by acclamation. The motion carried.

MELCHING AGAIN CHOSEN.

Delegate Falker named A. F. Melching for sheriff and he was nominated by acclamation.

BARNETT FOR CORONER.

The names of Dr. J. H. Kappel, Dr. W. W. Barnett, Dr. McComb, Dr. M. Harrod, Dr. Kaufman and Dr. Henry Ranke were presented as candidates for coroner. Dr. Harrod withdrew his name. Delegate Patrick Ryan, an old soldier, seconded the nomination of Dr. W. W. Barnett. Before a ballot was taken for coroner, Chairman Bell announced to the convention that he had a communication to read. It proved to be from the Fort Wayne soldiers now in the south ready to fight in behalf of their country and was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVENTH IND. VOL.,
CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
Monday, May 30, 1898

"To the Democratic County Convention of Allen County, Indiana:

"We, the undersigned officers and men of said regiment, residing in Allen county, Indiana, without regard to political affiliations, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the ticket you are about to nominate at this convention should contain the name of at least one soldier in the present war. So far as we know the only one mentioned at this convention is Dr. W. W. Barnett, who is a candidate for the office of coroner.

"For many years it has been customary to name soldiers of the civil war upon your ticket, and we believe that we are entitled at this time to some consideration.

"Dr. Barnett regardless of his practice and opportunity for nomination, offered his services for the defense of the flag which was once before so ably defended on this field. He is now so engrossed by the duties of his position attending to the health of several men who are very sick, and his regiment being ordered immediately to proceed to Tampa, Florida, that it is out of the question for him to return home before the convention is held. We do not believe that this will interfere with his election but on the whole it will inspire the people of Allen county to name him upon your ticket. This we have no doubt will add to the strength of the ticket and promote patriotism in the county of Allen. We shall earnestly hope to hear of his nomination."

The foregoing was signed by the following commissioned officers: Capt. C. E. Reese Capt. O. C. Meyer, Lieut. J. B. Fonner, Lieut. W. S. McLeod, Lieut. W. W. Kerr and sixty-one soldiers of Company B. One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

Accompanying the letter from the members of company B, was another letter which Dr. Barnett addressed to the convention, in which he pledged his support to the nominees. The reading of both communications was received with great applause.

The first ballot resulted:

McComb, 41
Kappel, 41
Barnett, 79
Kaufman, 12
Ranke, 4

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered. The result was as follows:

Barnett, 117
McComb, 57.
Kappel, 19.

Dr. Barnett was declared the nominee for coroner.

Judge O'Rourke at this time presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which is as follows:

"To the Democratic Convention of Allen County:

"Your committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

"Resolved, That the democratic convention of Allen county reaffirm the principles declared in the democratic national platform of 1896. That we have abiding confidence in our illustrious leader and champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan; that he has shown himself on all occasion to be a patriot, a friend of the people and a strong supporter of the nation in time of peace and in time of war; that he has proved to the people that he is ready at all times and in every emergency to respond to the call of duty and country, and to do whatever may be within his power to advance the cause of his country, the cause of the people, and to ameliorate the condition of humanity everywhere.

"Resolved, That we endorse the report of the United States senate committee which sets forth that no more United States bonds be issued, that the silver seinorage now in the treasury be immediately coined, and if a deficiency should exist, that the legal tender notes should be issued to meet such a deficiency, and to pay all legal and just demands of the government.

"Resolved, That we endorse the course of Hon. Daniel Turpie, our senator, for his strong and brilliant advocacy of the principles so dear to the people of this state and to the people of the whole country. Indiana may well feel proud to be represented in that great body by such an able and fearless champion of the cause of liberty and humanity.

"Resolved, That we fully endorse the acts of our representative in congress, Hon. James M. Robinson, for his devotion to duty and painstaking labor to serve the people of his district. That he is entitled to the confidence of the people whom he represents so well.

"Resolved, That we endorse the action of our county commissioners in the administration of the affairs of the county and especially in relation to the building of a court house. It had long become evident to every thoughtful person that the old court house had become unfit for the uses and purposes of such a structure; that the records were, owing to the condition of the building, unsafe, that the growth of our city, the increase in population and business of the county demanded that Allen county should have a new court house. The records of our county, of inestimable value, required that every precaution should be taken to guard and protect them from destruction and that the titles to the farms of the county and real estate of our city should be put beyond all possible impairment and thus save the people from costs and expensive litigation which would necessarily be incurred in case of their destruction from any cause in the re-establishment of titles. From the manner in which the new court house is now being built, the substantial nature and beauty of the edifice proposed, a great change has come over the minds of the people as to the wisdom of the the undertaking and when it shall be completed all will rejoice in beholding that which will be of incalculable benefit to the people of our county and a credit to the initiators of the movement and a monument of lasting durability and beauty to our city.

Resolved, That we believe that the best way to secure a continuance of power in the hands of the democratic party is that every officer elected, when he enters upon the discharge of his duty is to serve the people without distinction of party, faithfully and well, administer the affairs of his office in a safe an economical way—so that not an unlawful charge shall be made nor a cent unjustly extorted from the people.

"E. O'ROURKE,
"W. G. COLERICK,
"G. R. HENCH,
"JOHN MITCHELL."

Above resolutions were unanimously adopted on motion of Judge O'Rourke.

BUSCHMAN FOR SURVEYOR.

The names of Frank J. Lordier, John A. Buschman and Charles Branstrattor were placed before the convention for surveyor. The ballot resulted:

Buschman, 6[illegible].
Lordier, 59.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

Chief

Is the name of the new ten cent cigar just placed on the market by the enterprising firm of Kasten & Kohlmeyer. The fact that they are both old cigar makers is a guarantee that nothing but the best stock obtainable is used in the manufacture of this brand of cigars.

Why wait longer on your paper hanger when you can get the work done promptly and done right at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Drink Golden Rio Coffee. 2seodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

MONEY TO LOAN

On city property at 5 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 11-tf

Now is the Time

To have your cistern cleaned with water in, or will take all water out. All work guaranteed. Allen County Cistern Cleaning Co., 141 Francis street. Home phone 636, main. 3t2

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

The butcher shop of Charles W. Weller, 92 West Jefferson street, has been purchased by Carl Tigges, who will continue the business and keep on hand at all times the choicest meats in the market. 3t2

For Sale.

Just received, another car load of choice Michigan potatoes. Nice large white stock. Wholesale and retail. 18-tf A. KALBACHER.

Have you tried it? Golden Rio. 28eodtf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

HEINE & ISRAEL,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Strong, rich, fragrant--- Golden Rio. 2seodtf

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor. 70 E. Main street 11tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio Package Coffee. 2seodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Get a pound of that delicious sliced Boiled Ham, Dried Beef or Premium Bacon, at Mensch's, 23 W. Columbia St. 2tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio and take no other. 28eodtf

Robison Park

"THE POPULAR RESORT."

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

SUNDAY, JUNE 5th.

THEATRE!

600 FREE SEATS.

—NEW COMPANY.—

PETE BAKER

German Comedian.

Hadley & Hart.

Barr & Evans, and Colton and Darrow.

Concert

Afternoon and Evening

Park Orchestra.

Direction A. P. Whitney.

BASE BALL.

Standards vs. Blues.
Shamrocks vs. Keystones.
First game called at 1:30 p. m.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing and many other attractions.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS. STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call, No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

EBERSOLE PIANO!

Strictly High-Grade.

Frank B. Long,

Sole Representative,

34 E. Berry St. Fort Wayne

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. Interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,

25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

Telephone No. 8[illegible]

"A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS"

upon some stoves and ranges, but a pot boils very soon on a Stewart high-grade range. For roasting, boiling, baking or stewing, you can regulate the heat to a degree of nicety that you can count on every time. As bakers they are perfect. Our stock of ranges, gas and gasoline stoves and oil heaters are the best that can be procured.

Ranney Refrigerators

Excel all others. Call and examine them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Investigate This.

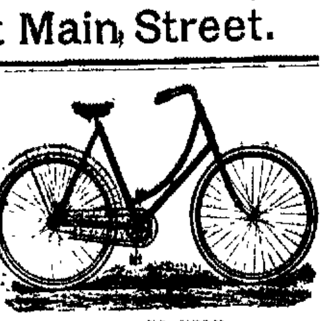
Neither blown in the bottle, nor burned in the back, but firmly cast in the composit. Bell metal steel plate is the guarantee for the

SMITH & NIXON UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

If you want the best call and verify our statements, and see the largest line of high-grade Pianos ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Frank B. Long,

34 E. Berry St.



$25.00 BICYCLE.

MEYER CYCLE CO.,

38 Harrison Street

Bicycles, Sundries and Repairing.

BICYCLES—$23.50 and Upward.

Call and see us. Open every evening.

ONLY A FAUCET.

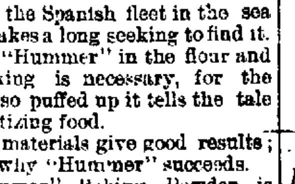
It's only a faucet in the kitchen sink, but it should be properly attended to. You would'nt employ a horse doctor just because it was only your little finger you had to have cut off. What's worth doing at all should be done right, and that is the only way we do our work.

H. F. Franke

THE PLUMBER

Phone 672. - 68 Barr St.

HIDE AND SEEK.



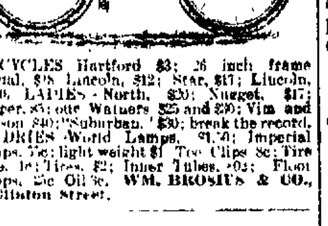
Hide the Spanish fleet in the sea and it takes a long seeking to find it. Hide "Hummer" in the flour and no seeking is necessary, for the flour is so puffed up it tells the tale in appetizing food.

Food materials give good results; that is why "Hummer" succeeds.

"Hummer" Baking Powder is sold by leading grocers. Made by

The Hummer Mfg Co.

Fort Wayne, Ind.



BICYCLES Hartford $3; 26 inch frame Special, $18 Lincoln, $12; Star, $17; Lincoln, $14.50, LADIES - North, $30; Nugget, $17; Clipper, $5; one Walters $25 and $30; Vim and Manson $40; "Suburban," $30; break the record. SUNDRIES World Lamps, $1.50; Imperial Lamps, 75c; light weight $1 Toe Clips 8c; Tire Tape, 10c; Tires, $2; Inner Tubes, 80c; Foot Pumps, 25c Oil 5c. **WM. BROSIUS & CO.,** 31 Clinton Street.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months. Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

Pays interest on time deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans made at a reasonable rate of interest.

CINCINNATI

And Return

VIA

G. R. & I.

Sunday, June 5.

ROUND TRIP

$1.50.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.

XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
Golden Rio, package, 13c lb.
High-grade 15c lb.
Best Lard 8c lb.
Soda Fountain complete $75.00.

S. CANZER.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

KUHNE & CO., 19 COURT STREET.

Abstract of Titles.

Mortgage Loans.

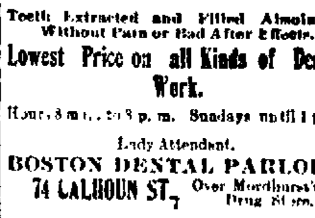
TEETH THAT FIT.

We guarantee for 10 years every plate that we make. Material used in the construction of plates made in our laboratory are selected from the Best stock in the World.

NO CHARGE FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION WHEN TEETH ARE ORDERED.

PRICES:

Gold Plate, 24k fine	$45.00
Gold Plate, 22k fine	40.00
Gold Plate, 20k fine	35.00
Aluminium Plate	15.00
Set of Teeth	5.00
Best Teeth (S. S. White)	7.00
Ebony Block with English Pink Gums	7.00
Zylonite Plates	15.00



Teeth Extracted and Filled Absolutely Without Pain or Bad After Effects.

Lowest Price on all Kinds of Dental Work.

Hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays until 1 p. m.

Lady Attendant.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,

74 CALHOUN ST., Over Mordhurst's Drug Store.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, [illegible] and Stomach Troubles positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.

A. C. COCKE, Druggist

Houses Built on Easy Payments.

I have choice lots on Smith St., one block from street car. Price $450. Small cash payment, balance by monthly. Will build you a house to suit. Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,

N. E. cor. Ohio and Smith St.

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PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1898. [PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIGHTING MILLIONAIRES.

Men With Big Fortunes Who Have Joined the Volunteers.

TWO ASTORS WHO ARE SOLDIERS.

Rich Clubmen, Society Leaders College Boys and Fashionable Sports Whose Patriotism Is Greater Than Their Love of Ease and Luxury

One of the [illegible] developments of the Yanko Spanko war is the appearance of the fighting millionaire We had come to consider that the man with many dollars ceased to be a useful citizen the moment his fortune touched seven figures. He was expected to do [illegible] than to live in the utmost [illegible], spending his time at exclusive clubs, occasionally buying a new yacht or building another country house, marrying in the end an American heiress with a fortune as big as his or possibly wedding a foreign duchess

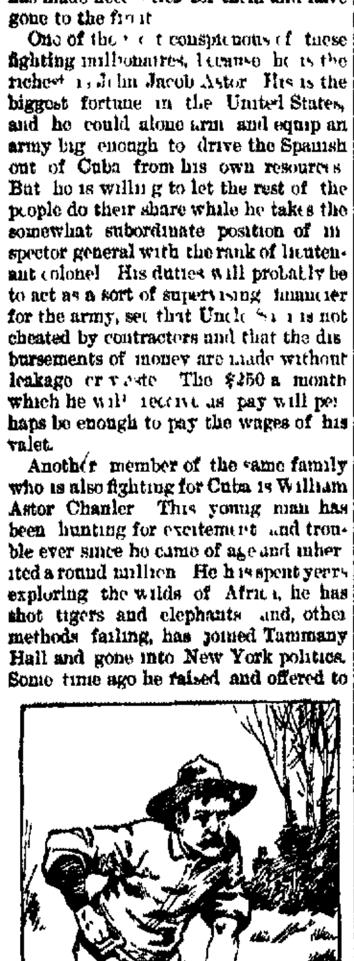
[illegible] ASTOR CHANLER AT MACHETE PRACTICE

No one ever suspected that the American millionaire possessed any such democratic sentiment as patriotism But it seems he does. He has come to the front just like any other citizen, and in spite of his millions has offered his personal services to the nation He stands ready not merely to spend his dollars, mind you, but to shed his blood and perhaps lose his life Of course in spite of his millions he values his life no more highly than does the penniless patriot who joins the ranks and takes the same chances, but it is rather hard for us who can imagine the fun it would be to be a live millionaire, to think of the sacrifice as a light one

Not all the men of millions have enlisted of course but there are at least 20 men in the volunteer army to day who are among the millionaire class. Some of them are sons of rich men and are either just out of college or have left the campus for the camp. Some are [illegible] clubmen, society leaders and financiers. [illegible] are in the ranks and some have commissions. All have left the luxuries and comforts which custom has made necessities for them and have gone to the front

One of the most conspicuous of these fighting millionaires, because he is the richest, is John Jacob Astor His is the biggest fortune in the United States, and he could alone arm and equip an army big enough to drive the Spanish out of Cuba from his own resources. But he is willing to let the rest of the people do their share while he takes the somewhat subordinate position of inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel His duties will probably be to act as a sort of supervising financier for the army, see that Uncle Sam is not cheated by contractors and that the disbursements of money are made without leakage or waste. The $250 a month which he will receive as pay will perhaps be enough to pay the wages of his valet.

Another member of the same family who is also fighting for Cuba is William Astor Chanler This young man has been hunting for excitement and trouble ever since he came of age and inherited a round million He has spent years exploring the wilds of Africa, he has shot tigers and elephants and, other methods failing, has joined Tammany Hall and gone into New York politics. Some time ago he raised and offered to


WOODBURY KANE AS A SOLDIER AND CLUBMAN

equip a regiment of volunteers, but Governor Black of New York declined the offer. Next Mr. Chanler applied directly to the Cubans, with the result that he was made a colonel in the Cuban army At last accounts he was at Tampa learning to handle the machete so that when he gets a hack at the Spaniards it will be with that deadly Cuban weapon which they have been taught to fear

Theodore Roosevelt, who threw up a soft berth in Washington to organize his regiment of rough riders, is not quite a millionaire, but his fortune is fully $500,000, and he will probably double it as soon as the war is over and he finds time. He has men in his command, though, who are worth more than $1,000,000. Some of them are men who have been most frequently seen in the club windows on Fifth avenue or the ranks of society's dress parade at Newport and Bar Harbor.

Three of these who recently joined Colonel Ted's rough riders in Texas are Woodbury Kane, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth Each of these took his own servant as far as the camp. Both Woodbury Kane and his brother, Nicholson Kane are worth in the neighborhood of $250,000 Nicholson Kane, who is an Annapolis man, is now seeing service on the St Paul as special aid to Captain Sigsbee Another brother Colonel Delancey Kane, a graduate of West Point will also offer his services to the government

Woodbury Kane is a noted polo player and also made a reputation for himself on the football field at Harvard Young Wadsworth is a scion of the wealthy Geneseo family of that name He is a great rider. "Reggy" Ronalds is a son of Mrs Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, who lives in London As a football player he was held in high esteem at Yale

Then there is William Tiffany a nephew of the late Mrs August Belmont and a grandnephew of Commodore Perry And there are others in this gallant troop of rough riders who are equally well known Hamilton Fish, Jr, is a fighter from way back His career in New York is too well known to require more than a passing mention His operations have heretofore been confined to impudent waiters, unreasonable policemen and the like But now his belligerency is about to take on a new form, and if he can only be brought to imagine that the Spanish army is composed of Tenderloin policemen and waiters he can be depended upon to do fearful execution

These young men appear to have the material in them for good soldiers A recent dispatch from San Antonio says

"Woodbury Kane was detailed with five Oklahoma men to dig a ditch in front of the officers tents The westerners considerately gave Kane the easiest part of the work, which was to shovel away the dirt as the ground was broken Kane swung his shovel with vigor He had on a rough tweed suit and a blue flannel shirt

Craig Wadsworth had about the hardest work of any of the 'Fifth avenue recruits' as they are called in camp. He was set to work carrying wood to one of the campfires and was kept busy at it for nearly two hours He worked cheerfully and unflinchingly until a sergeant sent a man to relieve him"

LIEUTENANT FREDERIC R COUDERT

Since then Kane and some of the other New Yorkers have been given commissions.

Another rich young New Yorker who has quietly enlisted is Rufus Hatch whose father the late Rufus Hatch, was a partner in many big deals with Jay Gould Russell Sage and many other Wall street magnates He has become an orderly in the Michigan militia. While in Detroit he drifted carelessly into war headquarters and announced his intention of doing something for his country Orderly Hatch is a graduate of Columbia college

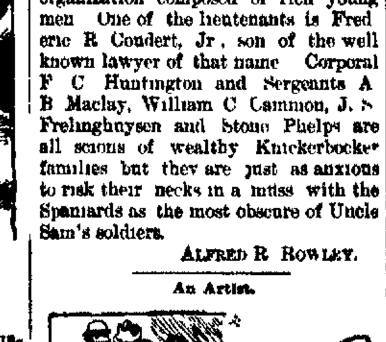
Lyulph Stanley Ogilvy has enlisted as a private in Company D First regiment of Colorado Perhaps you don't know who Lyulph-Stanley Ogilvy is Well if you look up Burke's Peerage you will find two columns about the valorous deeds of his illustrious family

In some of the separate companies of the larger cities there are many wealthy young men Philadelphia's "city troop" is an example Edward Browning famous as a whip and clubman is first lieutenant of the city troop, and it requires seven figures to count in dollars the value of his possessions. First sergeant J Willis Martin is regarded as one of the wealthiest members of the troop He is a son in law of the late J Sergeant Price, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer. Captain Barclay Warburton is a son in law of John Wanamaker

New York's famous Troop A, which recently went to the front, is another organization composed of rich young men One of the lieutenants is Frederic R Coudert, Jr, son of the well known lawyer of that name Corporal F C Huntington and Sergeants A B Maclay, William C Cammon, J. S Frelinghuysen and Stone Phelps are all scions of wealthy Knickerbocker families but they are just as anxious to risk their necks in a muss with the Spaniards as the most obscure of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

An Artist.



"Your little boy seems to be very fond of painting"

"I should think so He will become a great modern artist. Why, he paints already in such a way that people can't make out what it is."—Fliegende Blatter

Continuing the Trea[illegible]

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they don't know enough to quit when they are ahead of the game.

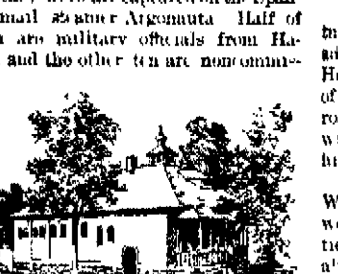
She—I know it. I ought to have quit when [illegible] our engagement ring, but I [illegible] and married you.—Chicago [illegible]

OUR WAR PRISONERS.

HOW WE TREAT THE SPANIARDS AT FORT M'PHERSON

We Don't Put Them In Underground Dungeons and Feed Them on Bread and Water, but Keep Them In a Light, Airy Prison on Soldiers' Fare.

Early in the present war we have had a chance to show that we can be humane even when fighting The opportunity came when we took our first prisoners of war There are 20 of them and they were all captured on the Spanish mail steamer Argonauta Half of them are military officials from Havana and the other ten are noncommissioned officers and privates from the same place You see the privates are in the minority, a characteristic feature about almost any body of Spanish soldiers


UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT M'PHERSON

These men were sent out on some sort of a secret expedition by Blanco so that they are real prisoners of war captured while bearing arms and engaged in active hostility against this country The crews of the many merchant vessels which have been taken as prizes are not considered prisoners of war at all and are at liberty to go where they will or can As it happens most of them are tied up in Key West, but solely through their inability to pay for a passage home

Among our first Spanish prisoners, strangely enough was a brother in law of the much hated Weyler Although all the officers claim to be members of distinguished Spanish families Colonel Cortejo was the haughtiest and most pompous of the lot

For many years he has been judge advocate of the principal courts martial in Havana. It is charged that in that capacity he has been merciless rigid and tyrannical He is a close adherent of the Weyler military policy and although a warm personal friend of Blanco he has been a leader since the withdrawal of Weyler of the oppressive concentration policy inaugurated by that captain general

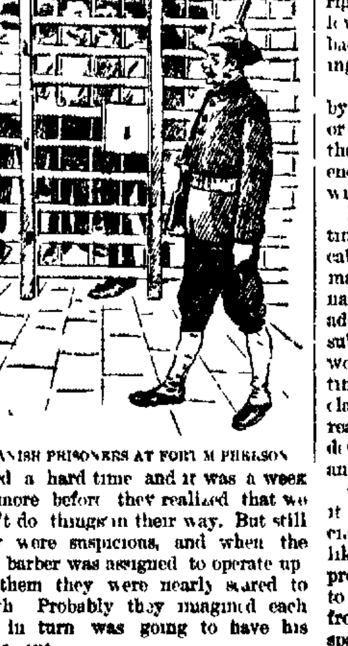
Yet Colonel Cortejo has not been boiled in oil In fact, he has lately been exchanged Many an American citizen can tell tales of Spanish cruelty to their prisoners for even before we went to war with the dons Blanco and Weyler had an unpleasant habit of occasionally seizing an American shutting him up in some underground dungeon of Morro and keeping him there until a demand for his release was made by the American consul

To keep a prisoner in one of those damp filthy cells three months is to make him a physical wreck fit only to end his days in a hospital To keep him there six months is to sign his death warrant Yet that is the kind of a prison the Spaniards use for civilians who are merely suspected of giving aid to the insurgents

The United States military prison at Fort McPherson near Atlanta, is a far different place from Morro Castle There are no underground dungeons The cells are all above ground and they are good sized airy rooms into which the sun shines and the breezes blow The prison is a low one story structure whose tiled roof is shaded by trees

Neither do we feed our prisoners of war on bread and water which is said to be the customary bill of fare in Morro Castle The prisoners eat the same food as that served at the regular soldiers' mess and that is good enough for anybody for soldiers in a permanent camp are well fed

So accustomed are the Spaniards to their own peculiar methods of treating prisoners that they had at first anticipated a hard time and it was a week or more before they realized that we don't do things in their way. But still they were suspicious, and when the post barber was assigned to operate upon them they were nearly scared to death Probably they imagined each one in turn was going to have his throat cut


SPANISH PRISONERS AT FORT M'PHERSON

Very soon we may have a lot more Spanish prisoners, and they will undoubtedly be treated with just as much humanity It is to be hoped, however, that the Spaniards may not have an opportunity of showing how they treat American prisoners of war We had rather not know We can guess, and that is enough for us

LIEUTENANT H R. GAHAN.

A Point In Favor.

First Vegetarian—Do you think the Vegetarian society will select Chicago as the place for holding their next convention?

Second Vegetarian—I think there will be some objection to Chicago because it is a great pork center

First Vegetarian—Ah, but it is also a great grain center —Up to Date.

Hope For Him.

"Ha!" exclaimed the murderer. "Good news at last!"

"What?" demanded the jailer.

With hand that trembled with [illegible] the prisoner pointed to a war item to the effect that the price of manila rope was rapidly advancing

"Hurrah for Dewey!" he cried —Chicago Post

CABLES IN WARTIME.

HOW AND WHY THESE SUBMARINE CONNECTIONS ARE CUT

It Is Easy to Locate a Charted Cable, but Improved Methods of Laying Will Complicate the Situation—A Valuable English Invention

Cable cutting is one of the new features of modern warfare The old time admiral was a good deal of a free lance He set out with his fleet under orders of a general character and he often roamed the seas for months at a time without being in communication with his government

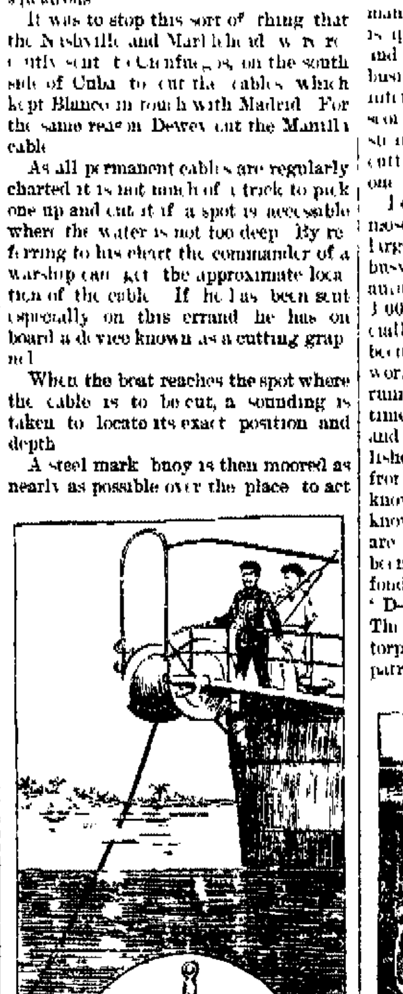
Ocean cables have changed all this While they are undisturbed and in working order they enable the authorities at the seat of government to keep almost as closely in touch with the admiral as with the commander of the land forces The Spanish fleet for instance on its zigzag cruise across the Atlantic and into American waters, was in communication with Madrid every few days not only receiving instructions as to where to proceed but information as to the whereabouts of the American squadrons

It was to stop this sort of thing that the Nashville and Marblehead were recently sent to Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba to cut the cables which kept Blanco in touch with Madrid For the same reason Dewey cut the Manila cable

As all permanent cables are regularly charted it is not much of a trick to pick one up and cut it if a spot is accessible where the water is not too deep By referring to his chart the commander of a warship can get the approximate location of the cable If he has been sent especially on this errand he has on board a device known as a cutting grapnel

When the boat reaches the spot where the cable is to be cut, a sounding is taken to locate its exact position and depth

A steel mark buoy is then moored as nearly as possible over the place to act



HOW CABLES ARE CUT

as a guide while grappling and as a bearing to go by when the cable is hooked

The buoy is moored by means of a mushroom anchor which holds well in almost any kind of bottom and has no projecting points or [illegible] which might foul with or chafe the cable

The buoy rope is paid out till the anchor is within a few fathoms of the bottom the end being then attached to the buoy chain on board the boat By means of the apparatus on the boat the buoy is then slipped overboard and the anchor allowed to reach bottom and hold there

The ship now leaves the mark buoy and steams out a mile in a course at right angles to the line of cable then lowers a grapnel and steams slowly back up to the buoy passing and repassing it till the cable is hooked

As soon as the cable is hooked it slips by means of pulleys between two knives or teeth It is then slightly lifted and the strain caused by the lifting is strong enough to bring the two teeth together with force enough to cut the cable

But with the perfection of cable cutting has come an improved device for cable laying, so that damage of this sort may be rapidly repaired The British naval authorities are considering the adoption of a new method of laying submarine cables which, if successful, would altogether change conditions in time of war By this new method it is claimed that a warship or liner can readily be fitted to lay a cable of special design at a rate of more than 20 knots an hour

One can easily realize how important it might be to a maritime nation especially one with vast colonial possessions like Great Britain or which relies for protection on a powerful fleet, to be able to lay a comparatively short cable, of from 500 to 1,000 miles in a very short space of time and withal so secretly and unostentatiously that the enemy would never suspect until too late that such communication had been established

The new cable is much lighter and less expensive than the ponderous affair used for spanning the Atlantic Three hundred knots weigh only 180 tons, while the price averages only $300 per knot Coiled on a large drum two of these holding 300 knots, ready for use can be stowed in the hold of a good sized ship. Here would be 700 miles of cable, weighing but 360 tons, stowed away ready for immediate use

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Appalling Prospect.

Everett Wrest—Do you know, the doctors say the American people is gradually killing themselves off with overwork?

Dismal Dawson—Yes, an it sometimes worries me to think what's to become of us when they ain't nobody left but us.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HARBOR CURFEW

FROM SUNSET TO SUNRISE SHIPS MUST KEEP OUT OF OUR PORTS

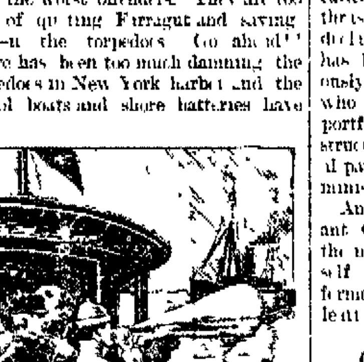
How the Patrol Fleet Guard Mine Fields and Keep Independent Merchantmen From Running Recklessly About Over Explosives—Work For Naval Reserves.

With war and threats of coast devastation by the Spanish fleet came the institution of the harbor curfew The entrances to all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard have been protected by the planting of submarine mines or torpedoes These are for the enemy But meantime the enemy has held aloof, and it is only our friends that have given us trouble

If the old fashioned contact mines were in use not a ship could safely enter any one of our harbors at any time But the big floating iron pots filled with high explosives can be rendered harmless They are all connected by cables with the shore When a current of electricity is turned into these cables, the mines become active and are capable of doing all kinds of mischief but when the current is shut off they are dormant and can be bumped about at will

The ship masters did not at once know this and take advantage of it In all the past [illegible] they have been giving the navy department lots of trouble The captain of a merchant man no matter what his nationality is apt to be an independent personage and is prone to hold his own personal business of bigger import than the [illegible] So he scouts the navy harbor regulations and steams recklessly over the mine fields [illegible] here and another one there with his churning screw

For this reason the harbor defense mosquito fleet has been expanded to large proportions and is just now very busy Admiral Erben has recently been authorized to equip [illegible] boats and enlist 3,000 men In New York harbor especially has the presence of a large fleet been needed The merchant fleets of the world, which have been in the habit of running into the harbor at any and all times are slow to learn that war is on and that the marine curfew is an established fact Some of them, coming in from China and other faroff ports, don't know anything about the war, others know but don't care Among the latter are the Yankee captains They have been the worst offenders. They are too fond of quoting Farragut and saying "D—n the torpedoes Go ahead!" There has been too much damning the torpedoes in New York harbor and the patrol boats and shore batteries have


WARNING A STEAMER OFF THE MINE FIELDS

several times been forced to use solid shot as an effective argument in protecting the mine fields

There are a score or more of these patrol boats in service now scouting about inside of Sandy Hook Some of them are big private yachts which have been transformed for the service and mount single pound rapid fire rifles Others are mere harbor tugs with nothing more formidable in the way of armament than a half dozen Springfield rifles in the hands of a little squad of naval reserves

It probably seems ridiculous to some of the passengers on big transatlantic liners to be held up by a mite of a tug The process is an interesting one The tug runs up signals with a squealing whistle and then sends a rifle shot across the bows of the big steamer It is like an ant challenging an elephant Then a bluejacket with an officer by his side, comes out in front of the pilot house The bluejacket has a megaphone and through it he roars out the order to go back and anchor in the lower bay until sunrise The big steamer has to do it too, for she is warned that the shore batteries will fire if she goes on Here are the regulations which are being enforced for New York harbor

"1 No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island Gedney channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows

"2 Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses These boats are authorized to stop vessels, to inquire into their character or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed

"3 Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet of water or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime

"4 Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel which will be marked by buoys.

"5 Vessels are warned that if they disregard regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries"

The men of the naval reserves who have been doing this work must have suffered many discomforts, but they are game and enthusiastic Not long ago a detachment of Brooklyn reserves which had not seen service was sent out to relieve the men who had been on duty for nearly two weeks but the men on the patrol boats refused to be relieved and went on with their patrol

C. T BAXTER.

Not Up to Date.

"Lost his place as war correspondent for The Daily Whoop, I understand?"

"Yes I believe the reason assigned was that he was not up to date in his methods You see, he got hold of a good piece of news, and in writing it out he failed to devote 4,000 or 5,000 words to telling how he got it before stating what it was. On the contrary, he gave the news first."—Chicago Post

Sweet Girl!

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies?

Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did They say everything'll go up

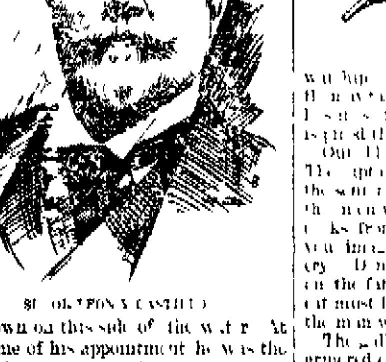
Mabel—then why don't you get a supply now —Chicago News

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Something About the Men Who Are Facing the Present Crisis.

We are naturally somewhat interested in the new Spanish cabinet which has been called to take charge of the affairs of Alfonso's dominions [illegible] until the present crisis [illegible]

[illegible]


SENOR LEON Y CASTILLO

unknown on this side of the water At the time of his appointment he was the Spanish minister at Paris and was selected because he is said to enjoy excellent diplomatic relations with the European powers. He too is a shrewd politician as well as an accomplished diplomat He is regarded as the strongest addition to the new cabinet If he is still in office when the war closes it will be through him that the peace negotiations will be conducted At last accounts he was busily engaged in begging aid from friendly powers

Of the other men who will soon be called upon to decide [illegible] thrashing [illegible] before declaring that [illegible] honor has been satisfied [illegible] so conspicuous as Senor Gamazo who has taken the most unimportant portfolio, that of minister of public instruction He is the leader of the Liberal party of [illegible] and served in 1893 as minister of finance

Among the lightweights is Lieutenant General Miguel Correa y Garcia the minister of war who succeeds himself He is an ordinary officer and was formerly governor general of the Balearic islands

CHIEF OF SURGEONS

Remarkable Career of Dr Nicholas Senn, Now In the Volunteer Army.

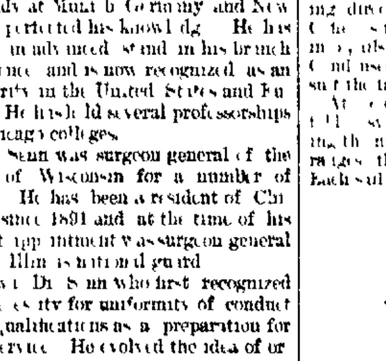
Dr Nicholas Senn who has been made chief surgeon of an army brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel is probably the foremost physician of the country He began life as a farmer's boy in Wisconsin and has won his high place and national reputation by hard work Of course he had unusual mental faculties to work with but the rise of this plow boy unaided by friends or fortune is certainly remarkable

Dr Senn was born at Buchs canton of St Gall Switzerland Oct 31 1844 He came to this country with his parents shortly before the civil war settling on a farm near Ashford Fond du Lac county Wis After graduating from the grammar school at Fond du Lac he entered the office of Dr Munk of that town and later entered at the Chicago Medical college receiving his diploma in 1868

He soon showed his genius and rose rapidly in his profession Later courses of study at Munich Germany and New York perfected his knowledge He has taken an advanced stand in his branch of science and is now recognized as an authority in the United States and Europe He has held several professorships in Chicago colleges.

Dr Senn was surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin for a number of years He has been a resident of Chicago since 1891 and at the time of his recent appointment was surgeon general of the Illinois national guard

It was Dr Senn who first recognized the necessity for uniformity of conduct and qualifications as a preparation for war service He evolved the idea of organizing the surgeons of the Illinois militia into an association for mutual improvement Sept 17 1891 the first gathering was held in Chicago and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States formed Fifty representatives from the national guards of 14 states attended Since then its growth has been rapid the membership now being over 400 including representation from the army and navy marine hospital corps and from 39 states Dr Senn acted as president of this organization for several years Amid his prolific duties he found time to contribute largely to the literature of his profession


DR NICHOLAS SENN

A Passage at Arms

"I could settle Spain's hash for her mighty quick" remarked the confident looking young man

"There is other hash to be settled for, Mr Backboard" grimly replied the landlady

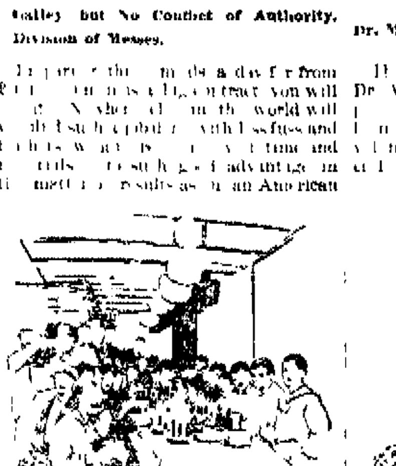
And silence ensued, while the boarder fell to [illegible] how to strengthen our fleet with the butter —New York Journal.

JACK AT MEALTIME.

WHAT HAPPENS ABOARD SHIP WHEN MESS GEAR IS PIPED.

How the Cooking Is Done on a Warship and Who Does It—Twenty Cooks In One Galley but No Conflict of Authority. Division of Messes.

[illegible] meals a day for from [illegible] contract you will [illegible] the world will [illegible] with less fuss and [illegible] time and [illegible] results as in an American


THE SAILORS' MESS

warship [illegible]

[illegible]

The food for all on board the admiral and the men [illegible] is prepared in the same galley and despite the fact that as many as 20 [illegible] are crowded in the small place [illegible]

[illegible]

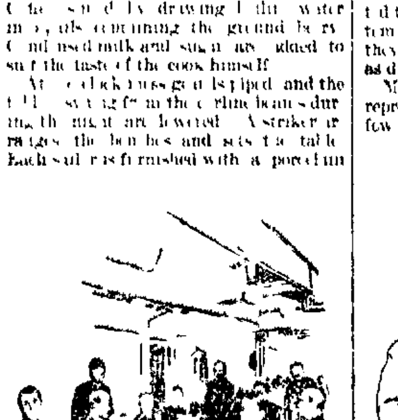
Most of the cooks on American men of war are ship's landsmen but many of the [illegible] pay of a landsman is only $16 a month [illegible]

It should be noted that the mess cooks themselves do most of the dishwashing Every mess cook has at least one striker [illegible]

The division of messes on board a warship is [illegible]

The cooks are called by the corporal of the guard 30 minutes before reveille in the morning to give them ample time to prepare [illegible]

At 7 o'clock mess gear is piped and the [illegible] Each sailor is furnished with a porcelain plate a cup of the same [illegible] and an iron knife fork and spoon These are contributed to the [illegible] but if the sailor [illegible] he takes his gear with him


JUNIOR OFFICERS' MESS

[illegible] smoking hour which follows each meal

A Liberal Supply Needed

"There's one thing dear George" she wrote "that you mustn't forget Stand on tiptoe when those great guns go off and stuff your ears full of cotton Don't forget the cotton when you pass through the south Get two bales while you are about it"

And dear George rubbed his ears and wondered what she meant —Cleveland Plain Dealer

Fatally Absentminded

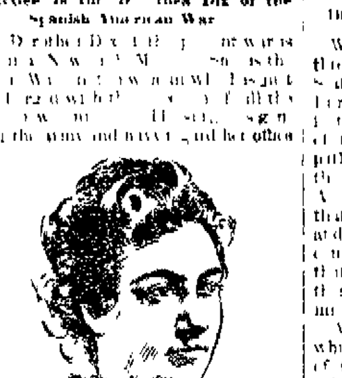
Miss D[illegible] —What a lot of people there are in that box

Count Carlossa—I haf no ice but for [illegible]—Oh but [illegible] there must [illegible]

SHE SELECTS ARMY NURSES.

Dr. McGee Is the Dorothea Dix of the Spanish American War

[illegible]


ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE

[illegible] Although it was [illegible] at the beginning of the war that neither the army nor navy would enlist any women nurses [illegible] the plans [illegible] Dr McGee is first supplying [illegible] our brave boys in the hospitals at Key West Atlanta and the hospital ship [illegible] fitted out at New York

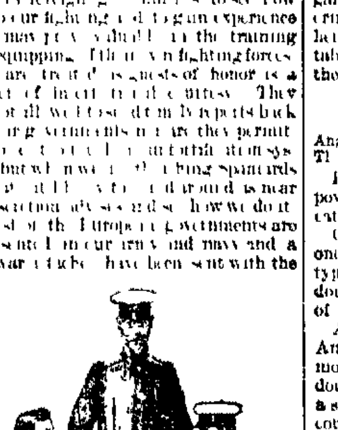
Dr McGee impresses one as being the [illegible] She is young and charming possessing unusual magnetism vivacity and gift of language [illegible] Returning to this country she equipped herself for the sciences and studied medicine at Columbia and Johns Hopkins She is the daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb the great astronomer who has been more honored abroad than any other of our American scientists and is the wife of Professor W J McGee the well known ethnologist and geologist. She is one of the vice presidents general of the Daughters of the American Revolution having been previously elected surgeon general and librarian general of that society

As soon as the present war was anticipated she received the idea of the society co operating with the war and navy departments and both Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy and Surgeon General Sternberg of the army indorsed the project [illegible] she received the appointment which she now holds being at the head of the board of Daughters having the selection of the war nurses in charge. Although during the civil war Miss Dix who performed the duties now conferred upon Dr McGee refused to appoint women who were prepossessing in appearance no such regulation has been made in this war and our brave boys [illegible] to be inspired to strength by womanly [illegible] as well as healed by her tender skill

OUR GUESTS OF WAR

Foreign Military Attaches Who Have Come to See Us Fight.

[illegible] Uncle Sam has [illegible] in this little affair with Spain [illegible] correspondents and foreign war attaches. Of the latter quite a number are now at the front [illegible] various war ships while others are at army headquarters [illegible] have been sent over by foreign governments to see how we do our fighting and to gain experience that may prove valuable in the training and equipping of their own fighting forces. They are treated as guests of honor as a matter of international courtesy [illegible] Most of the European governments are represented in our army and navy and a few war attaches have been sent with the


FOREIGN WAR ATTACHES AT TAMPA

Spanish forces Necessarily a military attache of a neutral government can offer [illegible] accept any service aboard ship He wears the uniform of his native army probably the fatigue uniform

During our [illegible] war Prince Napoleon traveled for a time with the army of the Potomac and Lord Wolseley now commander in chief of Queen Victoria's army divided his time between the Union and Confederate headquarters in the field

During the last war between Russia and Turkey General [illegible] was at the seat of war [illegible]

Among the military attaches who recently arrived at Tampa were an English artillery captain a German count who holds a commission from the kaiser and a French military officer

Two Battleships.

He—Did you know it would cost $750,000 to work a battleship for only an hour?

She—And yet you growl about the little money it cost mother and me for a carriage the other afternoon —Indianapolis Journal

JOHN AND UNCLE SAM.

COULD THE PAIR OF THEM THRASH THE POWERS?

How the Allied Fleets of Great Britain and the United States Compare In Size and Efficiency With Those of the Continental Nations

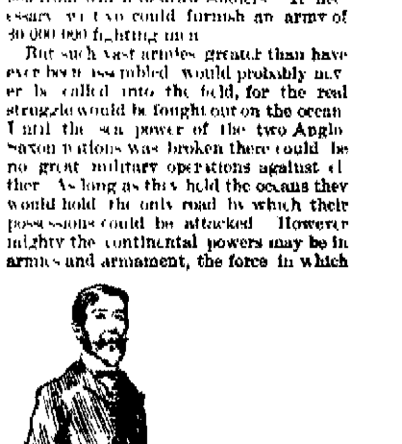
While we are not much disturbed by the threats of a combined attack on the United States and Great Britain by the rest of Europe it is well enough to look at the [illegible] what may come out of the future We know that the sympathy of the Latin races of Europe the French the Italians and the Austrians are with Spain We are certain that the Germans are unfriendly to us and we might also expect that in a combination against the Anglo Saxons that Russia would join forces with them against their ancient enemies

As for the Anglo American alliance which we are talking about on both sides of the ocean there are many things besides sentiment which urge it The "one blood one purpose one nation" idea is all right in its way but it is not nearly so strong to convince as the realization that self interest would drive us together Should England lose the mastery of the seas our coasts would be defenseless before the combined fleets of the powers. Should our ports be blockaded thousands of English ships would be idle in her harbors and [illegible] provinces in America might be menaced

[illegible] an attack on either England [illegible] the powers would [illegible] as the French [illegible] What would be the results Who would win Well let us look at the combined strength of the opposing allies

At the start we beat them in point of population Counting all the Americans and all the English scattered in the various colonies throughout the world the Anglo Saxon has a numerical strength of more than [illegible]00,000,000 The five nations on the other side would have but 255,000,000 from which to draw soldiers If necessary we two could furnish an army of 30,000,000 fighting men

But such vast armies greater than have ever been assembled would probably never be called into the field, for the real struggle would be fought out on the ocean Until the sea power of the two Anglo Saxon nations was broken there could be no great military operations against either As long as they held the oceans they would hold the only road by which their possessions could be attacked However mighty the continental powers may be in armies and armament, the force in which


Great Britain and U S. The Powers.
AGGREGATE POPULATION COMPARED.

the United States and Great Britain are almost nearly equal to them is that of the navy. Until the British and American navies have been destroyed therefore the powers could make little use of their huge armies

The effective navies of the contending powers would be furnished by France, Russia Italy and Germany in the order named The fifth power Austria Hungary has no ships that are worth considering as they could not be used to protect her line of seacoast Without going into tabulated details here is a comparison of the two sea powers

	Battle ships	Cruisers	Gunboats and miscellaneous	Torpedo boats
Anglo Saxons	[illegible]	192	76	182
The powers	101	68	[illegible]	781

It is a formidable showing which the powers make but the bare facts as indicated by the figures must be modified

Of the American and British ships every one is effective in the highest degree of its type and class There is grave reason to doubt the efficiency of a great proportion of the French battleships

As far as the cruisers are concerned America and Great Britain not only own more than the combined powers but it is doubtful whether the powers could make a single squadron of 15 vessels or 20 that could compare in force speed and endurance with any squadron that the two allied English speaking nations could send out In torpedo boats the balance is very much in favor of the powers. But Spain boasted of an enormous fleet of these hornets and when it came to the pinch she had only four or five that were available for serious work Gunboats and miscellaneous vessels need hardly enter into the calculation at all for most of them are not formidable

It would be a stupendous contest for the mastery of the ocean If the Anglo Saxon won that would probably mean an end of the war but if the powers won then would come the land battles with invaders

Between them the powers calculate that they could raise an army of 17,887,459 men Against this the United States could put into the field an army of 10,176,400 men There would be more trained soldiers in the armies of the powers but there would be also an immense number of unwilling conscripts The Americans would be fighting for their country and for issues that were clear and dear to them Just how many men of this enormous army could be sent out of the continent and advantageously landed and handled in a strange country cannot be estimated but it could not possibly be more than a comparatively small percentage

It is not mere bombast to say that the combined fleets of Uncle Sam and John Bull could thrash the powers on the sea If they did there would be no land battles at all so we need not speculate as to the results of the latter

He Maddened Them.

"What are they ducking that poor fellow for?"

"He deserves it Since he's been in camp he's talked of nothing else but the way his mother used to bake pancakes and fry liver"—Cleveland Plain Dealer

That Was All.

"What's this I hear about the government buying a lot of bicycle brakes?"

"I haven't heard of any such thing"

"Well, I surely read that it was spending a good deal of money on coast defenses."—New York Journal.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

The Weekly Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 5.

Text of the Lesson, Math. xxvii, 11-26. Memory Verses, 21-24 Golden Text, I Tim. i, 15 Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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11. "And Jesus stood before the governor: and the governor asked Him, saying, Art Thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said unto him, Thou sayest." He gave the same answer when Judas said, "Master, is it I?" (chapter xxvi, 25). After all the agony of Gethsemane and the insult and mockery before the high priest, along with Peter's denial and all forsaking Him, He has been brought by the chief priests and elders of the Jews before the Roman governor, on their part determined that He shall be put to death (verses 1, 2). When the wise men came from the east at the time of His birth, their inquiry was, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (chapter ii, 2). And it shall yet be seen by all nations that He is what He confessed before Pilate.

12. "And when He was accused of the chief priests and elders He answered nothing." There was nothing to answer, for there was no truth in their accusations, and He knew that they were determined to kill Him and that the time had come for Him to let them.

13, 14. "And He answered him to never a word, insomuch that the governor marveled greatly." Pilate saw that he had a most extraordinary prisoner. He had never met one like this, and he knew not what to think of Him. Pilate had strange work on hand that day, and no man before or since ever had just such an opportunity. Looking at Jesus, we see how we should act when unjustly treated and falsely accused, for He left us an example of patient endurance of wrong that is unparalleled (I Pet. ii, 20, 21).

15. "Now, at that feast the governor was wont to release unto the people a prisoner whom they would." Pilate gave the release, but the people chose the man. Consider Him who stood dumb before Pilate as having up to that time released millions of prisoners from the power of satan, and millions since by His going to prison and to death for us. He still lives to set the prisoners free, and whosoever will accept Him is forever free. He might have set Himself free, for they could not take His life unless He willed it (John x 18). But He could not free Himself and us too. He died that we might live.

16, 17. "Whom will ye that I release unto you, Barabbas or Jesus, which is called Christ?" Our lesson says that this man was a notable prisoner. In Luke xxiii, 19, it is said that he was in prison for sedition and murder. Fancy people asked to choose between a red handed murderer and the spotless Lamb of God, between one of the greatest of sinners and the only Saviour of sinners, Barabbas or Christ! The choice today is between the most notable of all prisoners (see Rev. xx. 1, 2), the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning (John viii, 44), and this same Jesus who silently—but, oh, so beseechingly for our sakes—awaits our choice.

18. "For he knew that for envy they had delivered him." It is written in Prov. xxvii, 4, "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?" Stephen said in his sermon that "the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt" (Acts vii, 9).

19. "Have thou nothing to do with that just Man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of Him." This was the message that came to Pilate from his wife as he sat on the judgment seat. Good was it for her if she never suffered but in a dream because of Him. She acknowledged Him to be a righteous Man, but we have no evidence that she received Him as the Son of God. Multitudes even yet call Him a good Man, but will not accept Him as God their Saviour.

20, 21. "Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? They said, Barabbas." The chief priests and elders put them up to this, for they were bound to destroy Jesus. There are many in places of authority who influence others to do wrong—many false teachers who teach error.

22. "Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do, then, with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let Him be crucified." So they decided that they would have none of Him. He must be killed—the creature hating the Creator, man attempting to do away with God who made him. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. They said: "This is the heir. Come let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance." And they caught him and cast him out of the vineyard and slew him (John i, 11, 12; Math. xxi, 38, 39). How He had told it all to them over and over again, for He knew it all from the beginning! But their hearts were hardened and their eyes were blinded.

But what about Pilate's question? for there is none like it. Every one who has ever heard of Christ must ask it of his own soul, "What shall I do with Jesus?" He is before each one for acceptance or rejection.

23, 24. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it." Persuaded of His innocence, vainly seeking to release Him, yet afraid to do right because of the people, Pilate washes his hands before them all and proclaims his innocence in this affair. But it won't wash off. Pilate as easy as that, as you have found ere this. It is easy to say, "I am innocent." But what does God think of it? In Mark xv, 15, the record is that Pilate was willing to content the people, but he certainly was not willing to do right at any cost.

25. "Then answered all the people and said, His blood be on us and on our children." They might have accepted this precious cornerstone and built surely upon it for time and eternity, but they chose to have it fall upon them and crush them (Math. xxi, 42, 44). They might have been as safe under this passover blood as were their fathers in Egypt, but they preferred to trample it underfoot. Fearful was the curse they pronounced upon themselves, and it continues to this day.

26. "Then released he Barabbas unto them, and when he had scourged Jesus he delivered Him to be crucified." The murderer goes free, and the innocent is scourged and crucified. What about this blood, Pilate? On what ground do you scourge an innocent Man? But, O my soul, leave Pilate to God, and behold for thyself God manifest in the flesh receiving these stripes on your behalf, for it is written that He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed (Isa. liii, 5). Hear Him say "This I bore for thee. What hast thou borne for Me?" May such love constrain us to meekly endure all things for His sake!

The Stamp of Virtue.

"Each one to his post," the stamp said, in recognition of his attachment to the letter, and he stuck to it.—Judy.

And Nobody Believes Him.

After a man quits a job he tells around that it was necessary to hire three men to do his work.—Atchison Globe.

If She Loves Him, She'll Raise It.

One of the unsatisfactory things of this world is kissing a pretty girl through a veil.—Chicago News.

Foreordination.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now and had your life to live over again, would you marry the same woman?"

"Boss, in accordance wif de spounce dat I drew ob at de present time, I wouldn't be a bachelor!" "Then, if I understand you aright, the one way or the other it was foreordained that you should be married."—Chicago Tribune.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BLUNDERED BADLY.

THE SPANISH CAPTAIN AND ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Thinking the Dudes Would Not Fight, the Dons Resolved to Brave It Out, and Thereby Several Came to an Untimely End—Their Leader's Awful Fate.

The Spanish captain halted his squad behind the taller mesquite bushes.

"His-s-st!" he said, and naught was to be heard save the asthmatic breathing of a stout Catalonian.

The captain let his restless little eyes roam around the horizon. Back of him were the faraway walls of Havana, to his left was the sea, the blue hills undulated away at his right, and ahead of him the long waste of sandy beach stretched monotonously.

"His-s-st!" repeated the captain. His eyes glistened like two beads.

"Hor-r-rsemen," he muttered.

"hor-r-rsemen coming zees way. One, two, three, four, five, seex—seex horsemen."

Suddenly he chuckled till he shook again.

"I recognize them," he snorted. "Zay are zee dudes from New York—zee Knickerbocknire club dudes. Ho, ho, zees is too good. I read in zee paper how zay enlcest in zee cavalree of zee noisy Teddy Roosevailt, but I deed not expect to evaire see zem. Ha, ha, ho, ho, look at zee dudes!"

He rolled in the short grass in a convulsion of mirth. Then he straightened up.

"We veel be quiet," he said, "until zee dudes ride close to us. Zen we will all jump out queek and yell 'Ha!' and when zee frightered dudes turn so queek to run away we shoot 'em down. Carramba, was there evaire such fun?"

"But, captain," said the shriveled old sergeant, "suppose they fight?"

The captain looked at the sergeant with sovereign contempt.

"Dudes do not fight, my friend," he said. "Dudes allaways r-r-run. Besides, are we not twenty to seex? Silence!"

Then nothing was to be heard save the approaching thud-thud of the horses' hoofs. Nearer and nearer they came; nearer and nearer.

And then—

"Now!" shrieked the Spanish captain.

Six minutes later the conflict was over. Twelve dead Spaniards encumbered the ground, seven live Spaniards were legging it over the nearest hills and one half dead Spaniard, wearing the insignia of a captain, was on his knees before the half dozen abhorred dudes.

"Mercy, mercy!" he shrieked.

"What shall we do with the infernal old beggah?" inquired the leader.

"We cawn't kill him in cold blood, you know," said one.

"And we don't want the bothaw of a prisonah," said another.

The eye of the youngest man brightened.

"Let's kick him all around and let him go," he said.

So they kicked him and let him go.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WISCONSIN WONDER.

Gigantic Natural Bridge Hidden in the Wilderness of the State.

Few people know that Wisconsin possesses a natural bridge, with nearly if not quite as much attractiveness as the one in Virginia made famous by the visits of George Washington. The Badger bridge is located in the town of Honey Creek, about 20 miles from this city and 8 miles east of Prairie du Sac. The bridge is, in fact, only a gigantic archway detached from the face of a rocky bluff facing the Wisconsin river by the action of the elements, but as a natural curiosity has only a local reputation so far. Few visitors except from the immediate vicinity have ever taken the trouble to make a trip in this direction, probably because this part of Sauk county was, until recent years, cut off from railroads and not easy of access. Even now it requires considerable pluck to venture the long ride through the sands of the Wisconsin river bottoms which lie between the old prairie of the Sac Indians and the bluff. One is amply repaid for a visit by the attractiveness of the place.

A devious route through a farmer's plowed field is trodden by a guide in reaching the face of the cliff where is found the bridge. It is not until within a short distance of the bluff that the archway can be seen because of the timber and underbrush partially concealing it.

Upon stepping between the bluff and the arch the immenseness of the task which nature has accomplished is apparent. The under part of the arch is about 50 feet above the floor in the highest part and varies from that down to about 30 feet where it joins the supporting rocks. The span is from 16 to 25 feet thick and about 15 feet wide. The pathway across the top is a trifle over three feet wide in its narrowest place, and a cool head is needed to make the passage over the span. The person standing upon the top of the span is probably 100 feet above the average level of the surrounding country, and the scene spread before him is one of rural Wisconsin scenery unsurpassed. Although the country has been settled for many years, yet the ruggedness of the scene seems hardly diminished by the hand of man in his efforts to conquer the soil and make for himself a home in these romantic surroundings. Except for the occasional log house, or, rarely, its frame successor, the place would seem as though in its original condition, so completely hidden from view by tangled underbrush and heavy woods are the tilled lands of the husbandmen.

About the base of the archway are signs of human visitations, and the visitor learns that here the people of the surrounding country come to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the remains of rustic booths, a broken beer glass or two and other signs of past pleasures are noted. Underneath the floor of the arch is a huge cavern 7 feet high, 25 feet deep and from 30 to 50 feet long, created by the action of the water rushing down the face of the hill and under the archway after a heavy rain. This cavern makes a natural beer cellar, which the inhabitants of the region, nearly all of whom are Germans, utilize as a barroom upon the occasion of the celebration referred to.

The Wisconsin natural bridge is certainly worth traveling miles to see.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Knew His Pard.

Tired Taggsey—Isn't dat yer pard dat's beckonin to yer over dere on de hill?

Weary Walker—Naw, of course not.

Tired Taggsey—How d'yer know?

Weary Walker—Don't yer see how he's sawin de air wid his arms?

Tired Taggsey—Wot's wrong wid dat?

Weary Walker—Sawin's work.—Up to Date.

A Diagnosis.

The scorcher who thinks of nothing but his bicycle caught a cold which left him with a very sore throat. He decided to see a physician.

"Well," said the doctor cheerily, "what seems to be the matter?"

"I can't say exactly," was the reply in a heavy whisper. "But it feels and sounds as if I had a puncture in my inner tube."—New York World.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Drier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

PENNY WISE.

Change In the Money Using Habits of the People.

Americans of the class who go to Europe take note that in Germany a coin is used called a pfennig and worth a quarter of a cent and that in France centimes are in use, which are current at one fifth of a cent. This practice of using money in such minute divisions excites the contempt of Americans, which is, however, returned by the Germans and French and is expressed freely at the table and wasteful Americans who, in their own country, make no use of any coin less than a cent.

And yet there is a change gradually extending over the United States in what may be called the money using habits of the people. There was a time within the remembrance of western and southern Americans, before United States silver coin was in general circulation in the Mississippi valley, when the picayune, a Spanish coin worth when in good condition 6¼ cents and when worn smooth 5 cents, was the smallest coin in use. From the picayune came the word picayunish, signifying a small, mean, penurious nature. In New England, where the people so divided the dollar as to create many fractions and continued to speak of shillings, pence and half pence long after our separation from England, a copper coinage was maintained, and people contended for the odd cents and even half cents due them in making change from the earliest ages, but beginning west of the Hudson there was until a comparatively recent period an absence of copper coins, nothing for sale at less than 5 cents and a general disposition to speak lightly of even 5 cent transactions.

This has, within the present generation, greatly changed. The nickel has come to stay, and cents are everywhere in circulation. The government set an example in first reducing letter postage to 3 cents and later to 2 cents. The proud, haughty and lavish American found himself compelled to deal in coins less than 5 cents. The cheapening of postage led to the selling of many articles of common use, such as newspapers, at less than 5 cents, and whatever sacrifice of pride it may have cost, the average American found himself buying these things at the reduced prices and dealing in nickels and pennies. It was a come down, but it came.

It should be remembered that these so called dealings were not the result of decreasing wealth in the country, since the supply of money in the country has been steadily increasing for many years, but were the effect of increasing sense. The massive and yet acute intellect of the American has grasped the fact that there is no reason why he should buy more of a given article than he needs or pay for it twice as much as is asked. Slowly the most intelligent and best educated inhabitant of the earth has surrounded the operation of buying a cent's worth of something, if that is what he needs, and paying a cent for it. With the increased use of smaller change has come the practice of buying and selling most things at once unheard of prices. The word cheap, once unpopular with Americans, is quite common now. There is a high price and a low price for everything, and well to do people are not afraid or ashamed to pay the latter.

We have not arrived yet at the pfennig and the centime, but we may get there. We do not save matches and candle ends and lumps of sugar which we have once bought and paid for, as they do in the old countries, but there is no good reason why we should not. With all our wisdom there is no just cause why we should not accumulate penny wisdom. It is hard to predict what the United States might arrive at if, in addition to being the richest country in the world, it was in the habits of its people the most sensible and saving.—Kansas City Star.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE HATS.

Effects of Absentmindedness Among Members of a Club In Newark.

There is a club in Newark, N. J., whose members seem to have considerable trouble about their hats when they lay them in the rack at the clubhouse. There have been frequent instances lately in which members have been unable to find their own hats when ready to go home. It is a most sedate club, with a membership largely made up of staid, middle aged merchants, manufacturers and professional men, and there is not the slightest reason for attributing the exchange of headgear to jocularity or convivality.

It is regarded as simple absence of mind when a sober lawyer goes home with a derby three sizes too small for him perched on the top of his head and compels some equally grave member to wear a hat which rests on his ears, or when a member leaves his silk hat behind and hurries home wearing a soft hat which is the counterpart of one hanging in his own hall.

It is said that this latter occurrence happened quite recently and that when the member reached home and saw his own brown alpine on the hall rack he compared the two hurriedly and hastened back to the club just in time to find the owner of the brown hat making a time about its disappearance. The flustered member handed over the soft hat and explained the mistake, but was still more flustered when the other member said:

"But this is not my hat. I buy my hats of Smith, and this is one of Jones'."

In comparing the hats in his hall the absentminded member had naturally put his own hat on his head and rushed back to the club. The two members live close together, however, and the exchange was made that night. Another case which happened did not end so pleasantly. A member walked off with another member's hat and discovered next morning that it had the owner's name in it. He called upon the owner of the hat at his place of business and said:

"I believe I have got your hat. I took it from the club last night and left mine behind. Did you get mine?"

"I don't know. I got some old hat and wore it home, but the first thing I did this morning was to buy a new hat and throw the old one away."

The visitor was somewhat abashed, and after a moment said:

"What had I better do? I don't want to be wearing your hat around town."

"You had better do as I did. Go buy a new hat and throw mine away. It was a pretty good hat and reasonably new, but I don't want it. I've got a letter one now."—New York Sun.

The Destructive English Sparrow.

I once saw a single pugnacious little house wren engage a whole flock of English sparrows. He was more than a match for three or four of them; but in the end, I regret to say, he was killed outright before my eyes. This is the only instance of the kind I have ever seen. A lady friend tells me that a Baltimore oriole started to build his wonderful pensile nest last season in an apple tree near her home and that the English sparrows made bitter war upon him and his house. She watched the struggle one evening, and the next morning, the oriole not appearing, she went into her garden and found him lying dead under the apple tree, with his head pecked open. I have often been witness to the violent interference by them in the nest building of robins and orioles, and, outnumbered as our native birds are, they always relinquish their task. Here is a problem. A report presented to us by the department of agriculture shows that a single pair of English sparrows may in a single decade bring into existence 275,710,983,698 decendants. What is to become of our beautiful native song birds when the English sparrow swarms over the land? As yet, except immediately around the farmhouses, this offensive bird is not often seen in the country districts.—Lynn T. Sprague in Outing.

Contrary to Ethics.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Dudsies' Burlesque company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes, but you took it very good naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."—Washington Star.

Ancient Lays.

"You don't mean to tell me that hen is 9 years old?"

"Yep."

"And still laying?"

"Yep."

"Say, she must be the nester of her profession."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF THE DOG COULD TALK.

He Might Explain Why the Bachelor Failed to Return to the Reception.

The man is a bachelor who has passed the half century post. He has a large circle of acquaintances. He would be in a social function every night if he had the opportunity. He is fond of young folks. Sometimes they are fond of him. Two persons, a young woman and a young man, preferred to be alone and sought an unobserved nook, as they thought, in the house, where the reception was a brilliant one. The old bachelor saw them. They saw him, but not in time.

"We shall be rid of him in ten minutes if you will excuse me when I ask him to my room," said the young man.

When time was up, the young man introduced the subject of dogs. The bachelor prided himself on his knowledge of animals. The young man told of his dog and wanted the bachelor to see him. They were excused and went to the young man's room in the adjacent building. The dog was a Dane and great in strength. After the pedigree was discussed the young man excused himself for a moment. As he passed by his dog he said to him, "Watch him."

The young man returned to the reception. There was no intrusion after that. He was the young woman's escort to her home, and her home was two miles away. As he was leaving she asked, "What became of him?" meaning the bachelor.

"I left him in my room."

The young man returned to his room and found the bachelor reading and evidently enjoying himself. The sideboard was well stocked. The young man was profuse in his apologies. So many things had occurred to keep him, and he had no opportunity to send a message.

"But why didn't you come?" he asked. "Why did you remain here?"

The bachelor put up a brave front. He had become interested in a book, and the whisky was great, the cigars were delicious. Then he said he must go, and he did. The young man saw him to the cab and said the proper thing, and the bachelor was off in the dark.

The young man returned to his rooms, and his dog greeted him effusively. His master stroked his head and looked into his eyes and said:

"Ah, my fine fellow, if you could talk you would tell a story that would make that parrot and monkey story an uncalled for number."—New York Sun.

There Was.

"I thought I heard a sound as of heavy firing," remarked the occupant of room No. 1,534, stepping out into the corridor.

"That's exactly what you did hear," replied the janitor. "I have just been kicking a 200 pound loafer down the stairway."—Chicago Tribune.

Cost of Discomfort.

"What makes a man look so much like a martyr when he has his photograph taken?"

"How can he help it? The artist makes him feel like an idiot and then expects him to pay for it."—Detroit Free Press.

A SUCCESSFUL EVANGELIST

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a Man Whose Good Work Is Widely Known—He Relates Events in His Career of General Interest.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Throughout Canada, from the western boundary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no name more widely known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of the Rev. W. A. Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice-Councillor of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars and so popular is he among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templars council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going from place to place pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resident ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always laboring for the good of his fellows. While in Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped into the *Record* office for a little visit with the editor. During the conversation the *Record* ventured to remark that his duties entailed an enormous amount of hard work. To this Mr Dunnett assented, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But it was not always so, he said, and then he gave the writer the following little personal history, with permission to make it public. He said that for the past thirteen years he had been greatly troubled with a pain in the region of his heart, from which he was unable to get any relief. At times it was a dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his engagements, and at all times it made it difficult to move. His trouble was always visible to the public and frequently when conducting service he would give out and doctors had to be called in to attend him. This occurred to him in the Yonge Street Church, Toronto; the Baptist Church, Woodstock, N. B.; the Methodist Church, Carleton Place, Ont. On another occasion while preaching to an audience of 2,500 people in the Franklin Street Congregational Church, at Manchester, N. H. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendance before he regained consciousness. In all these cities and towns the newspapers freely mentioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he said, to be entirely fair, he had never been any great length of time under treatment by any one doctor because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall Street Methodist Church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who urged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the pills," said Mr. Dunnett, "and I declare to you I am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all gone now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple conversational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known, he rather demurred, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, and yet there is no man enjoying better health to-day than I do."

At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, his statement was only published locally, but now writing under the date of Jan. 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass., where he has been conducting a very successful series of evangelistic meetings, he says: "I had held back from writing in regard to my health not because I had forgotten, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I am in better health than I have been for years. I have gained in flesh, hence in weight. I would prefer not to say anything about my appetite, like the poor, it is ever with me. Yes, I attribute my good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use the fact."

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.

Out of the sun, out of the blast,
Out of the world alone I passed
Across the moor and through the wood
To where the monastery stood.
There neither lute nor breathing life,
Nor rumor of the world of life,
Nor confidences low and dear
Shall strike the meditative ear
Aloof, unhelpful and unkind,
The prisoners of the iron mind,
Where nothing speaks except the bell,
The unfraternal brothers dwell.

* * * * * * *

And ye, O brethren, what if God,
When from heaven's top he spies abroad
And sees on this tormented stage
The noble war of mankind rage—
What if his vivifying eye,
O monks, should pass your corner by?
For still the Lord is Lord of might,
In deeds, in deeds he takes delight;
The plow, the spear, the laden larks,
The field, the founded city marks.
He marks the smiler of the streets,
The singer upon garden seats,
He sees the climber in the rocks,
To him the shepherd folds his flocks,
For these he loves that underprop
With daily virtues heaven's top,
And hear the failing sky with ease,
Unfrowning cry and praise.
Those he approves that ply the trade,
That rock the child, that wed the maid,
That with weak virtues, weaker hands,
Sow gladness on the peopled lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout
Spin the great wheel of earth about.
But ye? O ye who linger still
Here in your fortress on the hill,
With placid face, with tranquil breath,
The unsought volunteers of death,
Our cheerful general on high
With careless locks may pass you by!
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

How Sir Henry Irving Takes Pains.

During the "Merchant" Sir Henry would coach me up in my part in "The Bells," which we played on Saturday nights to give Miss Terry a rest. The anomaly of Shylock conversing with a servant of Portia did not matter, as the act drop was down. If genius be the faculty of taking pains, Irving must be a genius, for if it were the last performance of a play and he saw something that would improve it he would adopt it. Months after we had been playing the "Merchant" he called me and said, "It would be better, Ganthony, if your spurs jingled a little more as you entered and crossed the stage." I accordingly had two metal disks put in each, the sound from which should have satisfied all the requirements of dramatic art. The company was very prone to say, "Look at the men the guv'nor has to work for him," forgetting that men must be selected like anything else, and what they do must be criticised by a superior intelligence, or a superlative presentment of stage plays is impossible.

When a poacher's hut was set for the first time, with all the windows beautifully painted, Irving rammed a piece of straw into one of them and said, "That's better." The broken window gave character, as did the ornate furniture in the following "set" of the interior of a mansion, the appropriateness of which was as critically examined.—"Random Recollections."

The Star Was Lost.

The story is told of a green hand on board a coasting vessel who could not learn to steer by the mariner's compass. It was a clear, starlight night, and the captain told him to head the vessel toward a particular bright star which he pointed out.

This was done, and for a short time all was right. But before long she was veering wildly from her true course and rushing rapidly before the wind.

"Ahoy there at the wheel!" roared the excited captain. "Port your helm! What do you mean? Where's the star?"

"It's awl right, captain," timidly replied the nervous helmsman. "I lost the star, but found another brighter and better than the one you showed me."—London Answers.

Willowy.

"I don't say all women are alike," remarked Mr. Meekton, with a sigh, "but Elizabeth hasn't changed much. Before we were married she was what they call a 'willowy' sort of girl. She is now a pronounced I willowy sort of a woman."—Chicago Tribune.

Eastern roofs are generally flat for comfort during the summer season. The roofs of houses in the east are often used as outdoor gardens. The Greeks gave the roof a slight elevation in the middle. The Romans increased it to one-fifth of the span. The high pointed roofs of modern times are of German origin.

"Close Quarters" With Modern Guns.

"'Then they engaged the enemy at close quarters,'" she read. "Think of it, John!" she commented. "At close quarters! Think of the expression of hatred, the bloodshot eye of your opponent. Think of the look of terrible earnestness plainly answered as they— What do you suppose 'close quarters' means in a naval battle, John?"

"About two miles," he answered.

Thus it happened that she had to paint her mental picture all over again.—Chicago Post.

Book Titles.

One may honestly congratulate modern authors of all sorts upon the brevity, at least, of their titles. In these enlightened times no one would be guilty of a "First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Worse still is "Discovery of a Gaping Gulf Wherein England Is Like to Be Swallowed by Another French Marriage," for which Stubbes, the author, was deprived of his right hand in the presence of a "deeply silent multitude." And, although it is well to avoid extremes, one finds monosyllabic titles preferable to those last mentioned. Let such as cavil at "Quits," "Moths," "Dawn," "She," "Weeds," "Jess," "Jet," "Dreams," or even "Alas," refrain, lest a worse thing happen unto them.—F. Foster in Lippincott's.

Desperate Measure.

Minnie—Is it true that you were ordered from the theater for refusing to remove your hat?

Winnie—Well, I don't care. I wanted my money back, and that was the only way I could think of to get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 40 am
†	9 50 am
†	2 55 pm
†From Richmond arrives	5 25 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 35 am
†	5 45 am
†	12 35 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 15 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 1	2:25 a.m	2:45 a.m
No. 3	11:15 a m	11:30 a.m
No. 5	4:40 p.m.	4:45 p m
Local Freight	2:45 p.m	7:00 a.m

EAST BOUND

	Arrives	Departs
No. 2	3:15 a m	3:25 a.m
No. 4	3:05 p m	3:10 p m
No. 6	8:10 p.m	8:20 p.m.
Local Freight	4:30 p.m	7:25 a.m

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows. Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily	8 50 a.m.
20.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday	6 35 a.m.
8.	N. Y. & E. Exp. Fast, daily	11 50 a.m.
4.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday	3 30 p.m.
10.	Decatur Accom. arrives ex. Sunday	8 45 p.m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Decatur Accom., ex. Sunday	8 31 a.m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday	9 35 a.m.
7.	Kan. City Cannon Ball, daily	12 35 noon
1.	Government Fast Mail, daily	6 30 p.m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily	11 05 p.m.

Phone No. 8. R. S. THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE FINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RY

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express	8 00 a.m.	1 55 p.m
Ar. Findlay	10 40 a.m.	10 30 p.m
Ar. Columbus via. T & O C Ry	2 30 p.m.	

Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 6 30 a.m.

All trains run daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	4 00 a m
NORTH.	
No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 35 p m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 00 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 66 Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 60 Chi. Express and Mail	[illegible]
No. 152 Detroit and Toledo Express	[illegible]
NORTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 61 Way Freight	[illegible]
No. 63 Detroit and Toledo Express	[illegible]
No. 151 Detroit & Buffalo Exp.	[illegible]

DIRECTORY OF FORT WAYNE BUSINESS HOUSES.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. HARTMAN, Lawyer and Counsellor in Patent Causes. 31 Arcade.

F. H. KLEEKAMP, Attorney-at-Law. German and English spoken in office. Rooms 5 and 6 Bank Block. Home phone 123

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JARRARD ART GALLERY, Cor. Calhoun and Columbia. Best Cabinets $1.50 per dozen. Small Pictures 50c per dozen.

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Go where the crowd goes! The Wayne hotel barber shop; the finest tonsorial parlor in the state. Sid Hubbard, Prop.

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FORT WAYNE SANITARIUM, Lau Block, cor. Washington Boulevard and Calhoun St. Baths of all kind. Competent lady attendant.

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BAKERY.

The Vienna Steam Bakery, John Sauerteig, prop., manufacturer of genuine vienna & home made bread. 14 Washington Blv'd. Phone 548.

Telephone No. 601 is for Geo. H. Jacobs & Bro., Union Steam Bakery, 62 E. Main St. Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

COUPON STORE.

MERCHANTS PREMIUM CO. Ask about it. We will send a representative to explain. —63 Clinton Street.—

CARPET RUGS.

Chicago Rug Factory. We make pretty and durable rugs from old ingrain and brussels caspets. Cor. Wells and Superior St. S

CURE THE LEPERS.

Dr. Talmage on the Ancient Sacrifice of Birds.

The Gospel Story Told by the Preacher from a New Phase of the Old Testament Record.

From a scene of old, Dr. Talmage, in this sermon, presents the old Gospel under another phase. Text: Leviticus xiv., 5-7:

"And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel, over running water. As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water, and he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."

The Old Testament, to very many people, is a great slaughter house strewn with the blood, and bones, and horns, and hoofs of butchered animals. It offends their sight; it disgusts their taste; it actually nauseates the stomach. But to the intelligent Christian the Old Testament is a magnificent corridor through which Jesus advances. As He appears at the other end of the corridor we can only see the outlines of His character; coming nearer we can descry His features. But when, at last, He steps upon the platform of the New Testament, amid the torches of evangelists and apostles, the orchestras of [illegible] announce Him with a blast of minstrelsy that wakes up Bethlehem at midnight.

There were a great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifice—sparrows, and pigeons, and turtle doves. I can hear them now, whistling, carolling, and singing all around about the temple. When a leper was to be cured of his leprosy, in order to his cleansing two of these birds were taken; one of them was slain over an earthen vessel of running water—that is, clear, fresh water, and then the bird was killed. Another bird was then taken, tied to a hyssop branch and plunged by the priest into the blood of the first bird; and then, with this hyssop branch, bird-tipped, the priest would sprinkle the leper seven times, then untie the bird from the hyssop branch, and it would go soaring into the heavens.

Now open your eyes wide, my dear brethren and sisters, and see that that bird meant Jesus, and that the second bird means your own soul.

There is nothing more suggestive than a caged bird. In the down of its breast you can see the glow of southern climes; in the sparkle of its eye you can see the flash of distant seas; in its voice you can hear the song it learned in the wildwood. It is a child of the sky in captivity. Now the dead bird of my text, captured from the air, suggests the Lord Jesus, who came down from the realms of light and glory. He once stood in the sunlight of Heaven. He was the favorite of the land. He was the King's Son. Whenever a victory was gained or a throne set up, He was the first to hear it. He could not walk incognito along the streets, for all Heaven knew Him. For eternal ages He had dwelt amid the mighty populations of Heaven. No holiday had ever dawned on the city when He was absent. He was not like an earthly prince, occasionally issuing from a palace heralded by a troop of clanking horse-guards. No; he was greeted everywhere as a brother, and all Heaven was perfectly at home with Him.

But one day there came word to the palace that an insignificant island was in rebellion, and was cutting itself to pieces with anarchy. I hear an angel say: "Let it perish. The King's realm is vast enough without the island. The tributes to the King are large enough without that. We can spare it." "Not so," said the Prince, the King's son; and I see Him push out one day, under the protest of a great company. He starts straight for the rebellious island. He lands amid the execrations of its inhabitants, that grow in violence until the malice of earth had smitten Him, and the spirits of the lost world put their black wings over His dying head and shut the sun out. The hawks and vultures swooped upon this dove of the text, until head, and breast, and feet ran blood—until, under the flocks and beaks of darkness, the poor thing perished. No wonder it was a bird that was taken and slain over an earthen vessel of running water. It was a child of the skies. It typified Him who came down from Heaven in agony and blood to save our souls. Blessed be His glorious name forever!

I notice also, in my text, that the bird that was slain was a clean bird. The text demanded that it should be. The raven was never sacrificed, nor the cormorant, nor the vulture. It must be a clean bird, says the text, and it suggests the pure Jesus—the holy Jesus. Although He spent His boyhood in the worst village on earth, although blasphemies were poured into His ear enough to have poisoned anyone else. He stands before the world a perfect Christ. Herod was cruel, Henry VIII. was unclean, but point out a fault of our King. Answer me, ye boys who knew Him on the streets of Nazareth. Answer me, ye miscreants who saw him die. The skeptical tailors have tried for 1,800 years to find out one hole in this seamless garment, but they have not found it. The most ingenious and eloquent infidel of this day, in the last line of his book, all of which denounces Christ, says: "All ages must proclaim that among the sons of men there is none greater than Jesus." So let this bird of the text be clean—its feet fragrant with the dew that it pressed, its beak carrying sprig of thyme and frankincense, its feathers washed in summer showers. O thou spotless Son of God, impress with Thy innocence!

"Thou lovely source of true delight,
Whom I, unseen, adore,
Unveil Thy beauties to my sight,
That I may love Thee more."

I remark, also, in regard to this first bird, mentioned in the text, that it was a defenseless bird. When the eagle is assaulted with its iron beak it strikes like a bolt against its adversary. This was a dove or a sparrow; we do not know just which. Take the dove or pigeon in your hand, and the pecking of its beak on your hand makes you laugh at the feebleness of its assault. The reindeer, after it is down, may fell you with its antlers. The ox, after you think it is dead, may break your leg in its death struggle. The harpooned whale, in its last agony, may crush you in the coil of the unwinding rope. But this was a dove or a sparrow—perfectly harmless, perfectly defenseless—type of Him who said: "I have trod the wine press alone, and there was none to help." None to help! The murderers have it all their own way. Where was the soldier in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Martyr? Did they put one drop of oil on His pashed feet? Was there one in all the crowd manly and generous enough to stand up for Him? Were the miscreants at the cross any more interfered with in their work of spiking Him fast than the carpenter in his shop driving a nail through a pine board. The women cried, but there was no balm in their tears. None to help! None to help! O, my Lord Jesus, none to help! The wave of anguish came up to the arch of His feet—came up to His knee—floated to His waist—rose to His chin—swept to His temples—yet none to help! Ten thousand times ten thousand angels in the sky, ready at command to plunge into the bloody affray, and strike back the hosts of darkness, yet none to help, none to help!

Oh, this dove of the text. In this last moment, clutched not with angry talons. It plunged not a savage beak. It was a dove—helpless, defenseless. None to help, none to help!

As, after a severe storm in the morning, you go out and find dead birds on the ground, so this dead bird of the text makes me think of that awful storm that swept the earth on crucifixion day, when the wrath of God, and the malice of man, and the fury of the devils wrested beneath the three crosses. As we sang just now:

"Well might the sun in darkness hide,
And shut his glories in,
When Christ, the mighty Maker, died
For man, the creature's sin."

But I come now to speak of this second bird of the text. We must not let that fly away until we have examined it. The priest took the second bird, tied it to the hyssop branch, and then plunged it in the blood of the first bird. Ah! that is my soul, plunged for cleansing in the Saviour's blood. There is not enough water in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to wash away our smallest sin. Sin is such an outrage on God's universe that nothing but blood can atone for it. You know the life is in the blood, and as the life had been forfeited nothing could buy it back but blood. What was it that was sprinkled on the doorposts when the destroying angel went through the land? Blood. What was it that went streaming from the altar of ancient sacrifice? Blood. What was it that the priests carried into the holy of holies making intercession for the people? Blood. What was it that Jesus sweat in the Garden of Gethsemane? Great drops of blood. What does the wine in the sacramental cup signify? Blood. What makes the robes of the righteous in Heaven so fair? They are washed in the blood of the Lamb. What is it that cleanses all our pollution? The blood of Jesus Christ, that cleanseth from all sin.

I heard somebody saying: "I do not like such a sanguinary religion as that." Do you think it is very wise for the patient to tell the doctor: "I don't like the medicine you have given me?" If he wants to be cured he had better take the medicine. My Lord God has offered us a balm, and it is very foolish for us to say: "I don't like that balm." We had better take it, and be saved. But you do not oppose the shedding of blood in other directions and for other ends. If a hundred thousand men go out to battle for their country, and have to lay down their lives for free institutions, is there anything ignoble about that? No, you say; "glorious sacrifice rather." And is there anything ignoble in the idea that the Lord Jesus Christ, by the shedding of His blood, delivered not only one land, but all lands and all ages, from bondage, introducing men by millions and millions into the liberty of the sons of God? Is there anything ignoble about that?

As this second bird of the text was plunged in the blood of the first bird, so we must be washed in the blood of Christ, or go polluted forever.

"Let the water and the blood,
From the side a healing flood,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath, and make me pure."

I notice now that as soon as this second bird was dipped in the blood of the first bird the priest unloosened it and it was free—free of wing and free of foot. It could whet its beak on any tree branch it chose. It could peck the grapes of any vineyard it chose. It was free; a type of our souls after we have washed in the blood of the Lamb. We can go where we will. We can do what we will. You say: "Had you not better qualify that?" No; for I remember that in conversion the will is changed, and the man will not will that which is wrong. There is no straitjacket in our religion. A state of sin is a state of slavery. A state of pardon is a state of emancipation. The hammer of God's grace knocks the hopples from the wrist, opens the door into a landscape all ashimmer with fountains and abloom with gardens. It is freedom.

If a man has become a Christian he is no more afraid of Sinai. The thunders of Sinai do not frighten him. You have, on some August day, seen two thunder showers meet. One cloud from this mountain, and another cloud from that mountain, coming nearer and nearer together, and, responding to each other, crash to crash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! And then the clouds break and the torrents pour, and they are emptied perhaps into the very same stream that comes down so red at your feet, that it seems as if all the carnage of the storm battle had been emptied into it. So in this Bible I see two storms gather, one above Sinai, the other above Calvary, and they respond one to the other—flash to flash, thunder to thunder, boom! boom! Sinai thunders: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die;" Calvary responds: "Save them from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom."

Sinai says: "Woe! Woe!" Calvary answers: "Mercy! Mercy!" and then the clouds burst, and empty their treasures into one torrent, and it comes flowing to our feet, red with the carnage of our Lord—in which if thy soul be plunged, like the bird in the text, it shall go forth free—free! Oh, I wish all people to understand this; that when a man becomes a Christian he does not become a slave, but that he becomes a free man; that he has larger liberty after he becomes a child of God than before he became a child of God. Gen. Fisk said that he once stood at a slave block where an old Christian minister was being sold. The auctioneer said of him: "What bid do I hear for this man? He is a very good kind of a man; he is a minister." Somebody said: "Twenty dollars" (he was very old and not worth much); somebody else: "Twenty-five"—"Thirty"—"Thirty-five" "Forty." The aged minister began to tremble. He had expected to be able to buy his own freedom, and he had just $70, and expected with the $70 to get free. As the bids ran up the old man trembled more and more. "Forty"—"Forty-five"—"Fifty"—"Fifty-five"—"Sixty"—"Sixty-five." The old man cried out: "Seventy." He was afraid they would outbid him. The men around were transfixed. Nobody dared bid, and the auctioneer struck him down to himself—done—done!

But by reason of sin we are poorer than that African. We cannot buy our own deliverance. The voices of death are bidding for us, and they bid us in and they bid us down. But the Lord Jesus Christ comes and says: "I will buy this man; I bid for him my Bethlehem manger; I bid for him my burning mountain; I bid for him my aching head; I bid for him my fainting heart; I bid for him all my wounds."

A voice from the throne of God says: "It is enough! Jesus has bought him." Bought with a price. The purchase complete. It is done.

"The great transaction done;
I am my Lord's and he is mine,
He drew me and I followed on,
Charmed to confess the voice divine."

Why, is not a man free when he gets rid of his sins? The sins of the tongue gone; the sins of action gone; the sins of the mind gone. All the transgressions of 30, 40, 50, 70 years gone no more in the soul than the malaria that floated in the atmosphere a thousand years ago; for when my Lord Jesus pardons a man He pardons him, and there is no halfway work about it.

Here I see a beggar going along the turnpike road. He is worn out with disease. He is stiff in his joints. He is ulcered all over. He has rheum in his eyes. He is sick and wasted. He is in rags. Every time he puts down his swollen feet he cries: "Oh, the pain!" He sees a fountain by the roadside under a tree, and he crawls up to that fountain and says: "I must wash. Here I may cool my ulcers. Here I may get rested." He stoops down, and scoops up in the palm of his hands enough water to slake his thirst; and that is all gone. Then he stoops down and begins to wash his eyes; and the rheum is all gone. Then he puts in his swollen feet, and the swelling is gone. Then, willing no longer to be only half cured, he plunges in, and his whole body is laved in the stream, and he gets upon the bank well. Meantime the owner of the mansion up yonder comes down, walking through the racine with his only son, and he sees the bundle of rags, and asks: "Whose rags are these?" A voice from the fountain says: "Those are my rags." Then says the master to his son: "Go up to the house and get the best new suit you can find and bring it down." And he brings down the clothes, and the beggar is clothed in them, and he looks around and says: "I was filthy, but now I am clean. I was ragged, but now I am robed. I was blind, but now I see. Glory be to the owner of that mansion; and glory be to that son who brought me that new suit of clothes; and glory be to this fountain, where I have washed, and where all who will may wash and be clean!" Where sin abounded, grace doth much more abound. The bird has been dipped, now let it fly away.

The next thing I notice about this bird, when it was loosened (and this is the main idea), is, that it flew away. Which way did it go? When you let a bird loose from your grasp, which way does it fly? Up. What are wings for? To fly with. Is there anything in the suggestion of the direction taken by that bird to indicate which way we ought to go?

"Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings,
Thy better portion trace;
Rise from transitory things
To heaven, thy native place."

We should be going heavenward. That is the suggestion. But I know that we have a great many drawbacks. You had them this morning, perhaps. You had them yesterday, or the day before; and although you want to be going heavenward, you are constantly discouraged. But I suppose when that bird went out of the priest's hands it went by inflections—sometimes stooping. A bird does not shoot directly up, but this is the motion of a bird. So the soul soars toward God, rising up in love, and sometimes depressed by trial. It does not always go in the direction it would like to go. But the main course is right. There is one passage in the Bible which I quote oftener to myself than any other: "He knoweth our frame, and He remembereth that we are dust."

There is a legend in Iceland which says that when Jesus was a boy playing with His comrades one Sabbath day, He made birds of clay; and as these birds of clay were standing upon the ground an old Sadducee came along, and he was disgusted at the sport, and dashed the birds to pieces; but the legend says that Jesus waved His hand above the broken birds, and they took wing and went singing heavenward. Of course, that is a fable among the Icelanders; but it is not a fable that we are dust, and that, the hand of Divine grace waved over us once, we go singing toward the skies.

I wish, my friends, that we could live in a higher atmosphere. If a man's whole life object is to make dollars, he will be running against those who are making dollars. If his whole object is to get applause, he will run against those who are seeking applause. But if he rises higher than that, he will not be interrupted in his flight heavenward. Why does that flock of birds, floating up against the blue sky so high that you can hardly see them, not change its course for spire or tower? They are above all obstructions. So we would not have so often to change our Christian course if we lived in a high atmosphere, nearer Christ, nearer the throne of God.

Oh you who have been washed in the blood of Christ—ye who have been loosed from the hyssop branch—start heavenward. It may be to some of you a long flight.

Temptations may dispute your way; storms of bereavement and trouble may strike your soul; but God will see you through. Build not on the earth. Set your affections on things in Heaven, not on things on earth. This is a perishing world. Its flowers fade. Its fountains dry up. Its promises cheat. Set your affections upon Christ and Heaven. I rejoice, my dear brethren and sisters in Christ, that the flight will, after awhile, be ended. Not always beaten of the storm. Not always going on weary wings. There is a warm dovecot of eternal rest where we shall find a place of comfort to the everlasting joy of our souls. Oh, they are going up all the time—going up from this church—going up from all the families and from all the churches of the land—the weary doves seeking rest in a dovecot.

Oh, that in that good land we may all meet when our trials are over! We cannot get into the glorious presence of our departed ones unless we have been cleansed in the same blood that washed their sins away. I know this is true of all who have gone in, that they were plunged in the blood, that they were unloosed from the hyssop branch. Then they went singing into glory. See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh, for if they escaped not who refused Him that spake on earth, how much more shall we not escape if we turn away from Him that speaketh from Heaven?

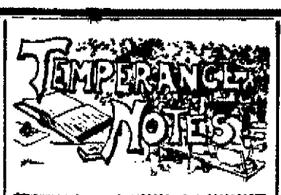
Czar's Exercise.

The czar of Russia goes out every morning directly it gets light and runs a verst—about three-fifths of an English mile—in order to keep himself in good form. He carries his watch in his hand all the time, in order to see that there is no falling off in the matter of speed day after day.—N. Y. Sun.

One of the Inducements.

Wallace—Funny how women give up their piano playing and singing as soon as they get married.

Ferry—But they don't. That is just a canard started by some women to encourage matrimony.—Pearson's Weekly.



TEMPERANCE SONG.

A demon terrible and bold
Is marching through our land,
And many a stately form goes down
Beneath his mighty hand.
But there's a talisman whose power
Avails his course to stop
He's safe who says the magic words,
"I'll never drink a drop."

CHORUS

I'll never drink a drop,
No, not a single drop,
For I'm whose lips the cup doth sip
Will find it hard to stop.

No weapon flashes in his hand,
It holds a brimming cup,
With many a word of praise and laud
He holds the nectar up,

But he who tastes that liquid fire
Henceforth shall walk a slave;
Shall live in wretchedness and want,
And fill a shameful grave.

Chorus. We'll never drink a drop, etc.

Come, rally to the battle now,
Ye children, one and all!
Before the weapons of our faith
This hated foe shall fall;
We'll drive him from his hiding place
In vale or mountain top,
And this shall be our battle cry:
"We'll never drink a drop."

Chorus. We'll never drink a drop, etc.
—Ella W. Hicker, in Christian Work.

WATER AS A BEVERAGE.

Method of Drinking It Is Important—Effect Produced by Sipping.

There are few people who thoroughly realize the value of water as a beverage, or who know how to obtain the greatest advantage from it. The effects produced by the drinking of water * * * vary with the manner in which it is drunk. If, for instance, a pint of cold water be swallowed as a large draft, or if it be taken in two portions with a short interval between, certain definite results follow—effects which differ from those which would have resulted from the same quantity taken by sipping. Sipping is a powerful stimulant to the circulation, a thing which ordinary drinking is not. During the act of sipping the action of the nerve which slows the beats of the heart is abolished, and as a consequence that organ contracts much more rapidly, the pulse beats more quickly, and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. In addition to this we find that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is raised by the sipping of fluid. And here is a point which might well be noted by our readers: A glass of cold water, slowly sipped, will produce greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draft. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that sipping cold water will often allay the craving for alcohol in those who have been in the habit of taking too much of it, and who may be endeavoring to reform, the effect being probably due to the stimulant action of the sipping.—The People's Health Journal.

NOTES OF REFORM.

Gov. Black, of New York, has signed a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in department stores.

Ninety-two per cent. of our crime is the result of intoxicating liquors.—Christian Work.

Liberal or orthodox, we all believe in a hell—on earth, in the drunkard's home. Are you doing anything to remedy it?—Portland Herald.

The saloons in New York city are giving free drinks to anyone wearing a uniform of the United States navy or army.—Union Signal.

Friends of temperance in Scotland are jubilant over the fact that the duke of Fife is refusing to grant sites for distilleries on his estates.

Let us all, who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout, and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors.—Dr. Norman Kerr.

Sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited throughout the entire Congo Free State, with the exception of certain districts west of the Inkissi, on the Lower Congo, where trade was established long before the Congo Free State was in existence.

Last week in a certain Pennsylvania community three men are known to have died as the result of their love for strong drink. Two were ground to pieces on the railroad track while the third had simply come to the end of his vital resources and gave up the struggle for life.—Pennsylvania Commonwealth.

An Expensive Badge.

A young man in a London omnibus noticed the blue ribbon total abstinence badge on a fellow-passenger's coat, and asked him in a bantering tone "how much he got" for wearing it.

"That I cannot exactly say," replied the other, "but it costs me about £20,000 a year."

The wearer of the badge was Frederick Charrington, son of a rich brewer, and the intended successor of his father's business. He had been convinced of the evil of the ale and beer trade, and refused to continue in it, though it would have brought him an income of £20,000 a year.

He preferred a life of Christian philantropy to a career of money making; and his activity soon made him known througout the kingdom as a most successful temperance evangelist. His work, organized in the tent meeting on Mile End Road, has grown steadily for 20 years, and now fills "the largest mission hall in the world."—Children Record.

Bad Effects of Coffee Drinking.

The Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, says Snaitken, according to the Medical Review, especially the merchants, who sit in their bazars and drink continually during the day. When these coffee drinkers reach the age of 40 or 45, their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they are 50 they become blind. The number of blind men seen about the streets of Fez, the capital of Morocco, is very noticeable, and it is always attributed to the use of coffee.

TAPROOT OF INTEMPERANCE.

Why Organized Societies and Legislation Do Not Seem to Lessen the Evil.

Notwithstanding the earnest efforts which have been made by temperance organizations of all sorts within the last quarter of a century, and especially by that grandest of all reformatory organizations, the Woman's Christian Temperance union, statistics show that there is no very perceptible diminution in the prevalence of intemperance. With the exception of states in which prohibitory laws are in force, there has, in fact, been an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness and for other crimes dependent upon intemperance. The use of alcoholic drinks, as well as the use of tobacco, has perceptibly increased within the last quarter of a century. The amount of alcoholic liquor of various sorts used per capita is greater at the present time than at any previous time in the history of the country.

The significance of these facts is not that the Woman's Christian Temperance union and other similar organizations are not doing splendid work in behalf of temperance. The efforts which have been made and which are being made are well directed, and will accomplish much to stay the march of this terrible Juggernaut which for so many centuries has been grinding beneath its slowly moving wheels multitudes of victims who have discovered their danger too late to escape, and who, covered with shame, have gone down by hundreds of thousands into untimely graves. We have no criticism whatever to offer upon the efforts which have been made thus far by associations of men or women who are engaged in contending against this prodigious evil, but it occurs to us that there is a deeply-rooted cause of intemperance which has heretofore received comparatively little attention. We refer to the use of alcohol as a medicine. The majority of physicians believe alcohol to be a good stimulant, and hence recommend it in nearly all cases in which it is supposed that the patient needs an increase of strength or vigor, better appetite, better digestion, an increase of nerve energy. After many years of practice, the majority of intelligent physicians discover that the increase of strength which follows the use of alcohol and other stimulants is only apparent in character, and that the use of these drugs inevitably gives rise in the end to a weakening of the very functions it is supposed to rebuild.

Alcohol, although called a stimulant from time almost immemorial, is in no sense a stimulant. It is a narcotic, hence should not be used where an increase of energy is required; if used at all, the indication would be in cases requiring a diminution rather than an increase of energy. Alcohol lessens the vigor of the heart, and hence must be disarded in syncope, fainting, collapse, shock and other cases supposed to require a stimulant. Alcohol is, in fact, one of the very worst drugs that can be employed in such cases, as it has a narcotic effect upon the body. This fact is far less generally known than it ought to be. Physicians are using alcohol as a stimulant in cases where its influence as a narcotic is capable of doing the greatest possible harm. These facts ought to be brought before the public, and emphasized in such a way that men and women everywhere may be put upon their guard in relation to the use of alcohol as a medicine.—Good Health.

OCTOGENARIAN TEETOTALERS.

Strong Testimony of Men Who Lived Long and Temperate Lives.

As an object-lesson on the subject of human longevity, says the New York Witness, we have seen no publication more instructive than a beautiful little book published by the National Temperance league, of London, entitled, "Octogenarian Teetotalers." It is the narrative of a reception of octogenarian teetotalers, given by the league in May, 1897, and speeches and letters incident thereto.

Relations were established with nearly 200 octogenarians, of 163 of whom life sketches were prepared. Forty-three attended the banquet in London, the average of whose ages was 82½ years, among whom were Dr. F. R. Lees (age 81) and Rev. Newman Hall, D. D. (age 80). We quote briefly from speeches and letters:

Dr. Lees (81): It has been said that we cannot "arrange" the Kingdom of God. True, but we have indicated a fact more to the purpose—that the wicked interests of the world have sown tares while virtuous people slept; they have been allowed not only to "arrange," but to establish and entrench, in law, the kingdom of the devil, and thus thwart and defeat the mission of Christ.

Dr. Newman Hall (80): I have been 42 years in London, preaching on an average three or four times a week, and I have been only six Sundays out of the harness in consequence of sickness.

Henry Brown (80): I have been a poor customer to the doctors. I have not supplied them with a sovereign, yet I have led an active life.

George Properjohn (81) walks eight miles a day in following his trade as a builder, sometimes up and down ladders; wherever occupation calls him.

Frederick Miller (80), printer for 68 years; not needing for a single day in the last 20 years to omit going to his occupation.

J. N. Dickinson (82): An abstainer 52 years. Never had a serious illness. During the 52 years' abstinence, only three times under medical treatment, the last time having been 26 years ago.

Rev. Charles Fisher (81): An abstainer 60 years. At the age of 80 wrote "I have never laid in bed from sickness or paid five shillings for medicine for myself. Often working ten to eighteen hours per day, and often preaching Sundays."

Samuel Saunders (82): Teetotaler 66 years. Never had a headache. Never in bed through illness.

Rev. Peter Mearns (80): Fifty years in ministry. Never a single Sabbath been unable to preach on account of ill-health. Within a month have climbed two of the Cheviot mountains, each requiring a walk of two hours.

D. G. Paine (80): My doctor's expense (for myself personally) during 65 years has been total £2 16s, or an average of 10½d. annually.

William Hardy Root (91): In his 86th year, of six consecutive days walked seven to eight miles a day.

Beginning to Show Effects.

Normandy, once so free from intemperance and so prosperous, has begun to show the effects of the cider brandy industry established there 20 or more years ago. During the past 15 years the mortality has increased eight per cent., infant mortality 15 per cent. and illegitimacy 25 per cent.

The statement is made that alcoholic candy is largely sold in Manchester and other English towns. It is said to be imported from Germany, and an analyst declares that it contains proportionately as much alcohol as does beer.

SATISFIED.

When all my works is done,
My weary foot has won
My guerdon (?) war,
I shall be satisfied

When loneliness and pain,
With lingering sigh but vain
Are past, and Heaven I gain,
I shall be satisfied

When from sin's power free,
Like minded I to Thee,
Thy glorious face see,
I shall be satisfied

But when from all the thronging tribes
That crowd this full orbed earth
The appointed mill of ages have grown up
To sing out Saviour's worth,

When each worn pilgrim, even the least,
Has heard, "My work well done
Thou hast been faithful unto death,
Thy victor's crown is won,"

When o'er the boundless heavenly plains
Up to the great white throne,
He meets the steadfast, loving gaze
Of all He counts His own,

And bears the swelling, rapturous hymn:
"Let God be glorified,"
Then, seeing of this travail fruit,
He will be satisfied
—Mary Clement Leavitt, in Chicago Advance.

THE GOSPEL OF LOVE.

As Shown in the Thoughtful Act of a Poor Woman in a London Park.

The Presbyterian makes note of an English incident that is as beautiful as a "golden text." A poor woman, crossing one of the London parks, suddenly stooped and picked up something which she concealed in her apron. A policeman saw the act, and followed her. She was ragged and her furtive manner convinced him that she was making off with some article of value, such as is frequently dropped in public places. He called to her roughly:

"Here, what have you got in your apron?"

His threatening, official tone frightened her, and she made no answer.

Feeling sure that she had hidden a pocketbook or a jewel, he told her to show what she was trying to carry away, or he would arrest her. Then the poor woman timidly unrolled her apron and revealed a handful of broken glass!

The policeman stared at it a minute, and muttered: "What in the world do you want of that rubbish?"

"I just thought I'd take it out of the way of the children's feet," she said, meekly.

When we read the gentle Master's warning never to "offend" one of His little ones—the favorites of His kingdom—it is charming to know what verb in the New Testament language the word "offend" translates. The emblem of the child's soul-history is the passing of its tender feet. Who would leave anything in their path to hinder or hurt them?

Whether she knew it or not, the poor woman put a gospel of love into her thoughtful deed, she obeyed in spirit the divine command to the ancient prophet: "Take up the stumbling-blocks out of the way of my people."—Youth's Companion.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

Grieving over our imperfect prayers is a prayer in itself.—St. Augustine.

Christian homes are the happiest.—Ram's Horn.

Never think that God's delays are God's denials. Hold on, hold fast, hold out. Patience is genius.—Buffon.

What a man is in public is what he would like to be; what he is at home is what he is.—Rev. J. W. Balderson.

Prudence is self-surrender to the strongest impulse; duty is self-surrender to the highest.—Dr. Martineau.

Do good constantly, patiently, and wisely, and you will never have cause to say that life was not worth living.—G. W. Childs.

As the salt of the earth, sweeten the bit of it next to you; as the light of the world, conquer the darkness nearest you.—O. H. P. Gifford.

Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice only by overt actions, and do not see that virtue or vice emits a breath every moment.—Emerson.

The only fault that wears well and holds its color in all weathers is that which is woven of conviction and set with the sharp mordant of experience.—J. R. Lowell.

How easy is the thought, in certain moods, of the loveliest, most unselfish emotions! How hard is the doing of the thought in the face of a thousand unlovely difficulties!—George Macdonald.

Infidelity knows no future, for it spitefully casts away all means for knowing it, and so confines the hopes, and profits, and pleasures of its votaries to the passing hour.—United Presbyterian.

Religion cannot pass away. Be not disturbed by infidelity. Religion cannot pass away. The burning of a little straw may hide the stars, but the stars are there and will reappear.—Thomas Carlyle.

When means hold out it is easy to be content. Who cannot pray for his daily bread when he hath it in his cupboard? But when our own provision fails us, then now to distrust the provision of God is a noble trial of faith.—Bishop Hall.

Touchstone of Brotherly Love.

The highest achievement of charity is to love our enemies; but to bear rather fully with our neighbor's failings is scarcely an inferior grace. It is easy enough to love those who are agreeable and obliging—what fly is not attracted by sugar and honey? But to love one who is cross, perverse, tiresome, is as unpleasant a process as chewing pills. Nevertheless, this is the real touchstone of brotherly love. The best way of practicing it is to put ourselves in the place of him who tries us, and to see how we would wish him to treat us if we had his defects. We must put ourselves in the place of buyer when we sell, and seller when we buy, if we want to deal fairly.—Francis De Sales.

Character.

Nature always does her duty by first making herself attractive. She believes in beauty. Would that men did the same. To be a man is really to reflect the moral character of God as a diamond radiates the glory of the sun.—Rev. William Hamilton Morgan.

Wisdom's Ways.

The young should know that wisdom's ways alone are ways of peace. God's favor is the highest good, Heaven is the noblest reward. Conscience should be always king, character is pure gold, reputation is but tinsel.—Rev. T. M. Grith.

The True Life.

True life holds out untold possibilities, a richness greater than the fondest dream. Men are greater than the world, for they are in league with a world of spirits.—Rev. E. B. Leavitt.

CONSIDERA[illegible]

Your Excellen[illegible] Not Only in the Gre[illegible] Everyday Exp[illegible]

We are [illegible] Christ's [illegible] Those who are [illegible] and [illegible] which commend [illegible] regions of time and [illegible] and those who [illegible] a sense of [illegible] We are prone to think that they are [illegible] which we may be [illegible] [illegible] such a moral stroke as we have [illegible] [illegible] For the more of this spirit of exceptional [illegible] we have in disposition, the [illegible] [illegible] ness, its manifestations are only in the great crises but even in the most commonplace details of everyday experience.

[illegible] is not a "talent" in the sense of a gift which can be put on or taken off at pleasure, but it is a "talent" in the sense of a force of character, which [illegible] [illegible] as the medium of its manifestation. There is, moreover, behind its minor virtues, a solid body of hard spiritual effort, of self discipline, which surely counts for much in the building up of character. In the little things of life, the unconsidered trifles of social intercourse, the chance word, the small courtesies, the courteous waiving of one's own rights, we may find the test or proof which reveals a serious inward flaw, an unsuspected weakness of soul.

Of the many social nuisances that afflict the world, one of the worst is the bully. What is a bully? He is simply an inconsiderate person. In school the lad who uses his superior strength to terrify and coerce a weaker companion; in the home, the husband who forces his own ideas, simply because they are his, upon wife and children; in the wider field of society, the man who seeks to compel you to adopt his opinions or doctrines by bearing down upon you with the brute force of his own personality—these are specimens of the genus bully. They are the incarnations of inconsiderateness. Now in opposition to these people and their ways, St. Paul would say: "Let your considerateness be known unto all men." Wherein lies the especial injury of inconsiderateness? Is it not in this that it is a blow at another's self-respect? Without self-respect no worthy work can be achieved, no genuine character can be evolved.

"Self reverence, self knowledge, self control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

Now the sin of the inconsiderate man is that he wounds this sacred center of personal worth, that through his selfish assertiveness he is weakening the sources of spiritual excellence in a brother. He is guilty of desecrating a human soul. But, perhaps, the sphere where even good and well-meaning people are liable to fall into this sin is that of the smaller things of social life. They do a kindness, but, being inconsiderate, their kindness hurts the recipient, and robs the beneficence of its blessing; they champion some neglected truth, but, having no consideration for the opinions of their opponents, they effect no good. In other words, they lack tact. It is to be feared that there is a spurious kind of tact abroad which needs to be held up to the scorn of all honest men.

In conservative communities, the tactful man is an exhibition as the model of all the virtues. And yet, upon investigation, it is painful to reflect that too often he is a model of disguised selfishness, keeping an eye ever upon the safety of his own skin, taking care to echo the popular opinion, throwing himself into no breach, making no bold venture, keeping safe within the fence of conventionalism. A soul of such thin texture does not seem to command much respect. But there is a genuine tact which, as Charles Kingsley says, "is born of love." It implies something of the insight and the discernment which love alone can give. It implies the asking of pulse to enter into the mind and point of view of another; and this again, implies an unselfish temper, the disposition to make another's desire its own. Hence tact, in this sense, takes rank as a moral virtue. It is a note of what we mean by the

"Grand old name of gentleman,"

and every Christian is or ought to be a gentleman. "The gentleman," says Dr. Murger, "will not talk to the beggar of his rags, nor boast of his health before the sick, nor speak of his wealth among the poor; he will not seem to be fortunate among the helpless, nor make any show of his virtue before the vicious. He will avoid all painful contrasts, always looking at the thing in question from the viewpoint of another person." With reverence, may we not say that Jesus is our ideal here as elsewhere? His tenderness towards the magdalens, the social lepers, the outcast and criminal classes, has commanded the admiration of the world. What was the secret of his considerateness? One word explains all—love. Learn what that word means and all else will come in time.—Samuel McComb, in N. Y. Observer.

FRAIL MAN.

A Word to Those Who May Feel the Necessity to Advise, Admonish or Instruct Others.

Man is indeed a frailty. The words "frail" and "fragile" are but variant forms of the same word. Man is fragile. He is easily broken. A cold draft on the back of his neck may break him physically for life. A cold remark or chilling look may discourage him in an attempt to reform, and break him morally. An intrusion upon his process of thought at a time when he is concentrating a mental effort may break him mentally. If we could but examine the life of a man with a microscope, we should find it full of cracks, and it chipped off here and there at the corners and woefully imperfect because of what it has been subjected to from without. Sometimes it is no more than the dust-brush of the housemaid that has damaged the fragile statuette in the parlor. Many a one supposes that his own dust-brush will do nothing but cleanse his neighbor's character. But by his unskilled hand the statuette of his neighbor's character gets caught in the feathers, and it is toppled over. It is indeed our duty to advise, admonish and instruct frail men. It is sometimes our duty to interrupt him. Sometimes our attitude may necessarily seem rebellious. But we must understand that we are fragile, and we not altogether responsible for preserving the integrity of that which was made in the image of God.—S. S. Times.

Ideals.

We are transformed by our ideals. The man who holds a lofty ideal ascends to it; while the man with a base ideal descends. And what a noble ideal the Gospel of Jesus Christ presents to us.—Rev. Dr. Gilchrist.

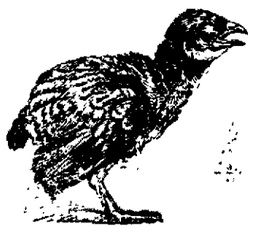
CAPES IN CHICKENS.

CAUSE OF THE COMPLAINT AND METHODS OF TREATMENT

How the Disease Becomes Established In Land and Renders It Worthless For Poultry Raising Food and Drinking Water The Means of Infection.

In a recent bulletin of the agricultural department H. Garmen discusses the subject of gapes in young poultry.

The immediate cause of the trouble is the presence of the well known gape worm in the trachea or windpipe. These worms obstruct the passage of air to and from the lungs, and thus occasion the characteristic gasping movements of the suffering chicks. The commonly recommended practice of introducing into the trachea a partly stripped feather, or a blue grass tip, and by a twisting motion dislodging and removing the worms does not seem after considerable experience with the diseased fowls to be practicable for very young chicks. The trachea is so small and so easily injured that it is impossible to dislodge and remove all of the worms by such means.



CHICKS WITH GAPES.

"It has been my experience," says Mr. Garmen, "that chicks generally recover without treatment when they are attacked after they are half grown, and hence fowls that might from their size be treated successfully with a feather do not require treatment of any sort. It is the very young chicks that suffer most, and the only remedial treatment in their case that seems to me to be successful is rubbing the neck from time to time with lard or vaseline thoroughly mixed with a little turpentine (three parts of the lard or vaseline to one part of turpentine). This treatment should begin before the disease makes its appearance. It will not help a chick in the last stages of the disease. Pure turpentine will very quickly kill a chick when rubbed on the neck over the trachea, a fact which I have several times demonstrated on badly affected individ

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

THEY BOSS THE WAR.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL BOARD OF STRATEGY

Something About the Men Who Are Being So Freely Criticised and to Whom Advice Is Offered In Wholesale Lots. Theirs an All Night Job.

Even in times of peace Uncle Sam is a wide awake old chap, but when he has a fight on he never sleeps. This does not mean that all America is losing its sleep during these warlike times, but that the government is always represented, night and day, by men who are interested with the job of bossing the war. There are enough of these officials so that they can take turns at sleeping.

The naval board of strategy is the technical name of this little collection of war managers. It is practically a secondary or assistant cabinet. The president and his official advisers direct the main policy of the war, but it is the board of strategy which carries out this policy and attends to the details.

Rather unpopular have these official strategists become of late, because the average American is an impatient soul. He does not like delay and long wait between acts. He wants the scene shifting done quickly and the action to be continuous. He would like a battle every few days, so that the thing may be finished. He doesn't understand why it should take so long to equip, drill and move troops, fit out transports, collect squadrons and corner the enemy. For many days he asked, "Why in thunder doesn't Sampson get at the Spanish fleet?" "Why don't we take Havana?" and "Why in blazes doesn't the government send troops to Dewey?" As nobody appears to answer his queries, he says hard things about the board of strategy.

And it is not only the citizen but some of the naval officers who have criticised the war board. They have spoken scornfully of the men who fight "paper battles" and do not turn the navy loose on the Spanish.

It is but fair, however, to say that the strategists at Washington have not caused all the delays. We do not prepare for war every day, and there are a thousand and one little hitches liable to occur of which the civilian knows nothing. For instance,

NIGHT SESSION OF THE BOARD OF STRATEGY.

a whole regiment of men were delayed from moving to the front not long ago because the tentmakers could not furnish shelter tents fast enough.

It is safe to assume that the members of the board of strategy are fairly efficient men and are doing just as well as they know how. The board meets in the naval library on the fourth floor of the big granite pile known as the war, navy and state building. There the men who are running the war gather every day and sometimes at night.

The board, as it now exists, is composed of Secretary of the Navy Long, Captain A. T. Mahan, Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Sicard and Captain J. R. Bartlett. Secretary Long does not pretend to know much about naval affairs, but he is a member of the board by virtue of his position. His lack of naval knowledge is more than made up by Captain Mahan, who, as every one knows, is the leading authority of the world on such matters.

Captain Mahan is no mere theorist. He has never commanded a fleet, but has seen active service all through the civil war as a midshipman on the Atlantic and west gulf squadrons. He was a man of action and daring in those days, as is shown by a letter he wrote to Captain G. V. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy. It was in September, 1861, when the Sumter was ravaging the seas. Midshipman Mahan was then on the U. S. S. James Adger. He proposed to mount on an ordinary sailing vessel a heavy pivot gun, covered with a lighthouse and decoy the Sumter to her grave in the deep.

"Suppose it fails?" wrote Mahan. "What is lost? A useless ship, a midshipman and 100 men." He proposed himself to be that midshipman. But no reply was sent to the letter, and a few years ago, when reminded of the incident, Mahan had forgotten all about it.

Captain Crowninshield is another naval heavyweight. He is an expert on ordnance and is familiar both with the theory and practice of naval strategy. He was graduated from Annapolis in time to take an active part during the last two years of the civil war. He was assigned to the north Atlantic blockading squadron and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. His grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was secretary of the navy under Jefferson, and his grandnephew filled the same place in a later administration. When this war came, Captain Crowninshield was chief of the bureau of navigation. He applied for sea duty, but Secretary Long deemed his services in Washington too valuable, and, partly by virtue of his office, Captain Crowninshield was placed on the strategy board.

Captain Bartlett was a member of the same class as Captain Crowninshield. He, too, was in at the taking of New Orleans, the attacks on Vicksburg and both assaults on Fort Fisher. In the second attack on Fisher he was on share with the storming party. Retired as captain in July, 1897, he has been called into active duty, like Captain Mahan, to serve on this board.

Rear Admiral Sicard is the veteran member of the board. He is 62 years old and will be retired a year from next September. During the civil war he was engaged in the taking of New Orleans, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries and the encounter with the ram Arkansas. Then he was transferred to the north Atlantic blockading squadron and was in both attacks upon Fort Fisher.

These are the men who are deciding when and where the fleets shall strike next. Strange to say, they are but little affected by the civilian criticism hurled at them, and they pay but little attention to the advice so lavishly offered through the untrammeled press.

Partial Necessity.

Young Man (seeking a situation)—And is that all the help you need in your office?

Landlady—Yes. This is all.

Young Man—That I am afraid I shall have to fill up two of the rooms. You see, I must have a clerk before going to business.—Answers.

Easily Explained.

"She has lately got into the habit of talking in her sleep."

"Well, I only get into the habit once in awhile myself."

"What was she talking about?"

"She said to her husband, 'I'll do anything else you ask me to, but I don't think I'll do that.'"—Chicago Record.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Patriotic Boycott on French Goods In Full Swing.

HIGH ART IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The New Black Goods Demand Something Better Than Flounces or Braid, and So Skillfully Wrought Patterns In Bead and Jet Have Been Devised.

[illegible] in American Dress A[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and heavy became a different trimming from any heard we have had for a long [illegible] particularly for the heavy cloth of goods and silk dress goods. No flounces could be put upon such material without thickening the whole, nor can braid be used or even velvet ribbon. There is nothing in the whole range of fashion so adaptable as passementerie and beading, and so by natural selection we have most [illegible] but extremely beautiful forms and textural designs than ever.

The general effect of the new trimmings is of a [illegible] or the waist and special parts of it, being in every design and each quite distinct from anything of the kind ever in use before. The skirts to these heavily silk and corded and plain [illegible] are little or no trimming for whatever. Indeed it is practically a scant. For the same designed into as [illegible] of very fine beaded passementerie with small cut jet beads, which might into scrolls, bearing a line of [illegible] covered by rather larger jet beads. A pipe loop is formed all along the outer edges and is very effective.

There are dozens and dozens of different patterns of these fine trimmings to choose from. The beauty of them is their great adaptability. They can be sewed on straight or in curves and be wrought into bowknots and festoons but where they are prettiest is when they are sewed in a straight line exactly at the edge of the dress.

One of the daintiest arrangements of the set pieces made up for waist trimming is a branching spray which is broad over the bust and narrows at the waist line and falls nearly to the knee at the left side in a narrowing line. It is to be applied only to a princess gown and is made for that purpose.

Other set pieces are alike on both sides and so arranged that part falls over the upper part of the sleeves. Some are in form of a half bertha or yoke, to be sewed to the waist in front; others are like revelles both front and back. These are for blouses. One taking fancy is a series of bowknots of passementerie, with trailers reaching to the belt. A rich piece is made of very close beading in an open design on the front of a basque of heavy Irish poplin. Some designs are wrought on strong net, and this is stretched over silk and made into a bodice.

Almost all of the designs are entirely black, but I saw a few where jewel effects were obtained by colored beads. One very delicate pattern was wrought on white crepe lisse with black beads of three or four different sizes. The beading was done in outline, and the crepe lisse was cut out so that it became applique work. This is for blouse waists and for trimming for evening dresses. All the rest is for day wear. I may mention here that there will, from all present appearances and advices, be quite as much braid used on the fall gowns as there has been on those for the past spring, only there will be more made pieces in bowknots and scroll and other devices.

As all good American women wear the beautiful colors of Old Glory, so, too, are they handing together to eschew all French goods. I say all good Americans. A few say they intend to buy what is pretty and becoming, no matter where it originated. We have silk mills, woolen and cotton mills and no end of other factories in this country which can give us plenty of everything we need, and if these are not enough there is Japan and Italy in silks and Germany and England to furnish us woolen stuffs. American woolens, particularly the standard goods and the fancies, are just as good as any from foreign countries, with the sole exception of the Priestley blacks from Bradford. Our dyers have not yet been able to compete with them.

The French goods are certainly good, and no fault can be found with the dye and coloring, but when a nation that owes its business prosperity to this country directly and indirectly shows such an unfriendly spirit toward us in favor of Spain it becomes every American's duty to show them that we none of us care a pea straw whether they are friendly or not. We have the money to buy with, anything from a 10 francs issued to a $10,000,000 nobleman, and they have the things to sell and want to sell them badly, and they have no [illegible] but we have the money and can buy wherever we want to. If we do not quite like English and Berlin styles—and none is more refined than are those of Berlin—why, we have thousands on thousands of the stores in this country, and we have plenty of good milliners and dressmakers.

It is all nonsense to think that our prettiest made up millinery and dressmaking come from Paris. Many ladies go abroad to have a good time, free from the restraints of down stile life at home, and they bring home ideas which their own dressmakers work out here. A belt or sash with the name of some big or established house thereon is ridiculously shown to their friends answers all purposes.

The movement in favor of boycotting France by all American ladies will do more good than would appear at first glance. Women can do so little in a public way, unless like the present, their efforts help some cause directed toward securing liberty and making hospital necessities. And just at the present hour they have a greater power than they have ever had and can use it for their country's welfare in relation to a cause to buy any goods of any description made in France. This country has a right to expect all its friendly neighbors, from France, and it has found certainly so far that nothing but the fear of [illegible] greater fashion has kept her from open sympathy with Spain. So, sisters, [illegible] all your pet [illegible] together and do late war so just for [illegible] goods and for once in your life show an alienating sense of the exercise of your own power. Yes, even in your little hurdle a weapon before which all France must bow. Come let's see you wield it.

We don't need to go abroad for our new [illegible]

SOME DECORATED GOWNS.

The gown was of apple green printed taffeta, the figures being pale and vague in faded pink. Over the whole was a lattice of dark green satin stripes. It was cut princess shape and opened in front all the way down over a perfect inset of white peau de soie. The puffs were arranged in quilted design. The sleeves were tight to the elbow and there they ended in a deep lace ruffle. There was a pork pie shaped white and green straw hat, and this was trimmed with a regular "mob cap" of white lace with a lace ruche nearly covering the brim.

This is a fancy that I have seen repeated several times lately. That and these stiffly gathered pieces of silk set around the crowns are of very ancient origin. Black patches on the face and powdered hair belong with these. The gown mentioned above is for the street for warm days.

MATE LEROY.

On to His Game.

Mrs. Dix—I was ashamed of you, Epiphram, to see you dust the chair you sat on at Mrs. Henshaw's! I saw her little boy watching you.

Dix—I saw him too. I'm too old a fish to be caught on a bent pin!—Pearson's Weekly.

Devotion.

When a 10-year-old boy has an errand to do, it takes his mother and three sisters to get him started.—Chicago News.

UNIQUE PHILOSOPHY.

Why the Young Man Sorrowed For Rich Old Mr. Jingleson.

The young man who is notable for his jollity and carelessness of the morrow had suddenly relapsed into silence.

"What's the matter?" said one of his companions. "Have you just thought of something sad?"

"Oh, no. That is to say, it's nothing that would ordinarily be called sad. It's my sympathetic nature that makes it seem melancholy, I suppose."

"You are feeling sorry for some one else?"

"Yes."

"Some one who is in distress?"

"No. He ought to be in distress, but he doesn't realize his position."

"And you are thinking of the time when he will awaken to a terrible situation?"

"No. He won't ever awaken to it. He'll go ahead to the last imagining that he has fulfilled an enviable destiny. That's the pathetic part of it."

"Who is the object of your solicitude anyhow?"

"Old Mr. Jingleson."

"Why, he is one of the richest men in town."

"I know it. That's why I feel sorry for him. I don't see what there is for him to enjoy. The ordinary successes of getting the tailor and the rent paid haven't any meaning for him whatever. It must be fearfully monotonous to have so much money that you can't think of anything to do with it but buy up more business with which to make more money."—Detroit Free Press.

Ribald Repartee.

He—Tell the truth and shame the devil, you know.

She—I don't know whether it would shame him for you to tell the truth, but it would surprise him much.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dreaded the Encore.

"Jack will not marry Miss Johnson after all."

"Why?"

"She tells him that every experience of her life has happened twice."—Chicago Record.

Courting Excuses.

"My girl's father sent me a bill for their parlor clock."

"What did you have to do with it?"

"I set it back every night and got it all out of order."—Detroit Free Press.

SOUTHERN WOMEN VOTED.

If They Owned Property and Were Unmarried, They Could Vote.

Kentucky, which in 1845 made voters of widows and spinsters who were holders of real estate, only followed the footsteps of Maryland, which had done the same thing 30 years before. I have not the authorities at hand which would enable me to give exact dates, but about the year 1820 unmarried women who were holders of real estate to a given amount were entitled to vote, and did very generally exercise the right of franchise.

In colonial days the states of the south generally made the ownership of property a requisite to the exercise of the right of franchise, while the New England colonies generally made church membership a necessary qualification of the voter. Following the idea that only property holders should vote, it was a natural step to conclude that all property holders should vote. Maryland, therefore, decided that where the ownership of property was vested in a woman who had not a husband to represent her she should be a voter.

I have many times heard my grandmother tell of voting during the days of her widowhood and describe the manner of exercising the franchise in those days. There was but one voting place in the county, and all the voters were required to go to the county town to cast their votes. She lived in the county of Talbot, and the voting place for the entire county was Easton, the county seat. There was no casting of a ballot, nor was the system like the viva voce vote which prevailed in Kentucky until a few years ago, but the candidates for office sat in the election room, and each voter was expected to look them over and select the one for whom he or she desired to vote, and the clerks made a record of the decision. Candidates for state offices were expected to have representatives in each county. These were leading people of the party to which the candidates belonged, and each one was expected to be well qualified to discuss the merits of the candidate he represented. In those days the elections lasted four days in order to give ample time for every one to get to the voting place. Some time late in the forties the spirit of progress required a sweeping away of the barriers which the property qualification had set up, and a constitutional convention decided in favor of giving the ballot to every white male voter who had reached the age of 21 years. As the right of a woman to vote was based on the idea of property qualification when that was swept away she lost the ballot.

I merely recall this fact to show that Maryland, which was the first colony to guarantee religious liberty to all her people and which took the first steps toward securing the present constitution of the United States, was also the first to give the ballot to woman.—Boston Transcript.

Took an Unfair Advantage.

Down in Clarion county, Pa., there used to live a man named Major Green, who had a half brother named John Green. Each spent the greater part of his life in thinking up jokes to play on the other, and when John Green died the score was thought to be about even.

A plain stone was erected over John's grave by his family, and on it beneath his name and the dates of his birth and death was carved this simple inscription:

"He lived a blameless life."

But after it had remained that way for a week or two somebody added, "Died the year before he died, when he learned to play the accordion."

Major Green passed to the great beyond a few months later, and it is generally thought by people who knew them that he had the last laugh on John when they met on the other side.—Cleveland Leader.

Educated Paupers.

An indication of the progress of classical learning among the masses was afforded a few days since when an inmate of an east end workhouse called upon a bookseller to ask whether he had any knowledge of mythology. In answer to a question as to why such an inquiry should be made the pauper said: "Well, our chaplain last Sunday spoke of the mother of Achilles dipping him in the river Lethe. Now, if my memory does not fail me, the chaplain was wrong, for it was not the Lethe, but the Styx, into which Achilles was dipped, making all but the heel of him invulnerable." The bookseller assured the pauper that he was right and his spiritual instructor wrong, and the former left the shop highly delighted.—London News.

Appreciative.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying," exclaimed the guest.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently. "But that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Mr. Asbury Peppers.

"Ever notice that a trombone solo always makes a hit?" asked the boarder who frequents vaudeville houses.

"A trombone solo," said Asbury Peppers, "is bound to be a success. It cannot conceal the little end of the horn."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Human Nature.

Watts—The most active advocates of war are those who never go to a battle.

Potts—And the most great advocates of the beauty and dignity of work are those who never saw a piece of it done.—Indianapolis Journal.

Incompatible.

She—I think that Mr. Lyre must be a divorced man.

He—Why so?

She—He told me six times or four times ago that he was married to the truth.—Detroit Free Press.

Wise Man.

"He is one of the wisest men that ever lived."

"What is his greatest accomplishment?"

"He can tell if a woman's hat is on straight."—Town Topics.

A DIFFERENCE.

Rev. Sawyer—My boy, don't you know it's a sin to fish on Sunday?

Johnnie—But, s'r; I'm after Spanish mackerel.

A SUCCESS

Johnson—How does yo' laik yo' new flannels?

Jeems—Tickled to deff.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Erastus—When I gub yo' fow dollal s fo' dat ring, yo' say it war a real ruby.

Jeweler—Oh, no. I said my name was Ruby.

KNOCKED THEM OUT.

Tommy—Pop, the Spaniards have a new name for knockout drops.

Pop—What do they call them?

Tommy—Deweys.

To Keep Bed Clothes Clean.

Of course, you follow the late practice of good housekeeping and face the ends of all blankets and comforters with a quarter-yard of silkoline of corresponding color, or white, edged with cheap washing lace, if fancied. This facing takes all wear and soil which comes at the upper end of bed clothes, and is changed for washing.

Worship by Telephone.

Three churches in England are now using telephones to reach the aged members, those who are ill, and doubtless some of the lazy. The plan is soon to be tried in our larger cities. A transmitter will be placed in front of the pulpit and another before the choir. These will be connected by a main wire to a point where, on diverging wires, the volume of sound will be distributed to the different subscribers. Some of our liveliest pastors will be obliged to stand still if they wish to be rightly interpreted. This is the only difficulty which the plan presents.

One Way Out of It.

"Bridget, you've broken as much china this month as your wages amount to. Now, how can we prevent this occurring again?" "I don't know, mum, unless yez raises me wages."—Tit-Bits.

Use of Oil in Storms.

Pouring oil on the surface of the sea when the wind is high has proven of great service on many occasions. One difficulty lies in putting the oil in the proper location. One of the ordinary methods is to sling a sack containing oil over the side of the boat. This is good as far as it goes, but does not seem to fill all the requirements of the situation. A new idea is the preparation of capsules made of glass or other brittle material. These are thrown from a sling or catapult far to the windward, and break when striking the water. The strength of the shell must, of course, be regulated with the utmost nicety in order to insure the breaking of the parcel at the proper time.

A STUDY IN PIE EATERS.

The Observing Man Discourses on Various Kinds In a Restaurant.

"Have you ever noticed," said the observing man in a quick lunch restaurant, "how different people eat pie and what prompts them to eat it?"

"No; can't say that I have," replied his friend.

"Well, I have made a study of it," continued the observing man, "and a mighty interesting study I have found it.

"I don't doubt that you have," said his friend, "but I am too busy a man to waste my time with such tommyrot."

"Tommyrot nothing! Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a rock ribbed pie eater. I'll bet a hat," resumed the thoughtful one, "he eats pie now because he became so addicted to the habit long ago that his system will not assimilate any stronger food. I would wager a house and lot against a secondhand pie that if you talked with him he would tell you that the American people eat too much meat. Of course he realizes at times that he should not eat pie, but his system is so much run down that he has not strength of mind enough to resist the temptation. Do you see that other man over there?"

"Yes, I see him."

"He's only an occasional customer. He is a comparative stranger to beaneries. He frequents them only when he wants a quick lunch, and he takes pie because he has a vague idea that pie is about all they sell. Then, again, he knows pie, and he is doubtful about the rest of the stuff sold in these places. Five minutes after he has had his lunch he couldn't tell you what kind of pie he had eaten to save his life. Now, that other fellow in the corner eats pie because it is filling for the money. That man seated next to him eats pie from the force of habit. He really wants only a cup of coffee, but he feels that he should order something else, too, so he takes pie.

"Look at that man who has just come in. He eats pie because he likes it. He has no fear of dyspepsia, and he devours his pie with relish. Probably in a few minutes he will be drinking lager beer in the course of making a business deal. You can't hurt men of this kind. There is another kind of pie eater I have noticed. He is the man who eats pie with apologies. He likes pie, but he thinks that it is unmanly to eat such stuff. Then we have the artistic pie eater. There is one of the latter class over near the door now. He eats pie with the most admirable self poise, neither too slow nor too fast. He does not show either too much liking or indifference for pie. He eats pie because he likes it, and he does not care who knows it."

"Well, say, how many kinds of pie eaters are there anyhow?"

"Oh, lots more than I have mentioned, but it would take too much time to describe them all. There, look at that young fellow with the faraway expression in his eyes. He comes in here to eat pie because he thinks that he is in love with the pretty cashier. I could tell you of other pie eaters, but"—

"No, you couldn't on your life! I have missed an important engagement now listening to your lecture on the fiends. Let's get out."—New York Tribune.

Preaching and Practicing.

The Boston Transcript tells a school story which enforces the lesson that preaching is of little use without practicing. In a school in Boston not far above the primary grade the teacher was one day reading a story the subject of which was borrowing. She supplemented the reading with some remarks of her own, which she closed with this parting admonition:

"Above all things, children, when you have occasion to borrow, never forget to return the borrowed article. Do not put the person who was kind enough to accommodate you to the trouble of sending for it."

While she was still speaking a knock was heard at the door.

"Come in," said the teacher as soon as she had finished her sentence. A pupil from another department entered and stood waiting.

"Well, what is it, please?" said the teacher.

"Miss Blank says," the visitor called out in a voice loud enough to be heard all over the room, "will you be kind enough to send back her blotting pad which you borrowed the other day!"

The Folly of Writing Letters.

"I'm more thoroughly convinced than ever that it is foolish to write letters."

"Aha! You've been getting into a scrape, have you? I hope it's nothing that will prove to be serious."

"Serious! I should say it was serious! I wrote to a friend of mine, asking him to lend me $50 and spelled his name wrong!"

ONLY NATURAL.

Pianist Paderewski, the Colored Porter and the Barber Shop.

When Paderewski was staying in New York, he put up at one of those gigantic hotels containing something like 1,000 rooms.

In the morning the pianist had been down to the breakfast saloon, and by way of exercise thought he would walk up stairs again to his own apartment instead of chartering the lift. The consequence was that he lost his reckoning in the maze of corridors and was completely at fault.

He was running desperately up and down one passage, scrutinizing the numbers over the doors, when he was observed by a black servant of the hotel. Noticing the uniform, Paderewski shouted out his number. The black fellow, looked at the great man, grinned all over his face and said, "Follow me, sah."

Rejoiced at having found a guide, Paderewski followed him down several flights of stairs and along two or three corridors, until the coon stopped at a door, flung it open, and said, still grinning, "There you hab it, sah!"

It was the barber's shop!

The irate pianist complained to the manager, who, after interviewing the blackamoor, apologized and said, "I hope you'll excuse the ignorant chap, but he says he saw you were in trouble, and thought you must be looking for a place to get your hair cut!"—Ally Sloper.

A PEACEABLE FRENCHMAN.

Dear Fren' Brosso, Sherbrook, P. Q.:
I gis I'll write today;
He's bout six year since I's we met
On dear ole Caneda.
An ze reason most I write you, Joe,
Is tell you I'm goan home;
I'll tell on State "out long 'nuff,
So I'll co some De Lotus.
I hope you'll show dis letter roun'
Wh're newspaper can see,
Cuz I'll hev reason leav dis place,
An p'raps dey'll see for me.
Dese Yankee what's roun' hereabout,
From br-ekfus' into supe'r night,
He's got ONE single talk 'bout,
Dat subjec'—"Spain mus' fight!"
You no place call Pine Tree State?
Well, dat's what trouble 'bout;
He's got blow up by Spain, you 'no
AN, JOE, I'M GOAN GET OUT.
I dean't want scrap or hev dispute,
Just see which country best;
Sich hole he's good anuff for me;
Fake I can an bed for rest.
But one mos' fact I'll scary for,
Is 'bout my fren's what's slain
(You no I'll work down Lewiston
An good many town roun' Maine),
An when I'll hear dat state blow up
I'll remember good ole day
When I be down 'n Lewiston,
An so soon I get my pay—
I'll rush up street where my Louise
De wattin roun' ze door,
Receive her Pete in fon' embrace,
Intem sep'rate no more.
Oh, dose was happy day for me,
But now I'm fill with pain
To think dat Spaniard get so frash
As blow up state of Maine.
No more I'll see my fon' Louise
Nor listen Beschard's song.
An ev'ry night I'm sad, Fren' Joe,
An sad ze whole day long.
So now, dear boy, I gus it bes'
For me go strate back where
I won't hev fight or march along
With bullet on ze air.
Sherbrook he's good anuff for Pete,
No more he s goan a-roam.
Write soon to me and tell ze boys
Pete Bursbaw's comin home.
—Matthew E. Mullen in Boston Traveler.

Justifiable Assault and Battery.

After the injured man had explained how badly he was hurt the justice asked:

"What was the beginning of the trouble? You didn't call him a liar, did you?"

"No, sir," answered the injured man—"that is, not directly."

"Not directly?" repeated the justice. "What do you mean by that?"

"Why, you see, I called him a Spanish diplomat, and"—

"Justifiable assault," broke in the justice. "It amounts to the same thing, only it's a little worse. Case dismissed."—Chicago Post.

A Rural Philosopher.

"Pap," yelled the frightened towhead, "little Jimmy's jest been swallered by a alligator!"

"Swallered him whole?"

"Ever' bit of him!"

"Well," drawled the parent, as he rose slowly and knocked the ashes from his pipe, "I reckon hit's providence! Ef he had kep' on a-livin he mout 'a' enlisted an got kilt in the war. All fer the best—all fer the best!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Valor.

"For my part I can't see why so many of the boys are getting married before going to war. I should think they'd put off the weddings until they return."

"What! And leave the girls here to take their chances, with a scarcity of men? It is evident that you have no appreciation of the soldier's finer feelings."—New York World.

How He Excelled.

"I don't see anything extraordinary about him," said one young woman. "How did he get his reputation for originality?"

"Oh," replied the other, "he's the only man in our club who hasn't tried to make a joke on Admiral Dewey's name."—Detroit Free Press.

Love's Hyperbole.

Jimmy—Say, w'en dose eyes o' yours look at me I feels jes' like a Spanish ship after bein fired on by de Yankees.—New York Journal.

Unabashed.

By way of variety she deliberately and openly yawned.

"You frightened me," said he.

"Really?"

"Er—well, I was more grieved than frightened. It looked as if I might never see your face again."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Victory.

"Ah, ha!" cried the Spanish admiral. "Run up the flag and fire a national salute!"

"What is it?" queried an aid.

"The fleet has just passed one of the enemy's gunboats without being observed."—Philadelphia North American.

Or Kerosene.

"We fellows," said the student boarder, "are thinking of getting up a little cheap spread. Is there anything any one could suggest?"

"Oleomargarine," said the cheerful idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Map to Blame.

"Is the news true?"

"What news?"

"Why, the report that all Spaniards are smashing their portraits of Christopher Columbus."—Detroit Free Press.

In the Asylum.

Guard—There's the saddest and most violent case we have here. Listen to him rave.

Patient—Dyea, Juneau—no, I don't. Ha, ha! Chilkoot pass—nit. St. Michael's—not yet. Mackenzie river—oh, no!

Visitor—Poor fellow! Did hunger in the Klondike bring him to this?

Guard—No. About a year ago he decided to go to the goldfields, and every one he asked told him a different and the best route to take.—Up to Date.

Terrible Insanity.

"So you let Dora learn to play the piano after all. I thought you hated it." "So I do, but there's a young fool wanted to court her, and so I thought I'd let her drive him off." "And did it?" "Well, he tried to bear the noise, but he's in a lunatic asylum now, and he fancies that he's the 'Maiden's Prayer' and he can't get himself in tune."—Pick-Me-Up.

Most women approach the critical period of motherhood for the first time with a sense of dread and foreboding lest the ruthless hand of death should snatch them away and leave the expectant little darling motherless. But no woman who fortifies herself with the strengthening power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription need feel one instant's misgiving about either herself or the prospective little one.

This matchless "Prescription" will give her exactly the kind of healthy vitality she needs and at the time she needs it most. It will give elastic endurance to the entire delicate organism involved in motherhood. It will make the coming of baby absolutely free from danger and nearly free from pain.

It will insure the baby's start in life by imparting, through its influence upon the mother, that sturdy infantile vigor which gladdens a mother's heart. It is the only medicine which can be implicitly relied upon for this purpose; and the only remedy expressly designed by an educated, experienced physician to give perfect health and strength to the delicate, special organism of women.

Mr Joseph Ramsey, of Williams, Colleton Co., S. C., writes: "I have been using your medicines for some time and am happy to say that they have done all that you claim for them. I think they have no equal in the world. I would advise all women while in a delicate state to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It shortens the time of birth and makes the labor easier. My wife is the mother of five children and she suffered almost death in the birth of them until this last one; the time of birth was short, and labor easy, from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.'

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser used to sell for $1.50, now it is free. It tells all about the home-treatment of ordinary diseases. Several chapters are devoted to the diseases of women. For a paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth binding, 31 stamps. "Favorite Prescription" can be obtained in any good medicine store.

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WE SIMPLY state a fact when we say that our WANT ADS IN THE SENTINEL Want Page are the most read and most productive Want Ads in Fort Wayne.

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THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN IN YOUR POSSESSION.
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LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE (Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.
INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
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Many people go all to pieces as soon as hot, sultry weather comes. Upon the hopeless feeble, sleep is most refreshing, energy disappears and strength all goes.
DR. BROOK'S CELERY TONIC
for such conditions is this, is the best medicine to take. Doctors prescribe it a great deal. It is the kind of sleeping medicine to take. There are several kinds—all good—at this spot. Sale agents.
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KEEP STEP WITH PROGRESS.
There is no use of going on having your teeth aleched to in the old way. We are in open pacing 1898, prices for B, Gilt Edge methods are better and 1898 prices are lower than ever.
Par Set Teeth $2 up.
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BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR
My baby sister had a rash, causing her intense suffering. We had doctors and tried everything, without a cure. It would rush out, crack open in quite a watery matter wouldn't stop and the scab fall off. We purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment, a cake of Cuticura Soap, and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and she was entirely cured without a scar. Only 27 days.
MRS. ELLIE CHASE, Bristol, Vt.
Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprs., Boston.
Cuticura Soap, 25c. Cuticura Ointment, 50c. Cuticura Resolvent, $1.
Cuticura Soap is the best skin and complexion purifier and beautifier.

DEFIANCE TO DEATH.

Amazing Heroism of Six Men Who Ran the Merrimac Into Santiago Bay.

VOLUNTEERS ARE NOW PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4.—(Via Kingston, June 1.)—Rear Admiral Sampson, during Friday morning decided to close the narrow harbor entrance of Santiago de Cuba by sinking the collier Merrimac loaded with coal, in the channel.

He called for volunteers to go to almost certain death and 4,000 men offered themselves.

Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen, and at 3 o'clock Friday morning the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the channel under a terrible Spanish fire.

The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung around.

Lieutenant Hobson then set off an internal torpedo with an electric attachment, there was an explosion, the Merrimac sank, the channel was closed and, apparently, Admiral Cervera will be unable to escape.

HOW THE HEROES OF THE MERRIMAC WERE SAVED.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—Hobson and the hero crew of the Merrimac were saved in the following manner:

Unable, after the sinking of their vessel, to make their way back through the storm of shot and shell, they crawl into the harbor to the Spanish flagship and were taken on board unharmed. The Spanish admiral, under a flag of truce, on Friday sent word to the American admiral that he offered to exchange the prisoners, adding that in the meanwhile Hobson and his party would be treated with the greatest kindness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The only Hobson in the list of officers in the naval register is Richmond P. Hobson, a naval constructor who is a lieutenant of the junior grade. He was appointed an assistant naval constructor in 1891. He entered the navy from Alabama.

UNPARALLELED FEAT OF HEROIC DARING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—"The cork is driven in the bottle," was the comment of the naval officers at the navy department this morning upon the news of the sinking of the collier Merrimac in the channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor. They are absolutely satisfied that the ship was sent in by design of Sampson to close the channel and prevent the escape of the Spanish squadron and that the undertaking was successful.

If so, this will rank as one of the boldest achievements in naval history. It will outrank even Cushing's famous attack upon the Albemarle with his little torpedo boat.

That is the opinion at the navy department at least. The officers say that Cushing had a fighting chance to escape after making his attack, and he did indeed escape.

There was no such chance for the men who took the Merrimac into Santiago harbor under the guns which Schley's report described as of great power and over nests of submarine mines, any one of which was sufficient to crush in the bottom of the ship.

It is not impossible now to learn who made up this crew that is destined to be famous in American history, for the opinion at the navy department is that Admiral Sampson directed that no man be ordered into such dangerous duty, but that volunteers be called for.

There is no doubt, however, that at least two of the officers were aboard, namely Commander J. M. Miller, of Missouri, and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, of Texas.

The captain could be relied upon, it is said, to stick to his ship to the last, and from what is known of Crank's character he would not be likely to leave the ship, being the only commissioned engineer officer on board.

There is only one opinion at the department of the courage of the man who coolly stood at the engine lovers down in the hold and directly above the bottom of the ship that he momentarily expected to come flying upward on the blast of a mine or torpedo.

One of the reasons that form the basis of the conviction that the Merrimac was purposely sunk in the channel is the fact that the ship was of little value as a naval vessel. She had broken down in her machinery and was kept at work only with difficulty. Some of Crank's letters are at once laughable and pathetic in their recital of the trials and tribulations the young officer (he is about twenty-five years old) suffered in his efforts to make the machinery work at all.

This is just the kind of craft that would be selected to block up the channel. She is of iron and therefore not likely to be easily removed by the Spaniards.

Then she was empty and so of no further immediate value to the fleet.

Another reason for believing that the Merrimac was purposely sunk is the small number of the crew aboard, according to the reports. There seems to have been just enough men on her to steer the ship and keep the engines moving. The normal crew of the collier was about forty men so that the others must have been taken off in advance.

It is said at the navy department that there is no possibility that the American sailors captured by the Spaniards will suffer.

They are not spies in any sense, but prisoners of war, and so far there has been no disposition shown by the Spaniards to mistreat such prisoners.

As to the change wrought in the situation by this bold exploit, it is said that it will now be possible to draw off the larger part of the American fleet for service elsewhere than at Santiago, perhaps at San Juan de Porto Rico or Havana for instance. A small force of say two monitors and a cruiser would suffice to keep guard at Santiago for all that is necessary now is to be able to bring enough guns to bear upon the channel to prevent the Spaniards from attempting to clear away the wreck by the use of torpedoes and to prevent the escape of the small torpedo boats that might be able to pass over the Merrimac's hull.

Of course it must be remembered that there are drawbacks to the present situation, for while the Spaniards cannot get out, our ships cannot get in the harbor, and any land attack upon Santiago would be made at great disadvantage for lack of the support of the American fleet.

The Merrimac's complement of officers consisted of Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, executive officer; Eugene J. B. Y. Bagley and J. M. Luby and Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank. Miller is from Missouri, Gilmer from Virginia, Bagley from Pennsylvania, Luby and Crank from Texas.

It is expected that reports will be received today from Admiral Sampson which will give details of the Merrimac's destruction and the names of the eight men who have been captured.

The Merrimac was purchased by the government from the Long Star Steamship company. The transfer was made in Baltimore early in April. She was formerly the Norwegian steamer Selvelg and was nearly destroyed by fire at Newport News in 1896. She was built at New Castle, England, in 1894, was 330 feet long, forty-four feet beam and had a net register of 2,163 tons. The Merrimac left Norfolk, where she was fitted for government purposes, about a month ago.

BRACING SPAIN.

French and English Financiers Have Steadied Spanish Bonds.

LONDON, June 4.—Among the various causes ascribed to the firmness of Spanish fours is that they are supported by an important combination of strong financial houses in England and France. They closed today at a net gain of 5-8.

Watchman Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The plant of the Illinois paper company was damaged by fire at midnight to the extent of $50,000. The watchman of the building has not been seen since an hour before the fire started. It is thought he was caught within the building and cut off from escape.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon, 2 p. m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, subject, "Sin at the Door."

AWAIT THE BATTLE.

With the Fleets at the Battle's Neck.

Scenes Around the Santiago Channel.

Sailors Anxious for the Enemy to Appear.

Santiago Is Well Protected and Cervera Is Content to Remain Under Guns of the Forts.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3.—(Via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.)—An hour before sunset tonight, as dark rain clouds lying low over the coast line foreboded the usual tropical storm, and the united fleet of America lay off the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, flanked by a little flotilla of dispatch boats, Rear Admiral Sampson signalled the torpedo boat Porter to run alongside the flagship. The nature of the admiral's order was soon known, for the Porter rushed alongside each newspaper dispatch boat in turn and megaphoned: "The admiral directs you to move five miles south and take a station for the night."

This meant business of serious import for the fleet before morning, whether a dash into the harbor or otherwise, will probably be known on the arrival of the second Associated Press dispatch boat at the nearest cable station tomorrow.

All indications are that southeastern Cuba will be the scene of active naval and military operations for some time. Here are assembled the squadrons of great fighting ships and, looking down upon them from the adjacent hills are the watchful bands of insurgents forming the outposts of General Garcia's army, which is strong enough unaided to strike the Spanish land forces a hard blow, and, if reinforced by the American army of invasion, to seize and hold the entire eastern half of the island.

Talk with Garcia's scouts show that they confidently expect American troops soon.

They say this is the best part of the island for the landing and the acclimatization of our soldiers. Well drained and healthy camps can be established on the high table lands that lie on the sea front or on slopes of the mountains at any natural altitude.

Pure water is found in the springs and mountain streams, while the fertile surrounding country yields abundant fruits and vegetables and everything is favorable to the good sanitary condition of a well disciplined army. The rainy season, the insurgents say, is not a serious drawback, where camps can be quickly formed on drained elevations.

WITH THE FLEET OFF SANTIAGO.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, WITH THE AMERICAN FLEET, June 2.—(Via KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.)—Sixteen warships of the United States and 4,000 men are drifting here under the shadow of Cuba's towering mountains.

In the mountain side is a small opening, a rift that leads a way twisting and turning, up to the city of Santiago, fifteen miles from the sea. In this narrow harbor stream lies the fleet of Admiral Cervera.

All day and all night the eyes of the American sailors are fixed upon the narrow entrance to the harbor, as the warships slowly drift up and down past it.

Perched high on one side of the entrance to the harbor is Morro Castle, which, for two centuries has looked down upon all vessels entering. On the opposite point small palms and tropical shrubbery grow rank and green, almost hiding the battery that has been placed at that point.

Sailing along the shore, four miles off, one would scarcely distinguish Morro Castle. It looks like a thousand other rocky spurs that project from the mountain sides all along the eastern shore of the island.

This is the picture of the Santiago blockade today.

The landscape is one of great beauty. The mountain scenery is majestic. Great peaks, green robed, rise 3,000 feet above the sea, with sunlit clouds obscuring them, and them drifting away from their gleaming summits.

The Spaniards have plainly laid a trap for the American ships.

The harbor is mined, batteries have been planted all along it, on either side and the Spaniards are well equipped with good guns and smokeless powder. But, the Americans will not fall into the trap.

One ship may be sacrificed; but, if it is blown up and sunk, it will block the harbor and prevent the Spaniards from getting out.

The Dominican Rebellion.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—It is rumored here that the insurgents in Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de Los Caballeros on the Yaque River, one hundred and twenty miles east of this place.

ARMADA IS NO MORE.

Total Destruction of Spanish Fleet at Santiago is Reported.

CAPE HAYTIEN REPORTS DECISIVE BATTLE.

(Copyrighted by Associated Press.)

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—7:45 A. M.—A report which cannot be verified is current here this morning to the effect that the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba destroyed the Spanish fleet at that place yesterday. But no direct news from there has yet been received.

9:20 A. M.—Information received here direct from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment began at 3 o'clock this morning.

LONDON SCENTS AMERICAN BONDS.

LONDON, June 4.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon says that an American war loan of $200,000,000 is to be issued during the coming week and it adds that the hope is expressed here that a good portion of it will be offered in London where it is confidently anticipated that the bonds will be partially taken up.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF SINKING OF MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

The navy department at 3 o'clock received the following dispatch:

"MOLE, Hayti, June 4.—Succeeded in sinking the Merrimac in the channel of Santiago at 6 p. m., June 3. This was carried out most gallantly under the command of Naval Constructor Hobson and seven men. By a flag of truce from the Spanish admiral, Cervera, sent in recognition of their bravery, I am informed all are prisoners of war, two slightly wounded.

"I request authority to approve exchange if possible between these and the prisoners at Atlanta. Six of the Spanish squadron are in the harbor of Santiago and unable to avoid being captured or destroyed.

"SAMPSON."

AMERICAN TROUPS LANDED IN CUBA.

(Copyright 1898, by the Associated Press.)

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 4.—12:45 p. m.—Dispatches received here say it is reported in Santiago de Cuba that United States troops have been debarked at Fanta Cartas.

The dispatch adds that there was heavy cannonading yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba and that extraordinary commotion prevailed at that place.

All the Spanish troops, it is said, were concentrated at the fortifications in the suburbs and it was understood among the non-combatants that the insurgents and the American forces were making a grand attack on the land works side.

In the evening, the dispatches go on to say, at a distance of about eight miles off the coast, twenty American warships, five of which were cruisers, were seen. It was believed in Santiago de Cuba that this was the united fleet of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.

ENEMY DYNAMITES SUNKEN MERRIMAC.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PORT AU PRINCE, June 4.—8:30 A. M.—Further news received here from Santiago de Cuba confirms the reports that the bombardment of that place began at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. After the notion the Spaniards blew up with dynamite the sunken American collier Merrimac and have since been at work clearing the channel so as, in all probability, to permit Admiral Cervera's fleet to put out to sea should the Cadiz squadron, under Admiral Camara, arrive in Cuban waters to relieve the blockaded ships.

In the meanwhile, the dispatches from Santiago de Cuba say, the Spaniards pay tribute to the audacity of the Americans in so cleverly attempting to block the channel. According to the Spaniards, it would be foolishness upon the part of the Americans to attempt to force the harbor entrance, which is described as being long and narrow and thoroughly mined, seemingly forming an insurmountable barrier.

There are a great number of insurgents in the vicinity of Santiago probably waiting for some decisive action upon the part of the American fleet, which will undoubtedly be the signal for a land attack upon the town.

A SPANISH VERSION OF SINKING THE MERRIMAC.

MADRID, June 4.—The Spanish version of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel leading into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday says:

"Two American ironclads were seriously damaged during the engagement."

The Spaniards also describe the affair as a "brilliant Spanish victory."

The report of the sinking of the Merrimac, which has reached the minister of marine here, Captain Annon, from Santiago, is as follows:

"A Spanish vessel in front of Santiago has sunk an American auxiliary cruiser. All the members of the crew of the latter have been imprisoned. The rest of the enemy's squadron immediately retired."

It is officially announced here that the Spanish government has received further dispatches regarding the alleged victory of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba but that they will not be published until they have been communicated to the queen regent. In the meanwhile the report has circulated that the Spaniards have captured "numerous Americans."

ORIGIN OF SPANISH PEACE PETITIONS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent cables today as follows:

In European eyes the economic condition of Spain is becoming the most important aspect of the war and the anxiety of the "pale" financiers over this prompted some recent dispatches about the Spanish desire for peace. Trustworthy letters from Madrid say the Spaniards absurdly underestimate the terms of peace which the United States would be likely to entertain, and the talk about them is only vague speculation, chiefly among the uneasy commercial classes.

Men of judgment and knowledge of the disposition of the continental powers expect few results from Castillo's sounding of the powers unless a decisive naval battle is fought in the meantime.

The sisters and pupils of the Sacred Heart academy will enjoy a picnic at Robison Park next Monday.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Allen County Democrats in Convention Today.

Judge Dawson Renominated by Acclamation.

William Meyer Chosen for Auditor Unanimously.

Louis J. Bohlya Withdrew and Left the Field Clear—Largely Attended and Harmonious Convention.

For State Senator—George V. Koll.
For Representatives—George Lawrence, Robert Shirley, George Louttit.
For Judge of Superior Court—C. M. Dawson.
For Prosecuting Attorney—E. V. Emrick.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—Frank J. Reisz.
For Auditor—William Meyer, Jr.
For Treasurer—J. H. Rohan.
For Recorder—C. M. Gillett.
For Sheriff—Albert Molching.
For Coroner—Dr. W. W. Barnett.
For Surveyor—John A. Buschman.
For Commissioners—Sylvanus P. Baker, first district; E. E. Orff, third district.

The foregoing ticket was nominated by the convention of Allen county democrats held in Princess rink today.

The selection of this ticket marked the end of one of the most spirited campaigns for place on the party ticket in the history of the county.

The convention was largely attended, was unusually demonstrative and enthusiastic and harmonious to an eminent degree.

The convention got to work almost on schedule time proceeded promptly to the dispatch of business which was greatly facilitated by the ability of the presiding officer, Hon. R. C. Bell.

Distinguishing features of the convention were the withdrawals of Hon. T. E. Ellison, Judge Robert Lowry and P. W. Schaden from the race for the superior court judgeship and of L. J. Bohlya from the auditorship contest.

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

The preliminary skirmish for the democratic county offices was as spirited as any that ever occured in old Allen, the Gibraltar of democracy. There was such a feeling of certainty that the democratic nominees would win at the coming fall election that for every office there were more than the usual number of candidates. And the contest for the election of delegates was a most heated one, but nevertheless, in the end the best of feeling prevailed. The principal contest was, of course, between William Meyer and L. J. Bohlya for auditor, but to the people best posted on the outlook there was never a doubt that Mr. Meyer would win. There was a general sentiment that owing to his great race of four years ago and the gracefulness with which he accepted defeat that he should this time be rewarded. And the people were in no wise backward in expressing this opinion. In the city every ward except the Seventh elected straight Meyer delegates and the five representatives from the Seventh were friendly to Mr. Meyer. There was surprised in the returns from the country. Monroe, Mr. Meyer's stronghold of four years ago, elected a Bohlya delegation, but in almost every other township Mr. Meyer received all or part of the delegates. There was not a fight on Mr. Bohlya's personality, it being generally recognized that he was a thoroughly competent man for the position, but there were some political considerations which militated against his candidacy.

The first returns in last night were from Washington, Jackson and Madison townships and when it was known that the Meyer delegates were elected in these townships it was easy to see how the convention would stand on auditor. Congratulations were extended to Mr. Meyer from all sides, friend and foe in the primaries expressing a promise that every effort would be made to place him in office by an overwhelming majority at the November election.

Not so decisive was the result of the contest for the other offices. Delegates commenced arriving in the city long before dark and as the years that have passed crowds of democrats congregated at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets to buttonhole delegates.

The biggest interest, outside of the race for auditor, centered in the contest for superior court judge, clerk and treasurer, although the friends of the candidates for the minor offices were as busy as anybody else in talking quietly into the ear of some doubtful delegate. The friends of Captain Rohan, Adolph Schulte, A. R. Schmitter, William Scott, John B. Manning, Chas. F. Mohler, Frank Belot and L. S. Null were encamped at the corner in scores and the poor delegates escaped the arguments of one only to fall into the hands of a persistent friend of another candidate. But the spirit of good feeling prevailed. There were no expressions of disloyalty to the ticket whatever might

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

LAST CABLE IS CUT.

The Dolphin Severs Lines at Santiago and Blanco is Now Isolated.

COMMUNICATION WITH MADRID ENDED.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3—9 P. M., PER THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, VIA KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 4.—The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut out this afternoon by a cable vessel conveyed here by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin.

This Black Sea crab delved all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the Jamaica clustered cable strands and snipped them and tonight Cuba is wholly isolated.

The first cable picked up was that running to Kingston. It was found early this morning. The coast loop connecting Santiago and Guantanamo was then cut. Proceeding to Guantanamo the cable vessel finally grappled and severed the Haytien cable.

This ends the cable cutting operations begun a month ago, when the Marblehead and the Windom lost five men in a fight off Cienfuegos, where three cables were crippled and several hundred Spaniards were killed by shells from the warships. Afterwards the St. Louis and the Wampatuck cut the San Juan de Porto Rico cable at Santiago. The strands cut today were the only ones remaining, except a few coast loops and these will probably be severed in a short time.

The cutting of these cables is almost as serious for the Spaniards in coast towns as the cutting of foreign cables, the land wires connecting the coast towns being wholly at the mercy of the insurgents.

Therefore, in the event of American troops landing in Cuba, the absence of the coast loops will seriously interfere with the hasty mobilization of the Spanish troops.

The United States and Hayti Cable company and the Commercial Cable company have not been notified of any interruption of the service and they were still accepting business this morning.

GUNBOAT MARIETTA REACHES KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 4.—8:30 A. M.—The United States gunboat Marietta, Commander F. M. Simmons, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning from San Jose, Cal., which port she left on March 16. The trip was uneventful and there was not even a case of sickness aboard, much of the voyage was made in company with the battleship Oregon, and the first question of the Marietta's officers was as to Oregon's whereabouts.

After the Marietta passed Cape Horn she kept a sharp lookout for the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, which was supposed to be hunting for the Oregon. The Marietta's officers were very anxious to meet the Spaniard, and they say that if a meeting had taken place they would have surely sunk her.

During the entire voyage they sighted only half a dozen vessels.

The Marietta left Rio Janeiro on May 3rd. The men on board had heard no war news later than the first bulletin of Rear Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila.

The Marietta anchored on her arrival here and hoisted a flag for a doctor. Pending his arrival no one was allowed to leave or come aboard the vessel, and the correspondent of the Associated Press shouted a brief summary of the war news to the officers and men, the receipt of which caused much laughing and rejoicing.

The Marietta is painted black. Her course was through Providence channel and she saw no war ships in West Indian waters.

TROOP TRANSPORTS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

MOBILE, Ala., June 4.—Five transports carrying the Twentieth infantry, Col. Wheaton, third infantry, Col. Page and troops A, C, D and F of the second cavalry steamed down Mobile river at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route presumably to Tampa, but really under sealed orders.

The transports are the steamers Mattowan, Stillwater, Breakwater, Arkansas and Morgan.

Scores of enthusiasts all along the river front, where thousands of people had congregated were witnessed.

Whistles of all the river and bay craft and bells and ringing of bells, kept up an unceasing din as long as the transports were in sight.

The troops were quartered on the vessels by 10 o'clock last night and had a good night's rest. Reveille was sounded at 5 o'clock and last preparations for the voyage were made. Some 200 horses had to be loaded on the Morgan and this and other work delayed the departure until the hour above named. Then the five vessels pulled out pretty much together and formed in procession down the river, the Mattowan leading.

The last seen of the fleet of transports from the top of the custom house was as it passed down the channel, the vessels being about half a mile apart, the leader being a mere speck on the horizon, just at the turn where the river ends and the bay channel begins.

VOTED IT DOWN.

Senate Again Rejects the Income Tax.

Senator Morgan's Amendment to Compel Its Collection Defeated on a Close Vote.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—After the transaction of brief routine business, the senate this morning resumed consideration of the war revenue measure.

As no amendment was pending, Mr. Allison suggested the bill be reported from the committee of the whole to the senate.

The suggestion developed several amendments and also the absence of a quorum. Mr. Mason, republican, of Illinois, who said he had an important amendment, demanded a call of the senate. After a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was secured.

Mr. Morgan, democrat, Alabama, then took the floor and offered the amendment of he which gave notice yesterday requiring the secretary of the treasury to proceed with the collection of taxes under the provisions of the income tax law of 1894, not directly repealed by the Dingley bill. If the secretary of the treasury should refuse to levy the taxes under the law, the amendment provides that it shall be the duty of the attorney general to proceed against the secretary of the treasury to compel him to perform the duties; and if the attorney general should refuse to take action any taxpayer of the United States may bring the necessary action to compel the enforcement of the law.

Mr. Morgan said that full opportunity was presented by his amendment to have the question which it involves settled by the supreme court, for, quite naturally, affirmative action taken by congress upon the subject would relegate the entire subject to the supreme court.

Congress could scarcely refuse, he thought, to provide for another test of income tax question in view of the fact it was forced to increase taxation and to borrow money in order to prosecute the present war.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Morgan asked for a yea and nay vote upon his amendment. The amendment was rejected 35 to 38.

THE SECOND RECITAL.

Given Last Night by Prof. Charles Alexander and Pupils at the Conservatory of Music.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled at the recital hall of the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music, the occasion being the second annual mandolin and guitar recital, given by the pupils of Charles Alexander.

The mandolin orchestra, the largest ever listened to in Fort Wayne, consisted of some twenty-five performers, and reflected great credit on Mr. Alexander as a director of mandolin orchestras.

The solos, duos and quartets were rendered in a very pleasing manner.

The vocal numbers were furnished by Miss Mary Evans, whose rich contralto voice was heard to a good advantage in songs by Foote and Bohyn.

The impromptu, by Abt, a very difficult composition for mandolin alone, was rendered in a very brilliant manner by Mr. Alexander. In response to a hearty encore he gave Lang's Flower song, also played without accompaniment.

The recital as a whole was a grand success, and shows that Mr. Alexander's efforts to advance the interests of the mandolin and guitar in Fort Wayne are being well rewarded.

Dr. C. Martz was called to Kendallville last night to see his brother, who is very ill with typhoid fever.

—CALL AND SEE—

THE ADLAKE CAMERA.

Size 4x5. Makes 12 pictures without change. PRICE $12.00.

M. L. JONES,

11 Calhoun Street. Up Stairs. Photo Supplies of all kinds.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

TONIGHT.

Robison Park—Vaudeville 2:30 and 8:30 p. m., daily.

Machinists—Social club will meet in lodge's hall.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27; Rathbone Sisters; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.

Masonic Temple—Attractions for this week:

VanDyke & Eaton Co., in "A Happy Pair."

SPAIN will soon have to sub-let her part in this war to some nation with cash.

ANOTHER immediate and vigorous campaign against the despised Spaniard has been constructed and is ready to be launched from Washington.

WE are pleased to note that peace once more reigns in the president's official family. Secretary has not resigned for at least a week and Marine Minister Long continues to draw naval plans and his salary with the same cheerful regularity as of yore.

SANTO DOMINGO, a little republic about half the size of Indiana and dividing with the Haytien republic the second island of the Greater Antilles, has a revolution on hand. The Dominicans are too close to the excitement in Cuba not to catch the fighting infection.

THE report comes from Madrid that Cervera has never been on the American side of the Atlantic, but that after leaving the Cape Verde islands he put his fleet about and started on a long hasty sneak for Manila to destroy Dewey. The story has all the smack and flavor of an early spring snake yarn, but it is to be hoped it is true. If Cervera is on his way to encounter Dewey, it will not be long until there are several thousand more sons of old iron settling into the ooze of Manila bay. No Spanish sailor is likely to go a very long journey to tell his troubles to the hero of Cavite.

SENATOR QUAY has again established his right and title to ownership of the republican party in Pennsylvania and there is nothing left for Mr. Wanamaker to do but to Swallow it as hundreds of other anti-Quay republicans will do at voting time. Dr. Swallow, the prohibitionist candidate, should prosper on the Quay triumph.

THE orders for warships placed by the Russian government in this country include not only the first-class battleship and first-class cruiser previously reported, but also ten torpedo boat destroyers. Vessels of the last named type have not yet been constructed in American yards, although some are now under way and others have been ordered, but it is evidently the belief of the Imperial naval officials that the Yankees are fully equal to building successful ships of any type. And that is true enough. There has never been a time in the history of American shipbuilding that we did not excel European competitors. Not content with imitating, we always improve, if we do not create.

WITHOUT exposing the weakness of the gold standard position it is difficult to see how the anti-silver senators are going to put up any opposition to the coinage of the silver seigniorage. The "coining a vacuum" argument of Hewitt will answer nothing for if the silver currency of the country is based on gold—a point to which even an ultra-gold man like Hewitt had not progressed four years ago—the seigniorage dollars will be as good as any other dollars and they will not constitute a liability more dangerous than bonds to the amount of the seigniorage proposed by the senate to be coined. From the gold standpoint all this is said and it may further be said that the use of the seniorage will create merely a non-interest bearing obligation. The government needs money, $42,000,000 will be welcomed in the channels of circulation and it will save that much in taxes to the people.

THE excellent marksmanship of the American gunners aboard our ships has been the means of creating a greater interest among the English as to their own adeptness in this most important warlike qualification. Parliament has called for the gunnery returns of the navy, and much doubt is expressed as to the ability of the English seamen to shoot straight. With the big guns used in modern navies gunnery practice is extremely expensive, but the results of the war so far show that such practice, in spite of its cost, is most valuable. Americans always did shoot well, but without previous experience in the actual handling of the big guns their aim would be less true than it proved at Manila, Cienfuegos, Cardenas and San Juan. Restricting practice in time of peace is, after all, very poor economy, for when war does come the unskilled gunners may be counted upon to waste thousands of dollars' worth of powder and shot.

EDGAR SALTUS on Manilla: "Manila used to be regarded as the most fortunately situated city in the world. Just why is a problem. Set beneath a torrid sky, remote from the routes of commerce, it has squatted, unheeding and practically unheeded, the capital of a stretch of unfortunate isles. Visitors have been infrequent. The earliest was Magellan. The most recurrent has been the typhoon. The most pernicious has been the earthquake. In Dewey the three combined. Objects of interest are few. Among them is the mestiza. Superstitions as a ballad, languorous as a serenade, she floats, a human butterfly, along the scarlet lanes. Another feature is the climate. Fancy a pastille burning in a vapor bath. The atmosphere has the savor of cachous and the bite of red peppers. Costume, in consequence, is brief. The mantilla of the mestiza is her hair. Her raiment is silk, very bright, very loose. The male half caste wears trousers and a shirt. The tails of the latter are not always tucked in. On high days he flaunts them. The effect is neat, not gaudy."

WE'LL DO A TRICK WITH TEN DOLLARS

That will astonish you--With the ten in your pocket you step into our store where are clustered all styles of our "Honest-value-in-every thread" kind of Men's Ready-to-wear apparel--look over our perfect $8 and $10 Spring and Summer Suits--rich, elegant, dressy garments, and be perfectly suited so to speak--Then give up the ten and walk forth a handsomely, stylishly, seasonably dressed man.--

GOT ANOTHER TRICK.

This time it's Trousers--About 500 pairs of $5 and $6 Trousers--Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres--perfect wearable garments in fabric, cut and fit--You can let your choice run loose in the lot at

$4.00.

The test of a bargain is not what you are told through the papers--but what you see and know. COME IN!

LEHMAN'S

Clothing House,

34 and 36 Calhoun St.

SONG AND PRAYER.

Unto the Lord Let All Thy Praises be.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in the Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Mrs. Lem R. Hartman will address the mixed meeting at Railroad Y. M. C. A. at 3 p. m. Bible study at 4 p. m.

There will be services at the Salem Reformed church, on Clinton street, Sunday morning, at 10:30; Sunday school at 2 p. m.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ children's day will be observed tomorrow morning and evening. P. J. Rice, minister.

Bethany church, Nebraska, corner Boone and Fry streets; Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; morning worship, 10:30; evening services, 7:45.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets, will observe children's day with a delightful program rendered by the children of the Sabbath school.

Simpson M. E. church—At 6 a. m. sun rise prayer meeting. Sunday school, 9:30; sermon, 10:30; junior league, 2:30; senior league, 6:45; patriotic service, 7:15. See the program in this paper.

Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. A. A. Hundley, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:00 p. m.

"Sins and Their Cure" will be the topic of Rev. A. K. Zartman's sermon at the Grace church tomorrow evening. Morning service at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30.

Bethel church of the Evangelical Association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. Alliance at 6:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. J. F. Bockman, pastor.

Regular services at the Westminster Presbyterian church tomorrow. Morning services at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. The evening service will be a short song and gospel meeting and will be conducted by Rev. W. A. Bodell.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor.—Public worship and preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m. The morning sermon will be the baccalaureate to the graduating class of Westminster seminary.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Paul Before Felix." Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Every Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30; teacher's meeting at 8:15 p. m.

"Gladstone—What We May Learn From Him," will be the subject of the sermon by Rev. J. S. Ainslie in Plymouth church Sunday evening at 7:45. At the morning service, at 10:45, communion and reception of members. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. and Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, corner Fourth and Cass streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sherman Powell, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Morning, "The Philosophy of Prayer;" evening, "Christ's Idea of Discipleship." Sunday school at 9:30; Wesley Brotherhood at 3; Epworth league at 6:45.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. There will be a short missionary program conducted by Miss Mary Williard, followed by a sermon at 10:30 by the pastor. Subject, "Self Government." General class, 11:45; Junior League, 3:00; Epworth League devotional, 7:00 p. m.; sermon to young men at 8:00 p. m. Subject, "Counsels to Young Men." There will be special music at each service.

First Church of Christ scientist services at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, at Kimball hall, 109 Calhoun street.

Rev. L. L. Henson has returned and will conduct services as usual at the First Baptist church tomorrow morning and evening.

South Congregational church, Rev. E. E. Frame, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Subject at 10:45 "Sunday School Missionary Work." At 8 p. m., "Power For What?" Emerson quartet will sing.

The Rev. Dr. Z. A. P. McGaw, formerly of First church, Toledo, will fill the pulpit of the Third Presbyterian church, both morning and evening at 10:45. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. M. C. E. meeting at 7 p. m.

German Baptist church, corner Gay street and Creighton avenue. Lord's day services as follows: Mission Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., by Elder Polinger, of Claypool, Ind. Bible reading at 6:30 p. m.

Tomorrow will be a very interesting day at St. Paul church, and Rev. G. N. Eldridge, D. D., and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr, of Findlay, Ohio, and Edward L. Bowyer, the singing evangelist of Cleveland, Ohio. Praise service at 9:30, led by Rev. D. W. Kurr. Preaching at 10:30 by Rev. G. N. Eldridge, D. D. Children's meeting at 2:15, conducted by E. L. Bowyer. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. A Pentecostal service at 4 o'clock, led by Rev. Eldridge and wife. Epworth League meeting at 7 o'clock, led by Mrs. Eldridge, and a grand revival service at 7:45, in which Rev. Eldridge and wife, Rev. D. W. Kurr and Mr. Bowyer will take part. Mr. Bowyer, the singing evangelist, will lead the singing at all of the services.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emmanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren. —Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Cathedral square, Calhoun street. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, bishop; Very Rev. Joseph H. Brammer, V. G.; Rev. Charles B. Guendling and Rev. John Durham. Sunday services, 6, 8, 8:30 (children's service), and 10:30 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:15 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

LOCAL LINES.

Henry Rogel, of engine company No. 5, on Broadway, is a papa for the first time and is hardly accountable for his actions today, so great is his joy. The new arrival is a boy, and a fine follow is he.

Mrs. John Slater, of 196 Fairfield avenue, this morning received a draft for $3,000 in payment of the life policy held by her husband in the National Union. Mr. Slater was treasurer of the local branch of that order.

Dr. E. J. McOscar, accompanied by his mother and niece, Miss Zuncker, left at 9:30 o'clock this morning, over the Wabash, for Denver, where Dr. McOscar will attend the national convention of medical men.

President Stephen O'Connor, of the Newsboys' union, has called a meeting of the union to be held at the city hall next Tuesday evening. At that time a complete reorganization of the union will be completed and an election of officers will be held.

The various organizations of veterans of the city have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. H. M. Williams, Allan H. Dougall and M. F. Gay to report a feasible plan for the purchase of a lot at Lindenwood cemetery, where the old soldiers may be buried. The lot for the soldier dead has already been filled, as has the part of a lot donated by a comrade. There is now no place at this cemetery where such persons may be buried if they do not own a private lot, and it is probable that the committee will decide to purchase another lot.

FIVE IN A ROW.

Youngstown Won the Third Game From Fort Wayne.

This Time It Was Not the Poor Batting That Lost for the Hoosiers—Notes of the Game.

Youngstown made it three straight from Fort Wayne yesterday and the two teams are now tied for tail end position. Slagle and Herr were opposing pitchers and the former was the most effective, although less hits were made off him. Herr's support, too, was of a saffron hue and the Hoosiers couldn't win. Cooper and Cooke made all the runs for Youngstown and the ex-Fort Wayne man made a three-base hit in two times at bat. The teams play again today and should the Fort Waynes lose again they will be ignominously pushed into last place. Now, that President Meyer has more time to devote to the base ball team he will probobly take a "peek" himself and find out what is really the matter. The score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hickey, cf	5	0	1	3	0	0
O'Meara, rf	4	0	2	0	0	0
Campbell, c	4	0	1	2	0	1
Kihm, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	0
Spencer, ss	4	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, 3b	4	0	1	5	1	3
Hart, lf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Sharp, 2b	4	0	2	2	1	0
Herr, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Holden	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	1	12	†26	12	4

*Batted for Herr in the ninth inning.
†Steen out, infield hit.

YOUNGSTOWN.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooper, cf	3	3	0	1	0	0
Cooke, lf	3	3	1	2	0	0
Steen, rf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Young, c	5	0	2	2	0	0
Ross, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0
Patterson, 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0
Esterquest, ss	4	0	0	1	6	0
Musser, 2b	4	0	0	5	6	1
Slagle, p	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	7	27	11	1

BY INNINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Youngstown	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—6

Two base hit—Steen. Three base hits—Cooke, Kihm. Stolen bases—Cooke, Cooper, 2; Spencer. First base on balls—Off Herr, 5; off Slagle 1. Struck out—By Slagle, 1. Double plays—Babb to Sharp to Kihm; Esterquest to Musser to Patterson, 2; Ross to Musser to Patterson. Umpire—Kilroy. Time of game—1:45.

DAYTON, 5; GRAND RAPIDS, 4.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 4.—The game was interesting from start to finish. Streit was invincible in tight places, and won his game. The score:

Dayton	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5
Grand Rapids	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Dayton, 9; Grand Rapids, 9. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4; Dayton, 2. Batteries—Streit and Donahue; Kostal and Cote. Umpire—Lally. Time—2:00.

NEW CASTLE, 2; MANSFIELD, 9.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 4.—Woodside started in to pitch for New Castle, but only lasted an inning. New Castle could do nothing whatever with Beam's curves. Pitchers Morgan and Woodside, of New Castle have been released. The score:

New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Mansfield	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	*	—9

Base hits—New Castle, 5; Mansfield, 17. Errors—New Castle, 1; Mansfield, 2. Batteries—New Castle, Woodside, Johnston and Barckley; Mansfield, Beam and Belt. Umpire—Warner.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Baltimore, 4.
New York, 16; Cincinnati, 10.
Louisville, 16; Washington, 4.
Cleveland at Boston—Rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
Omaha, 9; Detroit, 2.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Youngstown Telegram has the following comments on the Fort Wayne team:

"Manager Eddie O'Meara is the same good natured player as of yore, despite the trouble he is running up against in this city.

"Spencer, Fort Wayne's youthful appearing shortstop, plays a very fast game. From his style one would judge him to be a disciple of Peek Sharpe.

"Babb is without a shadow of a doubt the premier third baseman of the league. He not only covers acres of ground, but hits with great regularity.

"Peek Sharp is playing his usual game at second base, and yet the knockers in Fort Wayne are hammering for his release. There are few men in the Inter-State league playing a faster game than old Peek."

NOTES.

Youngstown fans have dubbed Rightfielder Cooper "Fennimore," and red-headed Ross at third "Brindle."

Youngstown Telegram: "A deal is on whereby the local team may secure the services of Pitcher Beam of the Mansfields. Beam is undoubtedly one of the best in the league and would prove a great addition to the club."

Youngstown Vindicator: "'There's a landmark if there ever was one,' said a fan, as he pointed out 'Peek' Sharp. 'That young fellow played in the first game of base ball that was ever pulled off.' The old boy can yet show lots of the young fellows a thing or two. He's the life of the Fort Wayne team."

Fred Donovan, the catcher of the New Castle base ball team, continues to be very ill. He has been suffering for some weeks with typhoid fever and is not improving. He recently caught cold and since then both lungs show signs of congestion. An effort will be made to secure a substitute catcher until he can take his place with the team. Barckley is getting more work than is good for him.

The Shamrocks will leave for Logansport on the noon train over the Wabash tomorrow, where they will play in the afternoon. The following players will go: Eising, O'Rourke, Smith, McDarby, Raidy, Gaffney, Robbins, Millhouse, Holler, Bays and Collars. The Shamrocks will play in Rochester on July 3, and at the big Fourth of July celebration to be held in that city, the Shamrocks will be an attraction.

Pitcher George Darby, formerly of Toledo, now with Spokane, of the Pacific Northwest league, broke all records in a game against Tacoma. Not an opponent reached first base, consequently there was not a hit made. No pitcher before made such a marvelous record and probably none will again. His support also was absolutely perfect.

Inter-State and National League scores every night at the

"SILVER KING," 25 Calhoun Street.
31-tf

LOCAL LINES.

Theodore Weber left last evening for St. Louis, where he has taken a position with the Drummond tobacco works.

Mrs. Simon's class in music will give a recital at the Calvary U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets Monday night.

The Christian Alliance will hold a meeting at the Berry Street Church this evening at 7:45. Rev. G. N. Eldridge will have charge.

The Young Woman's Christian Association held a meeting at the Baptist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Grace Glenn of Chicago led the service.

"The Declaration and Address, or A Plea for Unity" will be the subject of a special sermon at the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ tomorrow evening. A very pretty children's exercise will be a feature of the service also.

All the jobbing establishments of Fort Wayne have entered into agreement to close their places of business each Saturday afternoon at 12:30 from today until the first of September. This is done to give the employes a half-holiday during the heated term.

Several days ago Perry Bellaven found a number of his chickens dead and an investigation by Dr. L. Park Drayer showed that they had been poisoned. The matter has been placed in the hands of the prosecutor and the arrest of a person under suspicion may result.

Superintendent Gorsline, who was called upon to investigate a telegram announcing the death of a Fort Wayne woman, believes, upon investigation, that the message was sent as a joke. It was from John O'Neil, who is now at Cleveland, but was formerly connected with the Wayne hotel.

The police have arrested "Dag" Shafer on a warrant from Justice Gallerman's court. Shafer and some companions made things lively in Lakeside several nights ago. The police arrested the other members of the party at the time and they were fined in police court, but Shafer managed to escape.

THE COURTS.

The Bash Packing company filed articles of incorporation with County Recorder Reichelderfer yesterday. The company is capitalized at $100,000 and the directors are O. P. Morgan, S. A. Borrows, C. W. Weller, C. S. Bash and Willis Bash. The company will transact a large business in pork and beef, selling to retailers and packing and shipping meats to supply other places. The reorganization is for the purpose of enlisting additional capital and enlarging the scope of operations. The gentlemen composing the company are well known business men of energy and enterprise.

Deputy United States Marshal Rose arrested Eddie Gross, of Decatur, and brought him to Fort Wayne yesterday to answer to a charge of forging a postal order by which a registered letter containing $5 was delivered to him. Young Gross is supposed to be an accomplice of Andrew McConehey, who was arrested upon the same charge some days ago.

United States Commissioner Logan has received notice that the cases against Shell and Compton, the two young men arrested here for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, has been transferred to the federal court in Fort Wayne for trial. The men have both been out upon bond. The trial will probably occur at the next term of the court here on Tuesday, June 14.

The fourth triennial reunion of the graduates of the school for deaf mutes at Indianapolis takes place this month, on the 10th, 11th and 12th at the school. Among them is the Rev. Austin W. Mann, M. A., who graduated in 1858, and afterwards taught at the Michigan school for deaf children. In 1873 he entered upon missionary work among his scattered "brethren of silence" of the middle-western states. He is the first deaf mute ordained west of the Alleghenies. From time to time, though not recently, he has held services at Trinity church, this city.

The meeting and outing of the Home Missionary society, at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lopp was a great pleasure as well as a genuine success. Nearly 100 guests partook of the bountiful supper, and all went home feeling like they were royally entertained.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Close—Wheat—June, $1.12; July, 92¾¢; Aug., 80¼¢; Sept., 78¼¢; Dec., 77¼¢.

Corn—June, 32¢; July, 32⅝@¾¢; Sept., 33½@¾¢.

Oats—June, 25½¢; July, 24¼¢; Sept., 21½¢.

Pork—June, $10.67; July, $10.67; Sept., $10.87.

Lard—June, $6.05; July, $6.07; Sept., 6.15.

Ribs—June, $5.75; July, $5.75; Sept., $5.82.

Barley—Cash, No. 3, 35@40¢.

Rye—Cash, 49¢; June, 49¢.

Flax—Cash, $1.12½; cash N. W., $1.21½; June, $1.21½; Sept., $1.21½.

Timothy—June, $2.80.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

Miss Lena Smith Dies at St. Joseph Hospital.

Miss Lena Smith, of New Haven, Ind., died at St. Joseph hospital at 11 o'clock this morning, aged 15 years. She was removed to the home of her sister, Mrs. Harvey Miller, of 205 Metz street.

ELIJAH J. FELTS.

Elijah J. Felts died this morning at 5 o'clock at his residence in Bluffton, Ind. Mr. Felts was for a long time a resident of this county and has many friends in Fort Wayne. The funeral will most likely occur on Monday of next week at Zanesville.

MARHENKE.

Christian Marhenke, of 110 Madison street, died of paralysis, aged seventy-three years. The deceased was born in Germany.

READ.

The funeral of the late Mrs. A. J. Read, will occur at 10 o'clock Monday morning from the residence of her son, Charles E. Read, 137 Edgewater avenue.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The following is a list of the deaths reported by the undertakers of the city for the week ending June 5:

August Meinzen, 39 years old, multiple scharosis.

Rudolph Wagner, 73 years old, old age.

Christian Marhenke, 73 years old, paralysis.

Henry Buster, 42 years old, consumption.

Mamie Carrigan, 17 years old, consumption.

Rosa Sack, 21 years old, dropsy.

Henry Jacobs, 50 years old, stomach trouble.

Genevieve Mitchell, 8 years old, dropsy.

Harrold W. Vehslein, 1 month old, brain trouble.

Maria Read, 68 years old, heart disease.

LOCAL LINES.

Mrs. C. E. Bond leaves Monday for Indianapols to attend the Episcopal convention. Mrs. Bond is the delegate from the Woman's Auxiliary of Trinity parish. Before returning home Mrs. Bond will visit in Madison, her former home. Master Ewing Bond will accompany his mother.

The board of public works has granted the bicyclists the privilege of speeding on the track at Swinney park. They may use the track on Saturday from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, but they have no exclusive privileges. Mr. Eggeman, of the board, was this morning looking after the construction of a fountain about the flowing well at the park.

The superintendent of city parks was this morning engaged in decorating the plat of ground just east of the city hall. He is this afternoon fixing up Orff's park, the plat of ground on West Main street near the river bridge. Within a few weeks all the parks will have all improvements completed.

A charming thimble party was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Charles Falk in honor of young women who are visiting in the city. Dainty refreshments were served, the table decorations being sweet peas and maidenhair fern. The guests from out of town were Miss New, of Wabash; Miss Irma Becker, of Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Gertie Becker, of Mitchel, Da., and Miss Jennie Rothschild, of Davenport, Iowa.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Dynamite Cartridge Sent Through Mail to Mayor Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A package, six inches long, two inches wide and two inches deep, with a wrapping of manila paper, and tied with a string, was received in the general post-office yesterday, addressed to Mayor Van Wyck.

The package happened to break and a dynamite cartridge four inches long was exposed. A fuse was attached to the end of the cartridge.

It was admitted at the City Hall today that such a package had been received but no further information was given. The postmark of the package was not divulged.

TRAIN WRECKER CAUGHT

The Fellow Tried to Ditch a Train at Elida, O.

Captain Stoll's men made a very important arrest at Elida, O., this morning. The prisoner is Ed Conrad, a citizen of that place, who is accused of trying to wreck a passenger train near that town. The evidence is said to be very convincing and it will probably go hard with the fellow.

Card of Thanks.

We desire, in this manner, to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy extended to us in the recent sickness and death of our husband and father, J. Henry Buster.

MRS. M. G. BUSTER AND FAMILY.

Notice to I. O. O. F.

All Odd Fellows of the city who can attend the funeral of Brother C. C. Wamsley, to be held at Huntertown on Sunday afternoon, June 12, are earnestly requested to meet at the hall of Fort Wayne lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening, June 6, to make arrangements for their transportation to and from Huntertown on June 12.

Brother Wamsley died in March and his remains were cremated.

SHERMAN CUTSHALL, N. G.
N. W. BLOOM, Sec'y.

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HOURS:

9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday's 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

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is any convenience to you you're welcome to it. There's no doubt in the world you would rather pay for what you buy in little payments--say one each week, every two weeks or once a month, which ever way suits you best.

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166 Calhoun St. 28 W. Main St.

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Negligee Shirts.
Straw Hats.
Linen and Crash Hats and Caps, and Thin Underwear

Is Complete in Every Detail.

OUR LINE OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

NOW READY.

GLOBE M. Rumely Co.

Headquarters For Men's, Boys' and Children's Summer Outfits.

AN UNEXPECTED SURPRISE.

Manager—You ran over a man this morning.
Motorman—But he was a Spaniard.
Manager—Oh, that's different. We'll increase your salary.

It will never happen that you can buy a Purer and More Wholesome article than

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

for your health's sake.

HIGH GRADE. REASONABLE PRICE.

MEYER BROTHERS & CO., FT. WAYNE, IND.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

The Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SIMPLE, DURABLE, EASILY OPERATED, MECHANICALLY SUPERIOR WRITING MACHINE.

Send for New Art Catalogue.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co.,

NO. 152 E. MARKET ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ENGINEER DEAD.

EH Garwood Dies After a Long Illness.

Accidents, Incidents and Personal Mention as Gathered by the Reporter at the Depot and Shop.

Eli Garwood died yesterday at his home in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, after an illness of eighteen months. The deceased was one of the oldest engineers in the employ of the Pennsylvania, both in term of service and in years. He began as a fireman on the eastern end of the road before it was completed to Crestline and worked there until February 27, 1855, when he was transferred to the western division and promoted to engineer. For several years he ran a freight engine between this city and Crestline and then was given train A, a work train, which he ran for thirty years and only quit when his health compelled him to do so. Mr. Garwood leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The sons are also locomotive engineers and are now running engines on the Columbus and Hocking Valley road. They reside in Columbus. The daughter is a teacher in the public schools at Upper Sandusky. The funeral will probably be held tomorrow and a number of the old friends of the deceased from this city will attend.

BELIEF UNION ELECTION.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Electric Relief union took place last evening at a meeting at 138 Calhoun street with the following result:

Past President—A. Henstock.
President—Louis Freyer.
Corresponding Secretary—E. McLaughlan.
Financier—George Heger.
Treasurer—M. S. Willson.

The report of the treasurer was very gratifying, showing that the finances of the union are in excellent shape. During the past year there was collected in dues $995.05 and disbursed in sick benefits $774.60, leaving a balance on hand of $220.45. Fifty-five persons received benefits, ranging in amounts from $5 to $65. The union now has 250 members and is growing rapidly. It is arranging for its annual excursion, which will be to Robison park July 23. Committees are now being selected.

WILL ENLARGE THE SHOPS.

A Toledo paper says: "Wabash railroad officers say that the management has decided to make the extensive shops at Toledo the largest on the system, devoted exclusively to car and coach construction and repair shops, at which all of the baggage, express, smoking and day coaches, dining and sleeping cars will be built and rebuilt. Last year $100,000 worth of new machinery and buildings were added, and a further appropriation of $150,000 has been ordered for this year. Repair work will be done at Springfield, Ill., and Moberly, Mo., where hitherto there has been some coach construction. The force of employes will be greatly increased.

IS NOW A FARMER.

William Lohrman is now a horny handed tiller of the soil, having purchased and moved upon a fine farm four miles out from Kendallville. Mr. Lohrman was for many years an employe of the Pennsylvania company. His term of service commenced as a laborer in the round house, in which capacity he served four years. Then he fired a freight engine three years, when he was promoted to engineer. He was an excellent engineer and no doubt will make a successful farmer.

General and Local Gossip.

Brakeman C. Bignlow, of the Nickel Plate, is on duty again after a few days' sickness.

William Birely and Henry Dryer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are on the sick list today.

Fred Bande, of the cask car shop, has moved his family to a cosy cottage at No. 138 Horace street.

Fred Fox, of the Nickel Plate coal docks, has taken a week's lay off to visit friends in the country.

It is stated that the purchasers of the Elkhart and Western will extend it to South Bend, four miles west of its present terminal.

Harry Shives, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is out in the country today, attending the funeral of his niece.

A journal under the express car in Nickel Plate train No. 2 broke at Valparaiso last night, delaying the train about one hour.

Switchman Harry Fink, wife and children, of 189 Smith street, expect to go to Crestline soon to be the guests of M. J. Becker and family for a few days.

Another large mileage of heavy rails is being distributed on the Panhandle between Columbus and Richmond; 119 carloads were distributed this week.

T. H. Coleman and family have returned from their northern visit and Mr. Coleman has resumed his position on the Grand Rapids and Indiana north local.

The B. of R. T. was most delightfully entertained by Mesdames Wells, Hayes and Patterson, at the home of the latter on Thomas street, Thursday afternoon.

John T. Moriett, caller of engine crews at night for the Nickel Plate, was thrown off his bicycle yesterday and sustained a dislocation of his right wrist. Harry R. Whittles will officiate as caller until Mr. Moriett recovers from his injury.

John H. Storer, a Wabash shopman, went down to Lafayette today to visit friends over Sunday.

Foreman Hugh Hogan, of the Pittsburg machine shop, has returned from Mansfield, where he attended the funeral of the late Miss Carrigan.

The Wabash is preparing to erect a 16x30 shed in the yards, near the carpenter shop, in which to store lumber and other material used in the car repairing department.

Engineer B. Baughman and his family left today for Bloomington, Ill., where they will visit relatives, the gentleman ten days and the balance of the family two months.

While cleaning his bicycle last evening, H. Koorson had one of his fingers badly mangled in the chain gearing. He is employed in the Pittsburg shops, but will be unable to work for a few days.

F. M. Whitaker, the newly appointed freight traffic manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, began his career by dropping the commercial agents at Pittsburg and Cincinnati as an economical measure.

Peter Weisner has returned from Omaha, Neb., where he was engaged with John Loesch for some months in setting up machinery built by the Kerr Murray works. Mr. Loesch will return home next week.

The weekly output of engines from the Pittsburg shops was not very large this week, there being only three: Nos. 333, 130 and 659. During the week three were taken in for repairs, viz: Nos. 148, 317 and 152.

M. B. Fritz, a Nickel Plate brakeman, has returned from Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged a few days in packing his household goods preparatory to shipping it to this city, where the family will reside in the future.

On the Erie road, in place of the standard pilots for locomotives, which cost from $50 to $100, according to the pattern and workmanship, has been substituted a pilot made of iron pipe, which is fully as effective for freight locomotives, which costs about $6.

The small relative gross earnings on the Pennsylvania railroad for April are explained on the ground that in April, 1897, operating charges on the lines east of Pittsburg were cut $300,000 below those of April, 1896, and, further, rates have been very unsatisfactory for sixty days past.

Geary S. Bates, of the Bowser Oil Tank works, whose misfortune was mentioned in THE SENTINEL a week ago, is still confined to his bed at the home of his parents, 156 Taber street, but there is a slight improvement and the family hope he will soon make more rapid progress towards recovery.

At the meeting of the local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers tomorrow afternoon, Milton G. Flagle, of the Lake Erie and Western, who represented the division at the meeting of the grand lodge at St. Louis, will make his report. All the members who are in the city and not working at that hour should be present at the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moore were calling on old friends in the city today. They are now engaged in farming, having traded their property in the city for a farm four miles north of Roanoke. Mr. Moore says he likes his new business very much. For a number of years he was engine hostler at the Wabash round house.

Captain I. G. Walling, of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania company's police department, and his bride passed through the city last evening, bound westward on a wedding tour. The presence on the train of the couple was discovered by Lieutenant Somers down the road and that gentleman notified Captain Stoll. The latter was at the train to extend congratulations.

O. L. Shoaff, for several years a passenger fireman on the Nickel Plate, has been promoted to engineer and is now doing yard duty at Stony Island. He is a clever young man and THE SENTINEL takes pleasure in noting his rise in his chosen vocation. The vacancy on engine 170 caused by this promotion has been filled by the promotion of Fireman Charles A. Houser from the freight service. This also made a vacancy on engine 105, which was filled by Extra Fireman D. W. Kintz.

M. E. Argo, of Monroeville, was in the city today.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia. Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., N.Y. CITY.

LOCAL LINES.

The Fort Wayne Cycle club made a run to New Haven last evening.

Frank Wannemaker, of Hartford City, is in the city on business today.

Mrs. J. R. Medaker has returned from a visit with her mother, Mrs. Dr. A. M. Case.

The sixth "A" grade of the Harmer school is holding a picnic at Swinney park today.

W. F. McLannan and T. L. Hildebrand, of Columbia City, are in the city on business today.

Mrs. Gunzer, of Bloomingdale, reported to the police the loss of a pocketbook containing $11.

Charles Ryan, of Muncie, is in the city visiting relatives and attending the democratic convention.

Dr. M. F. Porter and wife left at 12:35 today for Denver to attend the national convention of the medical associations.

The Ministerial association will hold its regular meeting Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the Congregational church.

John Lehrman, a farmer of Marion township, reports to the police that a couple of grain sacks and halters had been lost from his wagon.

There was only one prisoner at police court this morning. He was a train jumper, arrested by railway detectives, and Mayor Scherer gave him an hour to get out of town.

Mrs. Margaret Tribolet, of Bluffton; Mesdames James Cutter and A. Harper, of Paulding, Ohio, and Mrs. E. Zerbaugh, of 510 South Broadway, this city, are today holding their annual reunion at the home of the latter. These ladies are sisters and for many years it has been their custom to hold a reunion.

A Phenomenal Run.

The Van Dyke & Eaton company will close their third weeks' engagement at the Temple theater tonight. Every night without exception the house has been packed to standing room and even selling 1,000 tickets several days in advance. The company leave here tomorrow for a two weeks' engagement at Logansport. Packed houses will greet the Van Dyke & Eaton company should they return to Fort Wayne.

30 BOXES OF GOLD.

Easy Mining for Pin Money.

To secure some desired information direct from the people, it is proposed to send a trim little box containing five gold dollars to each of thirty persons who write the most interesting description of their experience and observation on the following topics:

How have you been affected by coffee drinking?

Do you know any one who has been driven away from Postum because it came to the table weak and characterless at the first trial?

Did you not such a person right regarding the easy way to make Postum clear, black and with a crisp, pungent taste?

Have you ever discovered a better way to make it than to note the clock at the time actual boiling commences, (not when put in first put on stove) and keep it boiling moderately for full fifteen minutes, using two heaping teaspoonsful for each cup of beverage?

Give names and account of those you know to have been cured or helped in health by the dismissal of coffee and the daily use of the Food Coffee in its place.

Address your letter to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., writing your own name and address clearly.

Decision will be made and the thirty little boxes of gold sent out on June 30, next.

Every friend of Postum is urged to write and each letter will be laid in high column by the company, as an evidence of such friendship, while the little boxes of gold will reach many a modest writer whose plain and sensible letter contains the facts desired, although the sender may have but small faith in winning at the time of writing.

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

A Special Program Arranged for Simpson M. E. Church.

Patriotic services will be held at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow evening, for which an appropriate program has been arranged. Seats will be reserved for the members of the G. A. R., Union Veteran Legion, Sons of Veterans and the ladies' auxiliaries to these societies, to whom a special invitation has been extended. Members of the Sons of Veterans will act as ushers. The program is as follows:

Song—America ..... audience
Invocation ..... Chas. Fox
Prayer ..... Rev. Fairbrother
Song ..... Epworth Quartet
Address—Our Duty to the Soldiers of '61 ..... Maj. Richard Harper
Recitation ..... Mrs. Carrie Gantz
Address—Our Duty to the Soldiers of '61 ..... Rev. Johnson
Duet ..... Lowman Quartet

THE TICKET NAMED.

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.]

Branstrator, 59.

There being no choice a second ballot was ordered and resulted:

Buschman, 73½.
Lordier, 63.
Branstrator, 46½.

There was no choice and another ballot was ordered.

Buschman, 91½.
Lordier, 64.
Branstrator, 27½.

The name of Mr. Branstrator was withdrawn by Delegate E. B. Smith. Mr. Lordier moved the nomination of Mr. Buschman be made unanimous. Carried.

BAKER AND ORFF FOR COMMISSIONERS.

The next work of the convention was to nominate candidates for county commissioner, and Frank Falker moved that inasmuch as there was no opposition to Messrs. S. F. Baker and Ed. Orff, that they be nominated by acclamation. Messrs. Baker and Orff pledged themselves and the motion carried. The convention then adjourned.

NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the new democratic county committee:

First Ward—William Keough and William Pottheff.
Second Ward—George A. Gale, James Klinger.
Third Ward—J. J. Ryan, Frank Falker.
Fourth Ward—A. L. Bagby, Gust Hobrock.
Fifth Ward—John Thieme, Dan Hutsell.
Sixth Ward—Julius Romes, A. C. Norman.
Seventh Ward—C. Siebold.
Eighth Ward—M. Harrod, George Herrmann.
Ninth Ward—E. J. Packer, C. J. Flegel.
Tenth Ward—Otto Benge, Philip Wyss.
Jackson—Jerry Grossnur.
St. Joe—E. Ammann.
Wayne—H. W. Foltz.
Jefferson—Frank Lamont.
Adams—Charles Moeller.
Madison—J. J. Peters.
Maumee—George Stenger.
Eel River—W. A. Johnson.
Springfield—Hiram B. Roller.
Washington—A. McDaniel, F. J. DeLagrange.
Monroe—A. S. Robinson.
Adams, Second Precinct—Michael Sheridan.
Cedar Creek—Joseph Martin.
Lafayette—James Aikon.
Lake—John Rapp.
Pleasant—H. C. Springer, William Dalman.
Perry—Dr. Greenwell.
Scipio—John Stiner.
Aboite—James Keough.
New Haven—James A. Crippen.
Marion—William Martin.
Milan—J. W. Brooks.

FORGER ARRESTED.

George P. Haskell Caught in the Act.

Presented a Forged Check at the Hamilton National Bank for $50. Did Not Get Cash.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Officer Pat Madden arrested a man named G. P. Haskell at the Hamilton bank. The fellow was in the act of presenting a check for $50 bearing the name Haag & Roth, the store dealers. He has on several occasions attempted to pass forged checks for smaller amounts, but never succeeded. Haskell was in the employ of the firm as a salesman, and some time ago presented an order for a monument, purporting to have been wanted by a lady living in a small town on the Muncie road. The firm paid him a commission on the order, but it was later learned that the order was a forgery. Haskell is in the police station awaiting a preliminary hearing.

LOCAL LINES.

H. W. Le Sage Ton Brook, general agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, of New York, left this morning for Chicago to attend a convention and banquet given by the Chicago staff of general agents of the northwest.

Frank Briner, of Tiffin, Ohio, who brought his wife to this city to have an operation performed at Hope hospital, returned home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Briner is doing nicely and will probably leave the hospital in a few days.

Charles Bales, traveling salesman for Bash & Co., was the victim of a peculiar accident some days ago. He was boxing in a friendly spirit with a friend, and he struck his knuckle against a tooth of his opponent. The wound inflicted was very slight, but blood poisoning set in and the hand and arm are now swollen considerably and Mr. Bales suffers much pain.

THE PATHFINDERS.

They're Simply Not Thoroughly Good—Temple All Next Week.

In speaking of his attraction, the Jolly Pathfinders, Business Manager Robinson says: "Nearly every agent nowadays claims for his show superlative excellence, and employs the most intense language to support his statement. Up-to-date features are urged with a persistence that becomes tiresome. One is constantly reminded of the stickiness of a newly-varnished job; and perhaps it will be a relief to the amusement-loving public to receive assurance that the Pathfinders are not the greatest people in the world. There have been other shows just as good, indeed, some exist now. We simply make the claim that the Pathfinders present, at popular prices, comedies fully the equal of any produced by any company regardless of price. And we are willing to let our first night's performance be the arbiter of our fortunes for the week. We've been singleen years in the business—always as good as the best. And we own our plays—pirate nothing. They're all new; [illegible] clever comedians, [illegible] and twenty capable people. We know how to make the most [illegible] farce-comedy programs, and that's all there is to it. So far as specialties are concerned, we can give a continuous show if desired—all new stuff. The Pathfinders will be at the Temple all next week. Prices 10 cents. Seats now on sale.

WESTMINSTER.

The Fort Wayne Educational Institution Recognized.

Will be Taken in Charge by the Presbyterians of Indiana and Receive Aid From That Church.

Some time ago the state synod of the Presbyterian church took steps looking to the placing of Westminster seminary, the female educational institution in this city, and Coates college, at Terre Haute, under control of the church authorities and Rev. Charles Little, of Wabash, the stated clerk of the synod, has sent out the following official notice of the action taken by that board:

"At the adjourned meeting of synod held at Winona lake, May 20th, the committee (for particulars see minutes of synod 1897 at page 16) to report on the subject of Coates college and Westminster seminary, recommended that synod endorse Westminster seminary to the board of aid in the sum of $1,000 per annum for five years, and that the same be recommended to the churches of our synod for collections, on condition that the Westminster property and administration be placed in charge of the board of trustees in accordance with the rules of the board, and provided further that the citizens of Fort Wayne raise $12,000 for the benefit of the seminary, before the trustees assume the charge. Synod approved of the recommendation, and elected a board of trustees, whose names will be found on the paper accompanying this. I write for the purpose of notifying you of your appointment, and I shall ask you promptly to notify Mr. A. E. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, of your action in the matter. Sincerely yours,

"CHARLES LITTLE, S. C.

"Wabash, June 1st, 1898."

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Presbytery of Fort Wayne—A. E. Hoffman, E. F. Yarnelle, W. D. Page, G. H. Worden, C. S. Bash, G. B. Fitch, D. W. Moffat, D. D., Fort Wayne; Rev. H. B. Townsend, Elkhart.

Muncie—Rev. John M. Davies, D. D., Rev. Freely Rohrer, Rev. Harry Nyce.

Logansport—Rev. J. B. Fleming, Rev. D. P. Putman, D. D., Rev. H. W. Johnson, D. D.

Indianapolis—Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., Rev. R. V. Hunter, D. D.

Crawfordsville—Rev. John I. Hale, D. D.

Vincennes—Rev. S. N. Willson, H. P. Tuwaley; of Terre Haute.

New Albany—Rev. A. D. Carlile.

White Water—Rev. I. N. Hughes, D. D.

The board of trustees of Fort Wayne will constitute the executive body.

AT ROBISON PARK.

The Addition of an Orchestra to the Theater Much Appreciated.

The topic of comment among patrons of Robison park during the past week has been the excellence of the new park orchestra which made its first appearance last Sunday. The music of this splendid organization has been largely appreciated and is conceded to be one of the best drawing cards introduced since the park was first opened two years ago. For next week an entirely new company has been engaged headed by that popular German comedian, Pete Baker, who is always a favorite here and who numbers among his personal friends a large number of Fort Wayne people. Others in the company are Hadley & Hart a musical duo, Colton & Darrow a very clever sketch team, and Barr & Evans, in incorrigible comedy, said to be one of the best acts before the public. This company will make its first appearance on Sunday afternoon and after the performance the Park orchestra will give a regular program concert consisting of the following up-to-date numbers:

PROGRAM.

March—"Nation's Pride" (new) ..... W. H. Sousa
Hesitation—"Adieu to Rear Admiral Dewey" Overture—"Orphans" ..... Carl Otto
Trombone Solo—"Tell Me, Maid" ..... H. Hoenel
Horn—H. E. Ohl.
Medley Selection—"Music Hall Favorites" ..... M. Wittmark
"Lorraine's Serenade" ..... J. Witmark
Waltz—"Bells of Beethoven" ..... Wallace
March—"On Brides" ..... Sillverman

This program will be repeated after the evening performance and during the week other programs will be rendered after each performance, interspersed with dance music in the big pavilion. A large excursion will come in from Indianapolis on Sunday morning arriving at the L. E. & W. depot at 10:30 and at about the same hour, the first excursion of the season from Findlay will arrive over the Findlay, Fort Wayne & Western. Two games of base ball will be played in the afternoon. The attendance at the park is picking up daily as the weather grows warmer and even the rather cool evenings do not deter the patrons of the charming resort from taking in an hour or two's amusement after supper. The boats and bath houses are in excellent condition and during the week many thousands of plants and flowers have been set out to add to the natural beauty of the surroundings.

L. A. S. Program.

The following program will be rendered next Tuesday evening by the L. A. S. of Simpson M. E. church at an entertainment and social given at the church for the benefit of the society:

Song—America ..... audience
Recitation ..... Mrs. Oliver
Reading ..... Miss Cantlon
Recitation ..... Miss Pearl
Solo ..... Hazel Packard
Recitation ..... Miss Scudder
Solo ..... Mrs. Wood
Recitation ..... Mrs. Powell
Solo ..... Edith Zerk
Duet ..... Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Wood
Recitation ..... Mrs. Powell
Song ..... Miss Dunton
Dialogue ..... Seven Ladies
Song—"Star Spangled Banner" ..... audience

Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake will then be served.

INDIANA HAS NO WORD.

State Officials Puzzled Over Second Call for Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1.—Nothing has come from Washington regarding the second call in several days, and the silence is thought to be very significant.

Colonel Wilson, the governor's military secretary, said last night:

"It is the opinion of some military authorities high in power that this silence means that the war department is seriously considering the advisability of recalling from its position in having the regiments now in the field recruited to the new army regulation's maximum on account of the terrific objection to the plan that has been raised by the governors of a number of the states.

"The nonappearance of the Indiana officers to recruit the men is taken as strongly corroborative of this theory. It is believed there is now serious doubt whether the regiments will be recruited to the new maximum. If this be true Indiana will then be entitled to more than one regiment under the second call."

The attendance at Robison park is entirely satisfactory to the management, it showing a large gain over the attendance at this season of last year. Memorial day showed a gain of 30 per cent. and the week ending today will show a greatly increased attendance over the corresponding week of 1897. Our citizens are beginning to appreciate the park and it grows in popularity every day.

Mrs. Peter Rice, who has been visiting in the city for a few days, has returned to her home in Decatur.

Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache

Cures where all others fail. All druggists.

A Cure for Heartburn.

The burning sensation in the stomach, the pains and suffering which I experienced for five long years, brought on by continued constipation and biliousness, are almost indescribable. I tried every known remedy without effect. Finally I tried Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, following the directions carefully. After taking a few doses I began to improve. I have not used more than three boxes and feel as well as I ever felt. My restoration to perfect health I attribute solely to the use of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets, and I only wish I could persuade others to do so as I did and be cured.—Logan M. Nails, Amsterdam, Va. For sale by Gross & Pollens, 94 Calhoun street. may24 eod1m

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Treatment

is the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

For sale by Gross & Pollens, 94 Calhoun St.

Undertaker and Embalmer.

17 West Wayne Street.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

INDIANA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Youngs & Co. have treated more patients, cured more people, and made more men and women healthy and happy than any other medical firm in Indiana.

SWORN TESTIMONIALS

Are the only testimonials upon which physicians in the United States who have never used medicine in their lives that are cure what we claim to cure. Those that other doctors did not, could not cure, have given us their absolutely sworn testimony that after all other doctors have failed.

We positively cure Piles, Eczema, Varicocele, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Blotches in Urine, Weak Backs, Sexual Weakness, Premature Discharges, Private Diseases, Blood Poisons, Pimples, and other bad results of sexual abuse, exposure and carelessness, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, all Chronic and painful complaints.

DR. YOUNGE & CO., 10 W. Wayne St.

OFFICE DAYS: Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

WANTED.

WANTED—A maid, at 119 East Berry street. 2nd

WANTED—Two men to take charge of S. High & Co.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 90 E. Wayne. May

WANTED—A night and also second cook at the Wallington cafe. 3d

WANTED—It you want to secure bargains use "ads" on first page, first column, Room 2, Arcade, Sentinel. 3d

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman at the Franklin hotel; good wages paid. Call at 79 Huron St. 3d

WANTED—An experienced solicitor for a fraternal insurance company. Apply or address, G. A. S., Parry, 203 West Columbia. 3d

WANTED—To exchange nearly new 8 horse power Marine Engine, Boiler and Propeller, almost new. Apply at No. 6 East Main street, Wheel Room. 3d

WANTED—A good second hand ladies' bicycle. State make and price. Address "L" care Sentinel. 4-21

WANTED Agents, $72 a month, selling specialty soaps, giving customers double value in handsome premiums; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Lenox Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Cutters, Fitters and Tailoresses to trimmed dress patterns, including the latest skirt patterns by sale. 17 W. Williams street. Fitting school operations let. Dressmakers.

WANTED—Men in every county to act as private detectives under instructions. Expe rience unnecessary. Address, Universal Detective Agency, Indianapolis, Ind. 19-Jun-11

WANTED—Small loans made on salaried people, families and others on satisfactory security. Easy terms of repayment. 28 Bass Block, fourth floor. Take elevator. 11-1m

WALL ASSURES big profits; $100 invested by us yields Matheson Grain or Stock "will pay $1000 within 30 days; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago.

WANTED—Men for light work to travel, salary and expenses; good trade, chance for advancement, position permanent; enclose self addressed envelope for reply. Office 203 Dearborn street, Chicago. 4-21

WANTED—Employment Office—Good places waiting for girls; good wages, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 week. Checks for private homes waiting. Mrs. Fitzgerald, 20 West Washington street. 2d

WANTED—Agents. Read Halstead's great war book, "Our Country in War." All about armies, navies, coast defenses, Maine disaster, Cuba, war with Spain, and relations with foreign nations; nearly 600 pages. All writing about Maine disaster, magnificently colored illustrations; agents making $10 to $20 per day; no capital necessary; most liberal terms guaranteed; give your credit, price low, freight paid; handsome outfit free; send 10 cents postage for prepaid outfit. Educational Union, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago. 4d-1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, at 125 W. Jefferson. 2d

FOR RENT—A screwman house, No. 24 Maumee ave. Call at Tri-State office, 5 A. Wilding. 2d

FOR RENT—A nice front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 120 West Washington street. 3d

FOR RENT—House of 4 rooms on South Calhoun St., modern improvements. Inquire, 37 West Williams St. 6d

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods, see "ads" on first page, first column, Room 2, Arcade, Sentinel. 3d

FOR RENT—Seven room house, No. 6 Fulton, lies at room house on Brady street. Call at 120 Superior street. 31-1f

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with or without board; all conveniences; convenient for two persons. 79 E. Washington St. 2d

FOR RENT—Five very desirable furnished rooms, suitably for light housekeeping. No children desired. Call at No. 112 Hoffman street. 1-7

FOR RENT—With board, one large well furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife. No. 25 West Lewis street. 1d

FOR RENT—My residence, containing nine rooms, on the corner of Fairview place and Wells street; rent $18. Inquire, Frank Purcell, 50 Calhoun St. 3d

FOR RENT—Elegant eight room residence in Lakeside; rent reduced from $50.00 to $40.00 per month. Inquire of W. E. Bond, over Old National Bank. 29-1f

FOR RENT—No. 19 West Jefferson; entrance half block from Calhoun, strictly for a small family; can add rooms to nearly equal the rent. H. M. Williams. 1f

FOR RENT—A nice furnished front room, suitable for one or two men, or gentleman and wife. Board can be obtained next door. Apply at 10 W. Washington St. 2d

FOR RENT—Eight room house, Scherer City, bath and water closet, bath room, fixtures, artificial and natural gas, electric lights; rent reasonable. Inquire at 2 E. Cook, Lafayette and Harrison Sts. 30-1f

FOR RENT—$10 per month; 8 room house, 8 Monroe street; bath room, hot and cold water, good cistern and cellar, everything good and first class. Inquire, Ward's China Store, No. 8 W. Columbia. 29-1f

FOR RENT—Eight room house at 336 South Calhoun street; bath, gas fixtures, heated by hot water; gas and electric lights; lawn in all round; coach house; cellar, with cistern, laundry room; driveway from Calhoun, passing in front. Will lease to good tenant. Inquire of W. Berry street, corner Harrison.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A splendid grand Kesler piano, a bargain. Address, M. Sentinel office. 2d

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security, see "ads" on first page, first column, Room 2, Arcade, Sentinel. 3d

FOR SALE—Or trade, a fine brick residence, centrally located, slate roof, furnace, electric lights, with fruit trees. Address, box 6, care Sentinel. 2d

FOR SALE—Residence of nine rooms, 45 foot frontage, paved street, south side; must be sold at once; terms will suit you; or, reasonable offer will be accepted. Address, "J.," carrier 1, city. 19d

FOR SALE—Cheap, 13 acres 4 miles from city on Napoleon road; also one fine gentle old family horse. Inquire at Tonsorial Parlors, Wayne corner Clinton and Berry. Dr. H. W. Stevenson. 29-1f

FOR SALE—One complete oak bedroom suit, tapestry covered parlor suit, one folding bed, kitchen stove, Brussels carpets, one hanging gas heating stove. Cheap for cash. Address, all of any part for sale, cheap. Inquire at room 3 Arcade, second floor. 1d

FOR SALE OR TRADE—I have two large stock farms: three 160 acre farms, three 80 acre farms; several 40 acre farms, and quite a number of small pieces of land, from 1 to 4 acres on West Main street, that are suitable for gardening. Also houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city. Chas. Bergdoll, Jr., & Co., 36 E. Berry St. Tonsorial parlors, City. 19d

LOST.

LOST—Between Masonic Temple and 10 W. Berry street, a lady's belt. Finder please leave at the Sentinel office. 2d

LOST—On May 30th, a small maltese cross, light red, once enamelled and furnished O. K. on left side, a suitable reward will be paid for its return to Geo. Bach & Co. 2d

LOST—A pair of steel rimmed spectacles in case, Thursday, some place between Pritchard's store and Lewis street. A reward will be paid for returning to 37 West Lewis street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHEDY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and Residence 25 Madison Street. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 878. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

RHEUMATIC CURE.

RHEUMATIC

A never failing cure for Rheumatism in all stages and conditions. 2 bottles are guaranteed to cure any ordinary case of Rheumatism. Try it. It will cure you. For sale by

GROSS & POLLENS, 94 Calhoun St.

TEMPLE THEATER.

TONIGHT,

A Musical Farce Comedy,

"A HAPPY PAIR."

Illustrated Songs, Calcium Lights Dances, Animated Pictures of Gaynor "Strong" and our ballooning, "Maine," from Edison's Vitascopes.

Van Dyke & Eaton Co.

TEN CENTS

The New York Store. Established 1860

THE PRETTIEST THINGS IN STORE.

BELL SHAPED WHITE SKIRTS The most dressy white goods shown—Skirts made up of India Linens, Persian Lawns and other Sheer White Fabrics, with rows of insertion of Lace and Embroidery, some running up and down, some around the skirt. To match those for Waists and Sleeves, are all overs of Embroidery and all overs of alternate rows of Lace and Embroidery all having edges to match.

Prices $7.50 to $18.00 each.

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK HOSIERY Three lines topping over anything shown elsewhere. Fast black warranted at 10c a pair. Child's Black Ribbed Stockings, seamless, high spliced heels and toe—great stocking for tough wear............

At 15c a Pair--Child's Black Stockings, double knee, high spliced heels, double toe, seamless.

At 15c a Pair--Boys' School Stockings, heavy fast black, double strengthened at all points.

MACHINE NEEDLES At 5c a paper. All makes of prominent machine needles. The best needles made. These will be found at notion department.

WITCH-KLOTH--Special Sale—now 10c, reduced from 15c. The only perfect glass and silver cleaner—does it's work easily.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.,

--Successors to--

ROOT & COMPANY

GOLDEN, THE HATTER.

WE

Now have open for inspection our large, complete line of straw, crash and linen Hats. Prices from 50c, 75c, $1.00 and upwards. Also in Children's at 15c to $1.50.

See our stock of Trunks, Traveling Bags and steamers. Remember we have the LARGEST, NEWEST and BEST line in the city for the least money.

Golden THE Hatter,

96 Calhoun Street. -:- Opposite Fruit House.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
By Depositing It With the
Allen County Loan & Savings Association,
22 East Berry Street.
Try our New Plan. Shares $1.00 each per month. Matured in seventy-seven months.
No Fines or Membership Fee.

FOR RENT.
House at 18 McClellan street, eight rooms. House No. 40 Killea street, on monthly payments; a bargain. Apply to 37 Douglas avenue.

Golden Rio--Your money's worth. 28eodtf

LOANS TO

Salaried People.

(Ladies' or Gentlemen) on their own names.

ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

A BIG BARGAIN.
A fine residence of 7 rooms, full lot, best location on Columbia avenue. Must be sold by June 1st. Parties desiring to buy a home should not miss this rare chance. Call on

LOUIS F. CURDES,
3 and 5 Pixley-Long Block.

IN THIS STORE

THERE isn't a grocery want that can't be filled.

Our stock is complete. We take pride in keeping it up-to-date and full of the very best groceries and meats money can buy.

TRY US.

Compare Our Goods.

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

JOHN N. PFEIFFER'S,
Both Phones 378. 40-44 W. Berry Street

For Ten Days

We offer your choice of twenty styles of fine imported Cheviot Suitings. Regular $30 and $35 values for

$25.00.

The workmanship and trimmings of the very highest order and a perfect fitting, stylish suit of clothes guaranteed.

...New Pantings...

We have just received some special new things in fine Pantings, exclusive styles and rich colorings which we are able to make ... $7, $8 and $10. Step in and look them over.

I. Mautner & Co.,

Popular Tailors.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office . . . . No. 175.
Editorial Rooms . . . . No. 650.

The Weather.

Chicago, June 4.—For Indiana: Fair tonight; Sunday early cloudy with probable showers and cooler in western portions. Variable winds.

NEWS NOTES.

Dr. Mary Whery has gone to Denver, Col.

Miss Bauerwitz, of Van Wert, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. T. Clark and daughter are visiting Mrs. Ward in Detroit.

Mrs. Tom Bell, of Bellevue, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs Fred White, of Maumee avenue.

Miss Melete Numbers, of Austin, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Beers.

Miss Laura Fee is the hostess for the regular meeting of the B. E. B. club this afternoon.

Mrs. M. Walker, of No. 133 Horace street, is convalescing after quite a severe illness.

Larry Donovan, who is attending Vincennes university, is at home for a few days' vacation.

Fred Drake, of the Fort Wayne postoffice, is very ill at his apartments at the Randall hotel.

Miss Della Craig, of No. 141 Horace street, is the guest of relatives in Ohio for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs E. L. Myers, of Garrett, are guests of friends in the city.

Rev. Bilderman, of Kendallville, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gross.

Mrs. T. Hathaway, nee Miss Lottie Lowry, of New Haven, was the guest of friends in the city yesterday.

Miss Laura Northrop, of Kansas City, will arrive in the city next week to be the guest of Miss Myrtle Long.

Edward Toomey and niece, Miss Mary Whelton, of Terre Haute, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Breenahan.

Albert Olinger, of Garrett, who was the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. B. Olinger, of this city, has returned home.

Miss Blanche Olinger has returned to her home near Garrett, after a three weeks' stay with relatives in Fort Wayne.

Capt. John B. McGuire has moved his recruiting office from 113 Calhoun street to the office of Harry W. Dickman in the Arcade building.

Miss Stella Mossman entertained a party of young ladies at a picnic at Robison park last evening in compliment to her guest, Miss Cora Hopkins.

A patriotic entertainment was given by the W. C. T. U. last evening at Westminster seminary. After the program light refreshments were served.

Mrs. George Brown and daughter, of Lafayette, are in the city, called here by the death of Mrs. A. J. Read. Mrs. S. J. Hollock, of Chicago, a sister of Mrs. Read's, is also in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cox, of 144 Horace street, have returned home after a pleasant visit at Warsaw, bringing with them their daughter Iris, who will remain here for a visit of a few weeks.

Misses Clara Hilgeman and Nora Wilsey will give a basket picnic to a number of their friends at Swinney park tomorrow. They have selected Mike Lordier to guard the baskets during the day.

Mrs. S. C. Truesdale leaves the first of next week for Nebraska City, Neb., to attend the commencement exercises of a school for the blind, from which her daughter, Allie Vashti, will graduate.

At the meeting of the board of control of the Fort Wayne School of Art last evening, Mrs. E. T. Williams was elected a member of the board. Mrs. A. S. Lanferty resigned.

J. D. White and family, of No. 30 Lillie street, will leave next week on a concert tour for the summer months. A host of friends wish them unbounded success, knowing of their talent as musicians.

Strawberries From Bourbon, Ind.

We received at 1 o'clock this afternoon large shipment home-grown berries, extra nice, 8c quart.
Ripe Cherries, 8c quart.
Ripe Pine Apples, 15c.
Fresh Wax Beans, 5c quart.
New Red Beets, 3c bunch.
New Cabbage, 2½c lb.
Large New Potatoes, 40c peck.
Louisiana Onions, 40c peck.
White Fruit House.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7, Bass Blk. 2tf

Reduction on Cheese.

Best Ohio Cream Cheese, 9c lb.
Best Wisconsin Limburg Cheese, 10c lb.
Best Wisconsin Brick Cheese, 10c lb.
White Fruit House.

For Sale.

The Young Men's Christian association building and lot 40x100 feet. Price $23,000. Inquire or write to W. E. Clapham, Pres., 22-28 Pixley-Long Bldg. 27tf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Golden Rio is the best coffee for the money sold. Try it. 2eodtf

THE TICKET NAMED.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

win and only a general desire to get a friend on the ticket which was to carry through the next county officers of old Allen.

It was past 11 o'clock when the delegates began to thin out, and hie themselves away to the different hotels and lodging houses of the city. Sheriff Melching opened up the doors of the county jail, and all delegates and their friends who were desirous of doing so were permitted to enjoy some of the good things which he had spread for them, even to a night's sleep in the confines of the bastile. There were a few candidates and a few delegates who did not see sleep, but these were those who were interested in fighting for a chance which was hopeless.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

It was 11 o'clock when Chairman William Kaough called the convention to order, and Secretary H. C. Rockhill read the call for the convention. The rink was comfortably well filled, and all delegates were present.

The several townships reported their new committeeman to the convention, and the convention proceeded to organize. Sylvester McMahon presented the name of Hon. R. C. Bell for chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

Senator Bell thanked the convention for the honor, stating it was always a pleasure to meet with the democrats of old Allen. He asked for the consideration of the delegates and asked their assistance in carrying on the important deliberations of the convention. Never were the democrats better organized and never more hopeful of success. He hoped that the convention would reaffirm the principles of the last campaign and that the life of the gallant leader, Wm. J. Bryan, who was about to enter a fiercer combat, might be saved for another campaign.

The senator spoke of the war now existing with Spain and paid a glowing tribute to Old Glory and the soldiers who were fighting to protect it. He hoped that the war would soon end. He trusted in the God of All to have it end justly. Mr. Bell was heartily cheered at the end.

On motion of Delegate E. B. Smith, of the Fourth ward, Henry C. Berghoff was chosen secretary by acclamation, and the editors of Allen county democratic papers were made assistants.

Delegate Smith moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions and the motion carried.

Chairman Bell deferred the appointment of the committee and Secretary Berghoff read the order of nominations to be made for the convention.

A communication from Judge Robert Lowry was read withdrawing from the race for superior judge.

John B Wyss moved that the votes of the wards and townships be cast alternately, one ward and two townships. Ruled out of order.

Chairman Bell suggested the selection of several vice presidents and Judge O'Rourke, Hon. S. M. Hench and Mayor Scherer were chosen.

Delegate E. B. Smith moved that all the candidates pledge themselves to employ only voters. Carried unanimously.

BELL FOR SENATOR.

Nominations were called for senator. Delegate John Dalman named George V. Kell and Fred Lemper named George Jaap. The candidates pledged themselves. Kell received 116, Jaap 65. Mr. Kell was declared the nominee.

Before making announcement of vote Chairman Bell appointed the following committee on resolutions: Judge Edward O'Rourke, Hon. W. G. Colerick, Albert Brooks, G. B. Hench and John Mitchell.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

The names of George B. Lawrence, H. I. Smith, Robert B. Shirley, G. W. Loutitt, John Beighler and Charles A. Hays were presented, three of whom were to be chosen. The candidates pledged themselves to support the nominees of the convention. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Shirley, 42½.
Lawrence, 33½.
Smith, 54½.
Loutitt, 35½.
Beighler, 15.
Hays, 2.

No choice and another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Shirley, 92.
Lawrence, 28.
Smith, 47½.
Loutit, 15.
Beighler, ½.
Hays, 0.

Shirley was declared nominated and another ballot was ordered.

The third ballot resulted:

Smith, 66½.
Lawrence, 47.
Loutitt, 66.
Beghler, 3½.

There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Smith, 58½.
Loutitt, 95.
Lawrence, 25.
Beghler, ½

Loutitt having received a majority of votes was declared nominated and a ballot was ordered for a third nominee, which resulted as follows:

Smith, 55.
Lawrence, 126.
Beghler 12.

During the progress of the vote, and when the Fourth ward was reached, Delegate E. B. Smith withdrew the name of H. I. Smith. Mr. Lawrence was declared the nominee.

JUDGE DAWSON RENOMINATED.

Nominations for judge were in order and Delegate Folker nominated Hon. C. M. Dawson. Delegate Helrock nominated Hon. T. E. Ellison and Delegate Harrod named P. W. Schaden. Mr. Ellison withdrew and Mr. Schaden did the same, moving that Judge Dawson's nomination be made by acclamation. There were many seconds, and the motion carried with a whirl. Judge Dawson thanked the convention

EMRICK FOR PROSECUTOR.

Nominations for prosecuting attorney were called for, and the names of E. V. Emrick and John H. Aiken were presented. Mr. Emrick was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote:

Emrick, 130.
Aiken, 53

Mr. Aiken moved the nomination of Mr. Emrick be made by acclamation. The motion carried and the vote was not announced.

BELOT NOMINATED FOR CLERK.

The names of Frank Belot, C. P. Muhler, John E. Monning and L. S. Null were announced for clerk and, after the candidates had pledged themselves to support the nominees and employ only voters in the office, a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows:

Belot, 68.
Monning, 27½.
Muhler, 33.
Null, 31½.

There being no choice, a second ballot was ordered. Mr. Monning withdrew in favor of Mr. Belot before the ballot was taken. During the call of the roll Mr. Muhler withdrew his name. Mr. Belot was nominated by the following vote:

Belot, 150½.
Null, 31½.

Mr. Belot was declared the nominee.

WILLIAM MEYER NOMINATED.

Delegate Frank Falker placed the name of William Meyer before the convention. There was a tremendous demonstration when Mr. Meyer came forward to pledge himself. Mr. L. J. Boldiva's name had also been placed before the convention. He came forward, pledged himself to support the nominees of the convention, withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Meyer be nominated by acclamation. Amid cries of "Play ball," "A good slide," etc., the motion carried and Mr. Meyer was declared the nominee.

EASY FOR ROHAN.

The names of Captain J. H. Rohan, A. R. Schnitker and Adolph Schulte were named as candidates for treasurer. During the progress of the ballot Adolph Schulte withdrew his name. The vote was announced as follows:

Rohan, 116
Schnitker, 53.
Schulte, 10.
Scott, 1

Captain Rohan was declared the nominee and delegates and hundreds of friends passed forward to congratulate him.

GILLETT FOR RECORDER.

The names of Charles W. Scherer, Charles M. Gillett, Jacob Graham, James A. Noonan and Frederick Fry were presented for recorder. The ballot resulted:

Scherer, 57½.
Gillett, 53½.
Graham, 17½.
Noonan, 37½.
Fry, 23.

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered, which resulted as follows:

Gillette, 81½.
Noonan, 46.
Scherer, 41½.
Fry, 10.
Graham, 4.

Before another ballot was ordered the names of Messrs. Scherer, Graham and Fry were withdrawn. The ballot had commenced when Mr. Noonan withdrew his name and moved that Mr. Gillett's nomination be made by acclamation. The motion carried.

MELCHING AGAIN CHOSEN.

Delegate Folker named A. E. Melching for sheriff and he was nominated by acclamation.

BARNETT FOR CORONER.

The names of Dr. J. H. Kappel, Dr. W. W. Barnett, Dr. McComb, Dr. M. Harrod, Dr. Kaufman and Dr. Henry Ranke were presented as candidates for coroner. Dr. Harrod withdrew his name. Delegate Patrick Ryan, an old soldier, seconded the nomination of Dr. W. W. Barnett. Before a ballot was taken for coroner, Chairman Bell announced to the convention that he had a communication to read. It proved to be from the Fort Wayne soldiers now in the south ready to fight in behalf of their country and was as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH IND. VOL.,
CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.,
Monday, May 30, 1898.

"To the Democratic County Convention of Allen County, Indiana:

"We, the undersigned officers and men of said regiment, residing in Allen county, Indiana, without regard to political affiliations, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the ticket you are about to nominate at this convention should contain the name of at least one soldier in the present war. So far as we know the only one mentioned at this convention is Dr. W. W. Barnett, who is a candidate for the office of coroner.

"For many years it has been customary to name soldiers of the civil war upon your ticket, and we believe that we are entitled at this time to some consideration.

"Dr. Barnett, regardless of his practice and opportunity for nomination, offered his services for the defense of the flag which was once before so ably defended on this field. He is now so engrossed by the duties of his position attending to the health of several men who are very sick, and his regiment being ordered immediately to proceed to Tampa, Florida, that it is out of the question for him to return home before the convention is held. We do not believe that this will interfere with his election but on the whole it will inspire the people of Allen county to name him upon your ticket. This we have no doubt will add to the strength of the ticket and promote patriotism in the county of Allen. We shall earnestly hope to hear of his nomination."

The foregoing was signed by the following commissioned officers: Capt. C. E. Rowe, Capt. O. C. Meyer, Lieut. J. B. Fonner, Lieut. W. S. McLeod, Lieut. W. W. Kerr and sixty-one soldiers of Company B One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana volunteers.

Accompanying the letter from the members of company B, was another letter which Dr. Barnett addressed to the convention, in which he pledged his support to the nominees. The reading of both communications was received with great applause.

The first ballot resulted:

McComb, 41.
Kappel, 41
Barnett, 79.
Kaufman, 12.
Ranke, 4.

There was no choice and a second ballot was ordered. The result was as follows:

Barnett, 107.
McComb, 57.
Kappel, 19.

Dr. Barnett was declared the nominee for coroner.

Judge O'Rourke at this time presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which is as follows:

"To the Democratic Convention of Allen County:

"Your committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following report:

"Resolved, That the democratic convention of Allen county reaffirm the principles declared in the democratic national platform of 1896. That we have abiding confidence in our illustrious leader and champion of the people, William Jennings Bryan; that he has shown himself on all occasion to be a patriot, a friend of the people and a strong supporter of the nation in time of peace and in time of war; that he has proved to the people that he is ready at all times and in every emergency to respond to the call of duty and country, and to do whatever may be within his power to advance the cause of his country, the cause of the people, and to ameliorate the condition of humanity everywhere.

"Resolved, That we endorse the report of the United States senate committee which sets forth that no more United States bonds be issued, that the silver seiniorage now in the treasury be immediately coined, and if a deficiency should exist, that the legal tender notes should be issued to meet such a deficiency, and to pay all legal and just demands of the government.

"Resolved, That we endorse the course of Hon. Daniel Turpie, our senator, for his strong and brilliant advocacy of the principles so dear to the people of this state and to the people of the whole country. Indiana may well feel proud to be represented in that great body by such an able and fearless champion of the cause of liberty and humanity.

"Resolved, That we fully endorse the acts of our representative in congress, Hon. James M. Robinson, for his devotion to duty and painstaking labor to serve the people of his district. That he is entitled to the confidence of the people whom he represents so well.

"Resolved, That we endorse the action of our county commissioners in the administration of the affairs of the county and especially in relation to the building of a court house. It had long become evident to every thoughtful person that the old court house had become unfit for the uses and purposes of such a structure; that the records were, owing to the condition of the building, unsafe, that the growth of our city, the increase in population and business of the county demanded that Allen county should have a new court house. The records of our county, of inestimable value, required that every precaution should be taken to guard and protect them from destruction and that the titles to the farms of the county and real estate of our city should be put beyond all possible impairment and thus save the people from costs and expensive litigation which would necessarily be incurred in case of their destruction from any cause in the re-establishment of titles. From the manner in which the new court house is now being built, the substantial nature and beauty of the edifice proposed, a great change has come over the minds of the people as to the wisdom of the the undertaking and when it shall be completed all will rejoice in beholding that which will be of incalculable benefit to the people of our county and a credit to the initiators of the movement and a monument of lasting durability and beauty to our city.

Resolved, That we believe that the best way to secure a continuance of power in the hands of the democratic party is that every officer elected, when he enters upon the discharge of his duty is to serve the people without distinction of party, faithfully and well, administer the affairs of his office in a safe an economical way—so that not an unlawful charge shall be made nor a cent unjustly extorted from the people.

"E. O'ROURKE,
"W. G. COLERICK,
"G. B. HENCH,
"JOHN MITCHELL."

Above resolutions were unanimously adopted on motion of Judge O'Rourke.

BUSCHMAN FOR SURVEYOR.

The names of Frank J. Lordier, John A. Buschman and Charles Bransiratter were placed before the convention for surveyor. The ballot resulted:

Buschman, 97.
Lordier, 89.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

Chief

is the name of the new ten cent cigar just placed on the market by the enterprising firm of Kasten & Kohlmeyer. The fact that they are both old cigar makers is a guarantee that nothing but the best stock obtainable is used in the manufacture of this brand of cigars.

Why wait longer on your paper hanger when you can get the work done promptly and done right at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Drink Golden Rio Coffee. 28eodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

MONEY TO LOAN
On city property at 6 per cent. interest. Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court St. 30tf

Coke Dandruff cure and Hair Tonic, warranted to cure dandruff, or money refunded. 10 ounce bottle, price $1.00. Sold by Gross & Pellens. 11tf

Now is the Time

To have your cistern cleaned with water in, or will take all water out. All work guaranteed. Allen County Cistern Cleaning Co., 141 Francis street. Home phone 636, main. 3t2

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday. Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

The butcher shop of Charles W. Waller, 92 West Jefferson street, has been purchased by Carl Tigges, who will continue the business and keep on hand at all times the choicest meats in the market. 3t2

For Sale.

Just received, another car load of choice Michigan potatoes. Nice large white stock. Wholesale and retail. 18-tf A. Kalbacher.

Have you tried it? Golden Rio. 28eodtf

We offer honest bargains in all grades of Wall Paper. Inspect our elaborate stock, which cannot fail to please.

Heine & Israel,
7-tf 123 Broadway.

Strong, rich, fragrant--- Golden Rio. 28eodtf

Neat and nobby are the patterns, and a perfect fit guaranteed, in our spring suits. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 70 E. Main street. 11tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio Package Coffee. 28eodtf

Excursion to Toledo.

$1 to Toledo and return Sunday, Wabash train leaves at 6:55 a. m.

Get a pound of that delicious sliced Boiled Ham, Dried Beef or Premium Bacon, at Mousch's, 23 W. Columbia St. 2tf

Ask your grocer for Golden Rio and take no other. 28eodtf

Robison Park

"THE POPULAR RESORT."

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

SUNDAY, JUNE 5th.

THEATRE!

600 FREE SEATS.

—NEW COMPANY.—

PETE BAKER
German Comedian.

Hadley & Hart.

Barr & Evans, and Colton and Darrow.

Concert

Afternoon and Evening

Park Orchestra.
Direction A. P. Whitney.

BASE BALL.

Standards vs. Blues.
Shamrocks vs. Keystones.
First game called at 1:30 p. m.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing and many other attractions.

Money to Loan!

EASY TERMS.
STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Loans made on household goods, horses, wagons and other personal property on a "NEW EASY PAYMENT PLAN." Give us a call. No trouble to explain.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 3 Arcade. 2nd Floor.

EBERSOLE PIANO!

Strictly High-Grade.

Frank B. Long,

Sole Representative,
34 E Berry St Fort Wayne.

We have Money to Loan on Farm and City Real Estate, at 5, 5 1-2 and 6 per cent. interest. Loans closed at once.

THE J. F. SCHELL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.
Telephone No. 165. Off ... rear ...

"A WATCHED POT NEVER BOILS"

upon some stoves and ranges, but a pot boils very soon on a Stewart high-grade range. For roasting, boiling, baking or stewing, you can regulate the heat to a degree of nicety that you can count on every time. As bakers they are perfect. Our stock of ranges, gas and gasoline stoves and oil heaters are the best that can be procured.

Ranney Refrigerators

Excel all others. Call and examine them.

Seavey Hardware Co.,

Sole Agents for the Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.

19 and 21 West Main Street.

Investigate This.

Neither blown in the bottle, nor burned in the back, but firmly cast in the composit. Bell metal steel plate is the guarantee for the

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MEYER CYCLE CO.,
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Hide the Spanish fleet in the sea and it takes a long seeking to find it. Hide "Hummer" in the flour and no seeking is necessary, for the flour is so puffed up it tells the tale in appetizing food.

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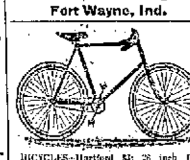

BICYCLES—Hartford $5; 28 inch frame Special, $18; Lincoln, $12; Star, $17; Lincoln, $17.50. LADIES—North, $20; Nugget, $17; Clipper, $5; our Warners $5 and $7; Vim and Maumee $40; "Suburban," $40; break the record, SUNDRIES—World Lamps, $1.50, Imperial Lamps, 75c; Bells weight $1; Toe Clips 8c; Tire Tape, 1c; Tires, $2; Inner Tubes, 40c; Floor Pumps, 25c; Oil 5c. WM. BROSIUS & CO., 21 Clinton Street.

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And Return

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Sunday, June 5.

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$1.50.

NO ADVANCE ON COFFEE.

XXXX and Lion 11c lb.
Arbuckle 12c lb.
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Abstract of Titles.
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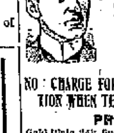
TEETH THAT FIT.



We guarantee for 10 years every plate that we make. Material used in the construction of plates made in our laboratory are selected from the Best stock in the World.

NO CHARGE FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION WHEN TEETH ARE ORDERED.

PRICES:

Gold Plate, 24k fine	$15.00
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BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS,
74 CALHOUN ST., Over Meyer's Drug Store.

Dyspepsia,

Heartburn, ... and ... Stomach ... are positively cured. Reuter Graham's Dyspepsia remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. ... A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical ...

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I have choice lots on South St., ... from street car. Price $650. Small cash payment, balance per month. Will build ... Write me and I will call on you.

PHILIP WYSS, Carpenter,
... Clinton ...

PAGES 5 TO 8.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

PAGES 5 TO 8.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY JUNE 4, 1898. "PART SECOND.] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIGHTING MILLIONAIRES.

Men With Big Fortunes Who Have Joined the Volunteers.

TWO ASTORS WHO ARE SOLDIERS.

Rich Clubmen, Society Leaders, College Boys and Fashionable Sports Whose Patriotism Is Greater Than Their Love of Ease and Luxury.

One of the interesting developments of the Yanko-Spanish war is the appearance of the fighting millionaire. We had come to consider that the man with many dollars ceased to be a useful citizen the moment his fortune touched seven figures. He was expected to do [illegible] than to live in the utmost [illegible], spending his time at exclusive clubs, occasionally buying a new yacht or building another country house, mar-

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER AT MACHETE PRACTICE.

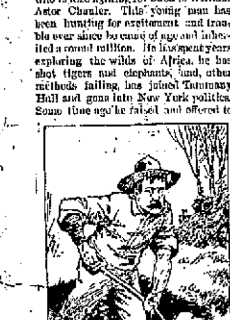
rying in the end an American heiress with a fortune as big as his or possibly wedding a foreign duchess.

No one ever suspected that the American millionaire possessed any such democratic sentiment as patriotism. But it seems he does. He has come to the front just like any other citizen, and in spite of his millions has offered his personal services to the nation. He stands ready not merely to spend his dollars, mind you, but to shed his blood and perhaps lose his life. Of course in spite of his millions he values his life no more highly than does the penniless patriot who joins the ranks and takes the same chances, but it is rather hard for us, who can't imagine the fun it would be to be a live millionaire, to think of the sacrifice as a light one.

Not all the men of millions have enlisted of course, but there are at least 20 men in the volunteer army today who are among the millionaire class. Some of them are sons of rich men and are either just out of college or have left the campus for the camp. Some are [illegible] clubmen, society leaders and financiers. Some are in the ranks and some have commissions. All have left the luxuries and comforts which custom has made necessities for them and have gone to the front.

One of the most conspicuous of these fighting millionaires, because he is the richest, is John Jacob Astor. His is the biggest fortune in the United States, and he could alone arm and equip an army big enough to drive the Spanish out of Cuba from his own resources. But he is willing to let the rest of the people do their share while he takes the somewhat subordinate position of inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. His duties will probably be to act as a sort of supervising financier for the army, see that Uncle Sam is not cheated by contractors and that the disbursements of money are made without leakage or waste. The $250 a month which he will receive as pay will perhaps be enough to pay the wages of his valet.

Another member of the same family who is also fighting for Cuba is William Astor Chanler. This young man has been hunting for excitement and trouble ever since he came of age and inherited a cool million. He has spent years exploring the wilds of Africa, he has shot tigers and elephants, and, other methods failing, has joined Tammany Hall and gone into New York politics. Some time ago he raised and offered to



WOODBURY KANE AS A SOLDIER AND CLUBMAN.

equip a regiment of volunteers, but Governor Black of New York declined the offer. Next Mr. Chanler applied directly to the Cubans, with the result that he was made a colonel in the Cuban army. At last accounts he was at Tampa learning to handle the machete, so that when he gets a hack at the Spaniards it will be with that deadly Cuban weapon which they have been taught to fear.

Theodore Roosevelt, who threw up a soft berth in Washington to organize his regiment of rough riders, is not quite a millionaire, but his fortune is fully $500,000, and he will probably double it as soon as the war is over and he finds time. He has men in his command, though, who are worth more than $1,000,000. Some of them are men who have been most frequently seen in the club windows on Fifth avenue or the ranks of society's dress parade at Newport and Bar Harbor.

Three of those who recently joined Colonel Ted's rough riders in Texas are Woodbury Kane, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth. Each of these took his own servant as far as the camp. Both Woodbury Kane and his brother, Nicholson Kane, are worth in the neighborhood of $250,000. Nicholson Kane, who is an Annapolis man, is now seeing service on the St. Paul as special aid to Captain Sigsbee. Another brother, Colonel Delancey Kane, a graduate of West Point, will also offer his services to the government.

Woodbury Kane is a noted polo player, and also made a reputation for himself on the football field at Harvard. Young Wadsworth is a scion of the wealthy Genesee family of that name. He is a great rider. "Reggy" Ronalds is a son of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, who lives in London. As a football player he was held in high esteem at Yale.

Then there is William Tiffany, a nephew of the late Mrs. August Belmont and a grandnephew of Commodore Perry. And there are others in this gallant troop of rough riders who are equally well known. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a fighter from way back. His career in New York is too well known to require more than a passing mention. His operations have heretofore been confined to impudent writers, unreasonable policemen and the like. But now his belligerency is about to take on a new form, and if he can only be brought to imagine that the Spanish army is composed of Tenderloin policemen and waiters he can be depended upon to do fearful execution.

These young men appear to have the material in them for good soldiers. A recent dispatch from San Antonio says:

"Woodbury Kane was detailed with five Oklahoma men to dig a ditch in front of the officers' tents. The westerners considerately gave Kane the easiest part of the work, which was to shovel away the dirt as the ground was broken. Kane swung his shovel with vigor. He had on a rough tweed suit and a blue flannel shirt.

"Craig Wadsworth had about the hardest work of any of the 'Fifth avenue recruits,' as they are called in camp. He was set to work carrying wood to one of the campfires and was kept busy at it for nearly two hours. He worked cheerfully and unflinchingly until a sergeant sent a man to relieve him."

LIEUTENANT FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Since then Kane and some of the other New Yorkers have been given commissions.

Another rich young New Yorker who has quietly enlisted is Rufus Hatch, whose father, the late Rufus Hatch, was a partner in many big deals with Jay Gould, Russell Sage and many other Wall street magnates. He has become an orderly in the Michigan militia. While in Detroit he drifted carelessly into war headquarters and announced his intention of doing something for his country. Orderly Hatch is a graduate of Columbia college.

Lyulph-Stanley Ogilvy has enlisted as a private in Company D, First regiment of Colorado. Perhaps you don't know who Lyulph-Stanley Ogilvy is. Well, if you look up Burke's "Peerage" you will find two columns about the valorous deeds of his illustrious family.

In some of the separate companies of the larger cities there are many wealthy young men. Philadelphia's "city troop" is an example. Edward Browning, famous as a whip and clubman, is first lieutenant of the city troop, and it requires seven figures to count, in dollars, the value of his possessions. First Sergeant J. Willis Martin is regarded as one of the wealthiest members of the troop. He is a son-in-law of the late J. Sergeant Price, a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer. Captain Barclay Warburton is a son-in-law of John Wanamaker.

New York's famous Troop A, which recently went to the front, is another organization composed of rich young men. One of the lieutenants is Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., son of the well known lawyer of that name. Corporal F. C. Huntington and Sergeants A. B. Maclay, William C. Cammon, J. S. Frelinghuysen and Stone Phelps are all scions of wealthy Knickerbocker families, but they are just as anxious to risk their necks in a muss with the Spaniards as the most obscure of Uncle Sam's soldiers.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

An Artist.

"Your little boy seems to be very fond of painting."

"I should think so. He will become a great modern artist. Why, he paints already in such a way that people can't make out what it is."—Fliegende Blatter.

Continuing the Trouble.

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they don't know enough to quit when they are ahead of the game. [illegible]

She—I [illegible] it. I ought to have quit when [illegible] our engagement ring, but I [illegible] and married you.—Chicago

OUR WAR PRISONERS.

HOW WE TREAT THE SPANIARDS AT FORT M'PHERSON.

We Don't Put Them In Underground Dungeons and Feed Them on Bread and Water, but Keep Them In a Light, Airy Prison on Soldiers' Fare.

Early in the present war we have had a chance to show that we can be humane even when fighting. The opportunity came when we took our first prisoners of war. There are 20 of them, and they were all captured on the Spanish mail steamer Argonauta. Half of them are military officials from Havana and the other ten are noncommissioned officers and privates from the same place. You see the privates are in the minority, a characteristic feature about almost any body of Spanish soldiery.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON AT FORT M'PHERSON.

These men were sent out on some sort of a secret expedition by Blanco, so that they are real prisoners of war, captured while bearing arms and engaged in active hostility against this country. The crews of the many merchant vessels which have been taken as prizes are not considered prisoners of war at all and are at liberty to go where they will or can. As it happens most of them are tied up in Key West, but solely through their inability to pay for a passage home.

Among our first Spanish prisoners, strangely enough, was a brother-in-law of the much hated Weyler. Although all the officers claim to be members of distinguished Spanish families Colonel Cortejo was the haughtiest and most pompous of the lot.

For many years he has been judge advocate of the principal courts martial in Havana. It is charged that in that capacity he has been merciless, rigid and tyrannical. He is a close adherent of the Weyler military policy, and although a warm personal friend of Blanco he has been a leader since the withdrawal of Weyler of the oppressive concentration policy inaugurated by that captain general.

Yet Colonel Cortejo has not been boiled in oil. In fact, he has lately been exchanged. Many an American citizen can tell tales of Spanish cruelty to their prisoners, for even before we went to war with the dons Blanco and Weyler had an unpleasant habit of occasionally seizing an American, shutting him up in some underground dungeon of Morro and keeping him there until a demand for his release was made by the American consul.

To keep a prisoner in one of those damp, filthy cells three months is to make him a physical wreck, fit only to end his days in a hospital. To keep him there six months is to sign his death warrant. Yet that is the kind of a prison the Spanish use for civilians who are merely suspected of giving aid to the insurgents.

The United States military prison at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, is a far different place from Morro Castle. There are no underground dungeons. The cells are all above ground, and they are good sized, airy rooms into which the sun shines and the breezes blow. The prison is a low, one story structure whose tiled roof is shaded by trees.

Neither do we feed our prisoners of war on bread and water, which is said to be the customary bill of fare in Morro Castle. The prisoners eat the same food as that served at the regular soldiers' mess, and that is good enough for anybody, for soldiers in a permanent camp are well fed.

So accustomed are the Spaniards to their own peculiar methods of treating prisoners that they had at first anticipated a hard time, and it was a week or more before they realized that we don't do things in their way. But still they were suspicious, and when the post barber was assigned to operate upon them they were nearly scared to death. Probably they imagined each one in turn was going to have his throat cut.

SPANISH PRISONERS AT FORT M'PHERSON.

Very soon we may have a lot more Spanish prisoners, and they will undoubtedly be treated with just as much humanity. It is to be hoped, however, that the Spaniards may not have an opportunity of showing how they treat American prisoners of war. We had rather not know. We can guess, and that is enough for us.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

A Point In Favor.

First Vegetarian—Do you think the Vegetarian society will select Chicago as the place for holding their next convention?

Second Vegetarian—I think there will be some objection to Chicago because it is a great pork center.

First Vegetarian—Ah, but it is also a great grain center.—Up to Date.

Hope For Him.

"Ha!" exclaimed the murderer. "Good news at last!"

"What?" demanded the jailer.

With hand that trembled with excitement the prisoner pointed to a war item to the effect that the price of manilla rope was rapidly advancing.

"Hurrah for Dewey!" he cried.—Chicago Post.

CABLES IN WARTIME.

HOW AND WHY THESE SUBMARINE CONNECTIONS ARE CUT.

It Is Easy to Locate a Charted Cable, but Improved Methods of Laying Will Complicate the Situation—A Valuable English Invention.

Cable cutting is one of the new features of modern warfare. The old time admiral was a good deal of a free lance. He set out with his fleet under orders of a general character, and he often roamed the seas for months at a time without being in communication with his government.

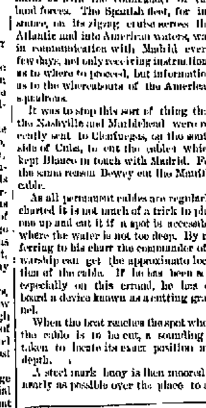
Ocean cables have changed all this. While they are undisturbed and in working order they enable the authorities at the seat of government to keep almost as closely in touch with the admiral as with the commander of the land forces. The Spanish fleet, for instance, on its zigzag cruise across the Atlantic and into American waters, was in communication with Madrid every few days, not only receiving instructions as to where to proceed, but information as to the whereabouts of the American squadrons.

It was to stop this sort of thing that the Nashville and Marblehead were recently sent to Cienfuegos, on the south side of Cuba, to cut the cables which kept Blanco in touch with Madrid. For the same reason Dewey cut the Manila cable.

As all permanent cables are regularly charted it is not much of a trick to pick one up and cut it if a spot is accessible where the water is not too deep. By referring to his chart the commander of a warship can get the approximate location of the cable. If he has been sent especially on this errand, he has on board a device known as a cutting grapnel.

When the boat reaches the spot where the cable is to be cut, a sounding is taken to locate its exact position and depth.

A steel mark buoy is then moored as nearly as possible over the place to act



HOW CABLES ARE CUT.

as a guide while grappling and as a bearing to go by when the cable is hooked.

The buoy is moored by means of a mushroom anchor, which holds well in almost any kind of bottom and has no projecting points or arms, which might foul with or chafe the cable.

The buoy rope is paid out till the anchor is within a few fathoms of the bottom, the end being then attached to the buoy chain on board the boat. By means of the apparatus on the boat the buoy is then slipped overboard and the anchor allowed to reach bottom and hold there.

The ship now leaves the mark buoy and steams out a mile in a course at right angles to the line of cable, then lowers a grapnel and steams slowly back up to the buoy, passing and repassing it till the cable is hooked.

As soon as the cable is hooked it slips by means of pulleys between two knives or teeth. It is then slightly lifted, and the strain caused by the lifting is strong enough to bring the two teeth together with force enough to cut the cable.

But with the perfection of cable cutting has come an improved device for cable laying, so that damage of this sort may be rapidly repaired. The British naval authorities are considering the adoption of a new method of laying submarine cables, which, if successful, would altogether change conditions in time of war. By this new method it is claimed that a warship or liner can readily be fitted to lay a cable of special design at a rate of more than 20 knots an hour.

One can easily realize how important it might be to a maritime nation, especially one with vast colonial possessions, like Great Britain, or which relies for protection on a powerful fleet, to be able to lay a comparatively short cable, of from 500 to 1,000 miles, in a very short space of time, and withal so secretly and unostentatiously that the enemy would never suspect until too late that such communication had been established.

The new cable is much lighter and less expensive than the ponderous affair used for spanning the Atlantic. Three hundred knots weigh only 180 tons, while the price averages only $300 per knot. Coiled on a large drum, two of these holding 300 knots, ready for use, can be stowed in the hold of a good sized ship. Here would be 700 miles of cable, weighing but 360 tons, stowed away ready for immediate use.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

Appalling Prospect.

Everett Wrest—Do you know, the doctors say the American people is gradually killing theirselves off with overwork?

Dismal Dawson—Yes, an it sometimes worries me to think what's to become of us when they ain't nobody left but us.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HARBOR CURFEW.

FROM SUNSET TO SUNRISE SHIPS MUST KEEP OUT OF OUR PORTS.

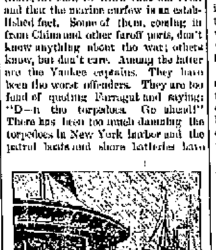
How the Patrol Fleet Guard Mine Fields and Keep Independent Merchantmen From Running Recklessly About Over Explosives—Work For Naval Reserves.

With war and threats of coast devastation by the Spanish fleet came the institution of the harbor curfew. The entrances to all the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard have been protected by the planting of submarine mines or torpedoes. These are for the enemy. But meantime the enemy has held aloof, and it is only our friends that have given us trouble.

If the old fashioned contact mines were in use, not a ship could safely enter any one of our harbors at any time. But the big floating iron pots filled with high explosives can be rendered harmless. They are all connected by cables with the shore. When a current of electricity is turned into these cables, the mines become active and are capable of doing all kinds of mischief, but when the current is shut off they are dormant and can be bumped about at will.

The ship masters and steamer captains know this and take advantage of it. In all the protected harbors they have been giving the navy department a lot of trouble. The captain of a merchantman, no matter what his nationality, is apt to be an independent personage and is prone to hold his own personal business of higher importance than the interests of international war. So he scorns the new harbor regulations and steams recklessly over the mine fields, cutting a mine cable here and another one there with his churning screw.

For this reason the harbor defense mosquito fleet has been expanded to large proportions and is just now very busy. Admiral Erben has recently been authorized to equip 85 boats and enlist 3,000 men. In New York harbor especially has the presence of a larger fleet been needed. The merchant fleets of the world, which have been in the habit of running into the harbor at any and all times, are slow to learn that war is on and that the marine curfew is an established fact. Some of them, coming in from China and other faroff ports, don't know anything about the war; others know, but don't care. Among the latter are the Yankee captains. They have been the worst offenders. They are too fond of quoting Farragut and saying: "D—n the torpedoes. Go ahead!" There has been too much damning the torpedoes in New York harbor and the patrol boats and shore batteries have



WARNING A STEAMER OFF THE MINE FIELDS.

several times been forced to use solid shot as an effective argument in protecting the mine fields.

There are a score or more of these patrol boats in service now scouting about inside of Sandy Hook. Some of them are big private yachts which have been transformed for the service and mount single pound rapid fire rifles. Others are mere harbor tugs with nothing more formidable in the way of armament than a half dozen Springfield rifles in the hands of a little squad of naval reserves.

It probably seems ridiculous to some of the passengers on big transatlantic liners to be held up by a mite of a tug. The process is an interesting one. The tug runs up, signals with a squealing whistle and then sends a rifle shot across the bows of the big steamer. It is like an ant challenging an elephant. Then a bluejacket, with an officer by his side, comes out in front of the pilothouse. The bluejacket has a megaphone, and through it he roars out the order to go back and anchor in the lower bay until sunrise. The big steamer has to do it, too, for she is warned that the shore batteries will fire if she goes on. Here are the regulations which are being enforced for New York harbor:

"1. No vessels will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between the hours of sunset and sunrise. During this interval vessels must not approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows.

"2. Patrol boats will be stationed above and below the defenses. These boats are authorized to stop vessels, to inquire into their character or to instruct them how to pass through the mine fields. The orders of the patrol boats must be strictly obeyed.

"3. Sailing vessels and all small vessels drawing three feet of water or less can pass safely through any part of the channels during the daytime.

"4. Steam vessels must pass at slow speed through a special channel which will be marked by buoys.

"5. Vessels are warned that if they disregard regulations they will expose themselves to serious damage and will be liable to be fired on by the batteries."

The men of the naval reserves who have been doing this work must have suffered many discomforts, but they are game and enthusiastic. Not long ago a detachment of Brooklyn reserves which had not seen service was sent out to relieve the men who had been on duty for nearly two weeks, but the men on the patrol boats refused to be relieved and went on with their patrol.

G. T. BAXTER.

Not Up to Date.

"Lost his place as war correspondent for The Daily Whoop, I understand?"

"Yes. I believe the reason assigned was that he was not up to date in his methods. You see, he got hold of a good piece of news, and in writing it out he failed to devote 4,000 or 5,000 words to telling how he got it before stating what it was. On the contrary, he gave the news first."—Chicago Post.

Sweet Girl!

Mabel—Do you think the war will have any effect upon the price of candies?

Jack—Wouldn't be surprised if it did. They say everything'll go up.

Mabel—Then why don't you get a supply now?—Chicago News.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Something About the Men Who Are Facing the Present Crisis.

We are naturally somewhat interested in the new Spanish cabinet which has been created to take over the affairs of Alfonso's disturbed kingdom until the present crisis either passes or develops into a new one. It is regarded as merely a temporary cabinet, but it faces a grave situation. It may be the last cabinet under the monarchy.

Senor Sagasta, who remains as premier and has picked out new assistants, and because he wished to, but because he had to, is fairly well known to us. He is a shrewd and cunning politician, with whom we have dealt before.

Senor Leon y Castillo, who was tendered the important portfolio of minister of foreign affairs, is comparatively

SENOR LEON Y CASTILLO.

unknown on this side of the water. At the time of his appointment he was the Spanish minister at Paris and was selected because he is said to enjoy excellent diplomatic relations with the European powers. He, too, is a shrewd politician as well as an accomplished diplomat. He is regarded as the strongest addition to the new cabinet. If he is still in office when the war closes, it will be through him that the peace negotiations will be conducted. At last accounts he was busily engaged in begging aid from friendly powers.

Of the other men who will soon be called upon to decide just how bad a thrashing Spain ought to take before declaring that "her national honor" has been satisfied none has been previously so conspicuous as Senor Gamazo, who has taken the most unimportant portfolio, that of minister of public instruction. He is the leader of the liberal party of Spain and served in 1893 as minister of finance.

Among the lightweights is: Lieutenant General Miguel Correa y Garcia, the minister for war, who succeeds himself. He is an artillery officer and was formerly governor general of the Balearic islands.

CHIEF OF SURGEONS.

Remarkable Career of Dr. Nicholas Senn, Now In the Volunteer Army.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, who has been made chief surgeon of an army brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, is probably the foremost physician of the country. He began life as a farmer's boy in Wisconsin and has won his high place and national reputation by hard work. Of course he had unusual mental faculties to work with, but the rise of this plowboy unaided by friends or fortune is certainly remarkable.

Dr. Senn was born at Buchs, canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1844. He came to this country with his parents shortly before the civil war, settling on a farm near Ashford, Fond du Lac county, Wis. After graduating from the grammar schools at Fond du Lac he entered the office of Dr. Munk of that town, and later entered at the Chicago Medical college, receiving his diploma in 1868.

He soon showed his genius and rose rapidly in his profession. Later courses of study at Munich, Germany, and New York perfected his knowledge. He has taken an advanced stand in his branch of science, and is now recognized as an authority in the United States and Europe. He has held several professorships in Chicago colleges.

Dr. Senn was surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin for a number of years. He has been a resident of Chicago since 1891 and at the time of his recent appointment was surgeon general of the Illinois national guard.

It was Dr. Senn who first recognized the necessity for uniformity of conduct and qualifications as a preparation for war service. He evolved the idea of or-

DR. NICHOLAS SENN.

ganizing the surgeons of the Illinois militia into an association for mutual improvement. Sept. 17, 1891, the first gathering was held in Chicago and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States formed. Fifty representatives from the national guards of 14 states attended. Since then its growth has been rapid, the membership now being over 400, including representation from the army and navy, marine hospital corps and from 30 states. Dr. Senn acted as president of this organization for several years. Amid his prolific duties he found time to contribute largely to the literature of his profession.

A Passage at Arms.

"I could settle Spain's hash for her mighty quick," remarked the confident looking young man.

"There is other hash to be settled for Mr. Rackboard," grimly replied the landlady.

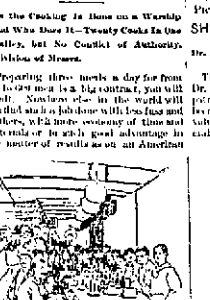
And silence ensued, while the boarder fell to reckoning how to strengthen our fleet with the butter.—New York Journal.

JACK AT MEALTIME.

WHAT HAPPENS ABOARD SHIP WHEN MESS GEAR IS PIPED.

How the Cooking Is Done on a Warship and Who Does It—Twenty Cooks In One Galley, but No Conflict of Authority. Division of Messes.

Preparing three meals a day for from 200 to 600 men is a big contract, you will admit. Nowhere else in the world will you find such a job done with less fuss and feathers, with more economy of time and materials or to such good advantage in the matter of results as on an American



THE SAILORS' MESS.

warship. A bombardment or a naval battle may take place during the day, but unless it is of unusual importance mess gear is piped thrice if the ship is still afloat.

Our bluejackets do their own cooking. The captain may have his special steward, the senior officers their Japanese chef, but the men who mess forward choose their cooks from among themselves. Perhaps you imagine the result to be crude cookery. Don't believe it. Jack may not live on the fat of the land, but what he does eat must be well prepared. If it is not, the man who prepared it fitly suffers.

The galley in the modern battleship or armored cruiser is a distinct apartment, with steel walls, situated either in the superstructure or on the gun deck. An immense range of the latest pattern, supplemented by smaller stoves, is presided over by the cooks of the different messes aft and the ship's cook.

It is about the busiest placeaboard ship. Such is the system, however, that the cooking goes on smoothly, and the meals are always ready on time.

The food for all on board, the admiral and the newest apprentice, is prepared in the same galley, and, despite the fact that as many as 20 cooks are crowded in the small place at the same time, friction is slight and the work is expedited in a marvelous manner. This is due to the fact that discipline and system prevail here as elsewhere on board a naval vessel.

The ship's cook is the arbiter of all disputes, and as he is generally a man of diplomacy he has little trouble in preserving order. His position is one of importance, and the emoluments are considerable.

Most of the cooks on American men-of-war are shipped as landsmen, but many of them earn the wages of chief petty officers. The pay of a landsman is only $16 a month, but there are cooks for chief petty officers' messes in the navy who receive from the men belonging to the messes as much as $50 a month for their services. The messes may pay their cooks whatever they choose, but the lowest sum paid a man-of-war mess cook for his services is $15 a month.

It should be noted that the mess cooks themselves do none of the dishwashing. Every mess cook has at least one striker, whom he pays out of his extra salary for doing the dishwashing and other scullion work, and some of them have three or four strikers.

The division of messes on board a war vessel is arranged by rule. The admiral and the captain eat in solitary grandeur in their respective cabins, each having a steward, a cook and a servant to look after his comfort. The wardroom is occupied by the senior officers. In the steerage country, as it is termed, mess the junior officers and the paymaster's clerk. The warrant officers, the boatswain, carpenter, gunner and sailmaker have an apartment to themselves, and the chief petty officers have a corner of the berth deck for their table. The marines, firemen, petty officers and sailors are massed in their respective parts of the berth deck.

The cooks are called by the corporal of the guard 30 minutes before reveille in the morning to give them ample time to prepare the great pots, or rather pails, of coffee which are given out, hot and steaming, directly after hammocks are stowed. Coffee is made by drawing boiling water into pails containing the ground berry. Condensed milk and sugar are added to suit the taste of the cook himself.

At 7 o'clock mess gear is piped, and the tables, swung from the ceiling beams during the night, are lowered. A striker arranges the benches and sets the table. Each sailor is furnished with a porcelain

JUNIOR OFFICERS' MESS.

plate, a cup of the same material and an iron knife, fork and spoon. These are contributed to the common mess, but if the sailor shifts to another mess he takes his gear with him.

Breakfast is placed on the table in the iron pot or pans in which it has been cooked, and when the final call is sounded the men lose no time in falling to. There is little opportunity for the exercise of courtesy or table etiquette. Eating is a business which requires strict attention, and conversation or repartee is left to the smoking hour which follows each meal.

A Liberal Supply Needed.

"There's one thing, dear George," she wrote, "that you mustn't forget. Stand on tiptoe when those great guns go off and stuff your ears full of cotton. Don't forget the cotton when you pass through the south. Get two bales while you are about it."

And dear George rubbed his ears and wondered what she meant.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fatally Absentminded.

Miss Dollars—What a lot of people there are in that box.

Count Carlossa—I haf no ice but for you.

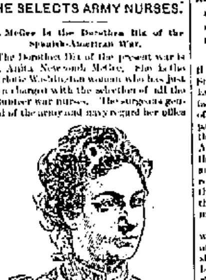
Miss Dollars—Oh, but see, there must be five, out of

Count Carlossa (forgetting that he is not English)—One, two—yes, five, Miss—st, st. (But the engagement is off).—Pick Me Up.

SHE SELECTS ARMY NURSES.

Dr. McGee Is the Dorothea Dix of the Spanish-American War.

The Dorothea Dix of the present war is Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. She is the patriotic Washington woman who has just been charged with the selection of all the volunteer war nurses. The surgeons general of the army and navy regard her office



DR. ANITA NEWCOMB M'GEE.

as a branch bureau of their departments, though in reality it has no official connection with the government except in a volunteer capacity.

Although it was positively announced at the beginning of the war that neither the army nor the navy would enlist any women nurses for war service, the plans have been changed and Dr. McGee is fast supplying women to take care of our brave boys in the hospitals at Key West, Atlanta and the hospital ship lately fitted out at New York.

Dr. McGee impresses one as being the ideal woman to rank at the head of the war's "angels of mercy." She is young and charming, possessing unusual magnetism, vivacity and gift of language. Moreover, she has the blood of patriots coursing in her veins, being able to boast of three Revolutionary ancestors, the best known of whom perhaps was General John Bull, who defended Philadelphia during our struggle for liberty. She has pursued special courses of study abroad at Cambridge, the University of Geneva and elsewhere on the continent.

Returning to this country, she equipped herself for the sciences and studied medicine at Columbia and Johns Hopkins. She is the daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, who has been more honored abroad than any other of our American scientists, and is the wife of Professor W J. McGee, the well known ethnologist and geologist. She is one of the vice presidents general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been previously elected surgeon general and librarian general of that society.

As soon as the present war was anticipated she conceived the idea of the society co-operating with the war and navy departments, and both Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy and Surgeon General Sternberg of the army indorsed the project. In consequence she received the appointment which she now holds, being at the head of the board of "Daughters" having the selection of the war nurses in charge. Although during the civil war Miss Dix, who performed the duties now conferred upon Dr. McGee, refused to appoint women who were prepossessing in appearance, no such regulation has been made for this war, and our brave boys may hope to be inspired to strength by woman's comeliness as well as healed by her tender skill.

OUR GUESTS OF WAR.

Foreign Military Attaches Who Have Come to See Us Fight.

The only persons to whom Uncle Sam has issued reserved seat tickets in his little affair with Spain are accredited newspaper correspondents and foreign war attaches. Of the latter quite a number are now at the front. Some are on the various warships, while others are at army headquarters. The war attaches have been sent over by foreign governments to see how we do our fighting and to gain experience that may prove valuable in the training and equipping of their own fighting forces. They are treated as guests of honor as a matter of international courtesy. They are not allowed to cable daily reports back to their governments nor are they permitted to see too much of our fortification system, but when we are thrashing Spaniards they are at liberty to stand around as near as discretion advises and see how we do it.

Most of the European governments are represented in our army and navy, and a few war attaches have been sent with the

FOREIGN WAR ATTACHES AT TAMPA.

Spanish forces. Necessarily a military attache of a neutral government can offer no assistance to either side. It would be a serious breach of the neutrality laws for him to accept even temporary command of a body of troops or to accept any service aboard ship. He wears the uniform of his native army, probably the fatigue uniform.

During our civil war Prince Napoleon traveled for a time with the army of the Potomac, and Lord Wolseley, now commander in chief of Queen Victoria's army, divided his time between the Union and Confederate headquarters in the field.

During the late war between Greece and Turkey General Miles was at the seat of war with the victorious Turks. During that war we had four attaches in the field, with both the Greeks and the Turks. General Miles selected the Turkish side because he expected the Turks to win. He was able to study the effective engines of war to a better advantage from the conquering than from the vanquished side.

Among the military attaches who recently arrived at Tampa were an English artillery captain, a German count who holds a commission from the Kaiser and a French military officer.

Two Battleships.

He—Did you know it would cost $150,000 to work a battleship for only an hour?

She—And yet you growl about the little money it cost mother and me for a carriage the other afternoon.—Indianapolis Journal.

JOHN AND UNCLE SAM.

COULD THE PAIR OF THEM THRASH THE POWERS?

How the Allied Fleets of Great Britain and the United States Compare In Size and Efficiency With Those of the Continental Nations.

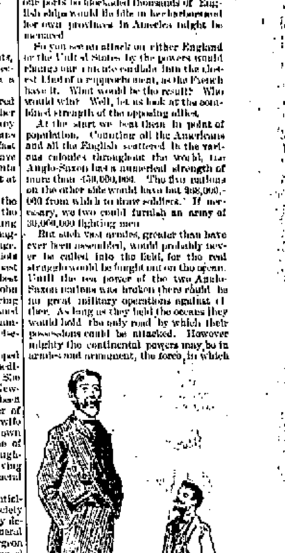
While we are not much disturbed by the threats of a combined attack on the United States and Great Britain by the rest of Europe it is well enough to look at the facts. No one can tell what may come out of the future. We know that the sympathy of all the Latin races of Europe, those of the French, the Italians and the Austrians, are with Spain. We are certain that the Germans are unfriendly to us, and we might confidently expect that in a combination against the Anglo-Saxons that the Russians would join forces with their neighbors against their ancient enemies.

As for the Anglo-American alliance which we are talking about on both sides of the ocean, there are many things besides sentiment which urge it. The "one blood, one purpose, one nation" idea is all right in its way, but it is not nearly so strong to convince as the realization that self interests would drive us together. Should England lose the mastery of the seas our coasts would be defenseless before the combined fleets of the powers. Should our ports be blockaded thousands of English ships would lie idle in her harbors and her own provinces in America might be menaced.

So you see an attack on either England or the United States by the powers would change our friendly cordiality into the closest kind of a rapprochement, as the French have it. What would be the result? Who would win? Well, let us look at the combined strength of the opposing allies.

At the start we beat them in point of population. Counting all the Americans and all the English scattered in the various colonies throughout the world, the Anglo-Saxon has a numerical strength of more than 450,000,000. The five nations on the other side would have but 268,000,000 from which to draw soldiers. If necessary, we two could furnish an army of 30,000,000 fighting men.

But such vast armies, greater than have ever been assembled, would probably never be called into the field, for the real struggle would be fought out on the ocean. Until the sea power of the two Anglo-Saxon nations was broken there could be no great military operations against either. As long as they held the oceans they would hold the only road by which their possessions could be attacked. However mighty the continental powers may be in armies and armament, the force in which



Great Britain and U. S. The Powers.

AGGREGATE POPULATION COMPARED.

the United States and Great Britain are the most nearly equal to them is that of the navy. Until the British and American navies have been destroyed, therefore, the powers could make little use of their huge armies.

The effective navies of the contending powers would be furnished by France, Russia, Italy and Germany in the order named. The fifth power, Austria-Hungary, has no ships that are worth considering, as they could not be used to protect her bit of seacoast. Without going into tabulated details, here is a comparison of the two sea powers:

	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Gunboats and miscellaneous.	Torpedo boats.
Anglo-Saxons	67	182	176	192
The powers	101	99	156	751

It is a formidable showing which the powers make, but the bare facts as indicated by the figures must be modified.

Of the American and British ships every one is effective in the highest degree of its type and class. There is grave reason to doubt the efficiency of a great proportion of the French battleships.

As far as the cruisers are concerned, America and Great Britain not only own more than the combined powers, but it is doubtful whether the powers could make a single squadron of 15 vessels or 20 that could compare in force, speed and endurance with any squadron that the two allied English speaking nations could send out. In torpedo boats the balance is very much in favor of the powers. But Spain boasted of an enormous fleet of these hornets, and when it came to the pinch she had only four or five that were available for serious work. Gunboats and miscellaneous vessels need hardly enter into the calculation at all, for most of them are not formidable.

It would be a stupendous contest for the mastery of the ocean. If the Anglo-Saxon won, that would probably mean an end of the war, but if the powers won then would come the land battles with invaders.

Between them the powers calculate that they could raise an army of 47,887,459 men. Against this the United States could put into the field an army of 10,170,390 men. There would be more trained soldiers in the armies of the powers, but there would be also an immense number of unwilling conscripts. The Americans would be fighting for their country and for issues that were clear and dear to them. Just how many men of this enormous army could be sent out of the continent and advantageously landed and handled in a strange country cannot be estimated, but it could not possibly be more than a comparatively small percentage.

It is not mere boasting to say that the combined fleets of Uncle Sam and John Bull could thrash the powers on the sea. If they did, there would be no land battles at all, so we need not speculate as to the results of the latter.

He Maddened Them.

"What are they ducking that poor fellow for?"

"He deserves it. Since he's been in camp he's talked of nothing else but the way his mother used to bake pancakes and fry liver."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Was All.

"What's this I hear about the government buying a lot of bicycle brakes?"

"I haven't heard of any such thing."

"Well, I surely read that it was spending a good deal of money on coast defences."—New York Journal.

The Weekly Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1898.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X. SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 5.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvii. 11-26. Memory Verses, 23-25—Golden Text, I Tim. i. 15—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1897, by D. M. Stearns.]

11. "And Jesus stood before the governor, and the governor asked Him, saying, Art Thou the King of the Jews? And Jesus said Unto Him, Thou sayest." He gave the same answer when Judas said, "Master, is it I?" (chapter xxvi. 25). After all the agony of Gethsemane and the Jewish and mockery before the high priest, along with Peter's denial and all forsaking Him, He has been brought by the chief priests and elders of the Jews before the Roman governor, on their part determined that He shall be put to death (vers. 1, 2). When the wise men came from the east at the time of His birth, their inquiry was, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" (chapter ii. 2). And it shall yet be such by all nations that He is what He confessed before Pilate.

12, 13. "And when He was accused of the chief priests and elders He answered nothing." There was nothing to answer, for there was no truth in their accusations, and He knew that they were determined to kill Him and that the time had come for Him to let them.

19, 14. "And He answered him to never a word, insomuch that the governor marvelled greatly." Pilate saw that he had a most extraordinary prisoner. He had never met any like this, and he knew not what to think of Him. Pilate had had enough work on hand that day, and no man before or since ever had just such an opportunity. Looking at Jesus, we see how we should act when unjustly treated and falsely accused, for He left us an example of patient endurance of wrong that is unparalleled (1 Pet. ii. 20, 21).

15. "Now, at that feast the governor was wont to release unto the people a prisoner whom they would." Pilate gave the release, but the people chose the man Barabbas Him who stood dumb before Pilate as leading up to that time released unto them, of prisoners from the power of satan, and rebellions alone by His going to prison and to death for us. He still lives to set the prisoners free and whosoever will accept Him is forever free. He taught Himself Himself free, for they could not take His life unless He willed it (John x. 18). But He could not free Himself and us too. He died that we might live.

16, 17. "Whom will ye that I release unto you? Barabbas or Jesus which is called Christ?" Our lesson says that this man was a notable prisoner. In Luke xxiii. 19, it is said that he was in prison for sedition and murder. Our people called to choose between a notable murderer and the spotless Lamb of God, between one of the greatest of sinners and the only Saviour of sinners, Barabbas or Christ! The choice today is between the most notable of all prisoners (see Heb. xx. 1, 2), the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning (John viii. 44), and this same Jesus who silently—but, oh, so beseechingly for our sake—awaits our choice.

18. "For he knew that for envy they had delivered Him." It is written in Prov. xxvii. 4, "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?" Stephen said in his sermon that "the patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt" (Acts vii. 9).

19. "Have thou nothing to do with that just Man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of Him." This was the message that came to Pilate from his wife as he sat on the judgment seat. God was in her if he knew not, and forced her to a dream because of Him. She acknowledged Him to be a righteous Man, but we have no evidence that she received Him as the Son of God. Multitudes even yet call Him a good Man, but will not accept Him as God their Saviour.

20-22. "Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? They said, Barabbas." The chief priests and elders put them up to this, for they were bound to destroy Jesus. There are many in places of authority who influence others to do wrong—many false teachers who teach error.

23. "Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do, then, with Jesus which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let Him be crucified." So they decided that they would have none of Him. "He must be killed—the creature hating the Creator, upon attempting to do away with God who made him. He came unto His own, and His own received Him not. They said: "This is the heir. Come let us kill him, and let us seize on his inheritance." And they sought how they might take him out of the vineyard and slay him (John i. 11, 12; Math. xxi. 38, 39). How He had told it all to them over and over again, for He knew it all from the beginning! But their hearts were hardened and their eyes were blinded.

But what about Pilate's question for there is none like it. Every one who has ever heard of Christ must decide for his own soul, "What shall I do with Jesus?" He is before each one for acceptance or rejection.

24, 25. "I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it." Pilate pleaded for His innocence, while serving to release Him, yet afraid to do right because of the people. Pilate washes his hands before them all and proclaims his innocence in this affair. But it won't wash off Pilate so easy as that, as you have found are this. It is easy to say, "I am innocent." But what does God think of it? In Math. xx. 18, the record is that Pilate "condemned" Christ the people, but he certainly was not willing to do right at any cost.

26. "Then released he all the prisoners unto His blood be on us and on our children." They might have accepted this precious cornerstone and built surely upon it for time and eternity, but they chose to have it fall upon them and crush them (Math. xxi. 44, 45). They might have been as safe under this "passover blood as were their fathers in Egypt, but they preferred to trample it underfoot. Fearful will the curse they pronounced upon themselves, and it continues to this day.

26. "Then released he Barabbas unto them, and when he had scourged Jesus he delivered Him to be crucified." The murderer went free, and the innocent Jesus scourged and crucified. What about this blood, Pilate? Outward around do you scourge an innocent Man? But, O my soul leave Pilate to God, and behold for thyself God manifest in the flesh receiving those stripes on your behalf for it is written that He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed (Isa. liii. 5). Hear Him say: "This I bore for thee. What bast thou borne for Him?" May each love constrain us to worship and do all things for His sake!

The Stamp of Virtue.

"Each one to his post," the stamp said, in recognition of his attachment to the letter, and he stuck to it.—Judy.

And Nobody Believes Him.

After a man quits a job he tells around that it was necessary to hire three men to do his work.—Atchison Globe.

If She Loves Him, She'll Raise It.

One of the unsatisfactory things of this world is kissing a pretty girl through a veil.—Chicago News.

Forewarnation.

"Jasper, if you had the same experience that you have now and had you to live over again, would you marry the same woman?"

"Hyer, mandarin, yer de sponsor dat I done quit all de pickin' ebbry time yer caught a big shanker in de tub jes' cos yer done drib one way or de odder."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BLUNDERED BADLY.

THE SPANISH CAPTAIN AND ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Thinking the Dudes Would Not Fight, the Dons Hoodled to Brave It Out, and Thereby Forced Cause to an Unlikely End—Their Leader's Awful Fate.

The Spanish captain halted his squad behind the taller mesquite bushes.

"Hiss sit!" he said, and naught was to be heard save the subdued breathing of a stout Castilian.

The captain let his restless little eyes roam around the horizon. Back of him were the faraway walls of Havana, in his left was the sea, the blue hills undulated away at his right, and ahead of him the long coasts of sandy beach stretched monotonously.

"Hiss-sit!" repeated the captain. His eyes glistened like two beads.

"Hor-e-ranun," he muttered. "Hor-e-ranun coming; zeesway. One, two, t'ree, four, five, seex—eeex horseman."

Suddenly he chuckled till his shock again.

"I recognize them," he noted. "Zay are zee dudes from New York—zee Knickerbockeeze club dudes. Ho, ho, zees is too good. I read in zee paper how zay enlisted in zee cavalree of zee noisy Teddy Roosevelt, but I deed not expect in ennire seezeen. Hu-ha, ho, ho, look at zee dudes!"

He rolled in the short grass in a convulsion of mirth; then he straightened up.

"We veel bourgeon," he said, "until zee dudes ride close to us. Zen we will all jump out qureek and yell 'Hal!' and when zee frightened dudes turn so qureek to run away we shoot 'em down. Carramba, was there ever such fun?"

"But, captain," said the shriveled old sergeant, "suppose they fight?"

The captain looked at the sergeant with sovereign contempt.

"Dudes do not fight, my friend," he said. "Dudes have no nerve—zee Dudes, are we not twenty to zees? Silence!"

Then nothing was to be heard save the approaching third-third of the horses' hoofs. Nearer and nearer they came; nearer and nearer.

And then—

"Air!" shrieked the Spanish captain.

Six minutes later the conflict was over. Twelve dead Spaniards encumbered the ground, seven live Spaniards were legging it over the nearest hills and one half dead Spaniard, wearing the insignia of a captain, was on his knees before the tall brown athlete dudes.

"Mercy, mercy!" he shrieked.

"What shall we do with the infernal old beggar?" inquired the leader.

"We couldn't kill him in cold blood, you know," said one.

"And we don't want the bothaw of a prisoneh," said another.

The eye of the youngest man brightened.

"Let's kick him all around and let him go," he said.

So they kicked him and let him go.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A WISCONSIN WONDER.

Gigantic Natural Bridge Hidden in the Wilderness of the State.

Few people know that Wisconsin possesses a natural bridge, with nearly if not quite as much attractiveness as the one in Virginia made famous by the visits of George Washington. The Badger bridge is located in the town of Honey Creek, about 20 miles from this city and 8 miles east of Prairie du Sac. The bridge is, in fact, only a gigantic archway detached from the face of a rocky bluff facing the Wisconsin river by the action of the elements, but as a natural curiosity has only a local reputation so far. Few visitors except from the immediate vicinity have ever taken the trouble to make a trip in this direction, probably because this part of Sauk county was, until recent years, cut off from railroads and not easy of access. Even now it requires considerable pluck to venture the long ride through the sands of the Wisconsin river bottoms which lie between the old prairie of the Sac Indians and the bluff. One is amply repaid for a visit by the attractiveness of the place.

A devious route through a farmer's plowed field is trodden by a guide in reaching the face of the cliff where is found the bridge. It is not until within a short distance of the bluff that the archway can be seen because of the timber and underbrush partially concealing it.

Upon stepping between the bluff and the arch the phenomenon of the rock which Nature has accomplished is apparent. The under part of the arch is about 20 feet above the floor and the highest part and vaults from that down to about 30 feet where it joins the supporting rocks. Though is from 10 to 25 feet thick and about 15 feet wide. The pathway across the top is a little over three feet wide in its narrowest place, and a cool head is needed to make the passage over the span. The person standing upon the top of the span is probably 100 feet above the average level of the surrounding country, and the scene spread before him is one of rural Wisconsin scenery unsurpassed. Although the country has been settled for many years, yet the ruggedness of the scene seems hardly diminished by the hand of man in his efforts to conquer the soil and make for himself a home in these romantic surroundings. Except for the occasional log house, or, rarely, its frame successor, the place would seem as though in its original condition, so completely hidden from view by tangled underbrush and heavy woods are the tilled lands of the husbandmen.

About the base of the archway are signs of human visitations, and the visitor learns that here the people of the surrounding country come to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the remains of rustic booths, a broken beer glass or two and other signs of past pleasures are noted. Underneath the floor of the arch is a huge cavern 7 feet high, 25 feet deep and from 30 to 50 feet long, created by the action of the water rushing down the face of the bluff and under the archway after a heavy rain. This cavern makes a natural beer cellar, which the inhabitants of the region, nearly all of whom are Germans, utilize as a barroom upon the occasion of the celebration referred to.

The Wisconsin natural bridge is certainly worth traveling miles to see.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

He Knew His Yard.

Tired Tagger—Isn't dat yer yard dat's bedeckin' to yer over dem on de hill?

Weary Walker—Now, of course not. Tired Tagger—How d'yer know?

Weary Walker—Don't yer see how he's sawin a air wid his arms?

Tired Tagger—Wot's wrong wid dat?

Weary Walker—Sawin's work.—Up to Date.

A Bedroom.

The scorcher who thinks of nothing but his bicycle caught a cold which left him with a very sore throat. He decided to see a physician.

"Well," said the doctor cheerily, "what seems to be the matter?"

"I can't say exactly," was the reply in a hoarse whisper. "But it feels and sounds as if I had a puncture in my inner tube."—New York World.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Texas, has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.'s Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

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Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bro, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

PENNY WISE.

Change in the Money Using Habits of the People.

Americans of the class who go to Europe take note that in Germany a coin is used called a pfennig and worth a quarter of a cent and that in France centimes are in use, which are current at one-fifth of a cent. This practice of using money in such minute divisions excites the contempt of Americans, which is, however, returned by the Germans and Frenchmen is expressed freely at the foolish and wasteful Americans who, in their own country, make no use of any coin less than a cent.

And yet there is a change gradually extending over the United States in what may be called the money using habits of the people. There was a time within the remembrance of western and southern Americans, before United States silver coin was in general circulation in the Mississippi valley, when the picayune, a Spanish coin worth when in good condition 6¼ cents and when worn smooth 5 cents, was the smallest coin in use. From the picayune came the word picayunish, signifying a small, mean, penurious nature. In New England, where the people so divided the dollar as to create many fractions and continued to speak of shillings, pence and half pence long after our separation from England, a copper coinage was maintained, and people contended for the old cents and even half cents due them in making change from the earliest ages, but beginning west of the Hudson there was until a comparatively recent period an absence of copper coins, nothing for sale at less than 5 cents and a general disposition to speak lightly of even 5 cent transactions.

This had, within the present generation, greatly changed. The nickel has come to stay, and cents are everywhere in circulation. The government set an example in first reducing letter postage to 3 cents and later to 2 cents. The proud, haughty and lavish American found himself compelled to deal in coins less than 5 cents. The cheapening of postage led to the selling of many articles of common use, such as newspapers, at less than 5 cents, and whatever sacrifice of pride it may have cost, the average American found himself buying these things at the reduced prices and dealing in nickels and pennies. It was a come down, but it came.

It should be remembered that these so called dealings were not the result of decreasing wealth in the country, since the supply of money in the country has been steadily increasing for many years, but were the effect of increasing sense. The massive and yet acute intellect of the American has grasped the fact that there is no reason why he should buy more of a given article than he needs or pay for it twice as much as is asked. Slowly the most intelligent and best educated inhabitant of the earth has surrounded the operation of buying a cent's worth of something, if that is what he needs, and paying a cent for it. With the increased use of smaller change has come the practice of buying and selling most things at once unheard of prices. The word cheap, once unpopular with Americans, is quite common now. There is a high price and a low price for everything, and well to do people are not afraid or ashamed to pay the latter.

We have not arrived yet at the pfennig and the centime, but we may get there. We do not since nickles and candle ends and lumps of sugar which we have once bought and paid for, as they do in the old countries, but there is no good reason why we should not. With all our wisdom there is no just cause why we should not accumulate penny wisdom. It is hard to predict what the United States might arrive at if, in addition to being the richest country in the world, it was in the habits of its people the most sensible and saving.—Kansas City Star.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE HATS.

Effects of Absentmindedness Among Members of a Club in Newark.

There is a club in Newark, N. J., whose members seem to have considerable trouble about their hats when they lay them in the rack at the clubhouse. There have been frequent instances lately in which members have been unable to find their own hats when ready to go home. It is a most serious club, with a membership largely made up of staid, middle aged merchants, manufacturers and professional men, and there is not the slightest reason for attributing the exchange of headgear to jocularity or conviviality.

It is regarded as simple absence of mind when a sober lawyer goes home with a derby three sizes too small for him perched on the top of his head and compels some equally grave member to wear a hat which rests on his ears, or when a member leaves his silk hat behind and carries home wearing a soft hat which is the counterpart of one hanging in his own hall.

It is said that this latter occurrence happened quite recently and that when the member reached home and saw his own brown shpine on the hall rack he compared the two hurriedly and hastened back to the club just in time to find the owner of the brown hat making a time about its disappearance. The flustered member handed over the soft hat and explained the mistake, but was still more flustered when the other member said:

"But this is not my hat. I buy my hats of Smith, and this is one of Jones'."

In comparing the hats in his hall the absentminded member had naturally put his own hat on his head and cushed back to the club. The two members live close together, however, and the exchange was made that night. Another case which happened did not end so pleasantly. A member walked off with another member's hat and discovered next morning that it had the owner's name in it. He called upon the owner of the hat at his place of business and said:

"I believe I have got your hat. I took it from the club last night and left mine behind. Did you get mine?"

"I don't know. I got some old hat and worn it home, but the first thing I did this morning was to buy a new hat and throw the old one away."

The visitor was somewhat nonplussed, and after a moment said:

"What had I better do? I don't want to be wearing your hat around town."

"You had better do as I did. Go buy a new hat and throw mine away. It was a pretty good hat and reasonably new, but I don't want it. I've got a better one now."—New York Sun.

The Destruction English Sparrow.

I once saw a single pugnacious little house wren engage a whole flock of English sparrows. He was more than a match for three or four of them; but in the end, I regret to say, he was killed outright before my eyes. This is the only instance of the kind I have seen seen. A lady friend tells me that a Baltimore article stated to build his wonderful female nest last season in an apple tree near her home and that the English sparrows made bitter war upon him and his house. She watched the struggle one evening, and the next morning, the oriole not appearing, she went into her garden and found him lying dead under the apple tree, with his head picked open. I have often been witness to the violent interference by them in the nest building of robins and orioles, and, outnumbered as our native birds are, they always relinquish their task. Here is a problem. A report presented to us by the department of agriculture shows that a single pair of English sparrows may in a single decade bring into existence 275,710,983,005 descendants. What is to become of our beautiful native song birds when the English sparrow swarms over the land? As yet, except immediately around the tenhouses, this offensive bird is not often seen in the country districts.—Lynn T. Sprague in Outing.

Contrary to Ellen.

"I am very much inclined to suspect that you misled me when you said you had experience on the stage," remarked the stage manager of the Dashing Dudes' Burlesque company.

"Why, isn't my work satisfactory?" inquired the comedian.

"Yes, but you took it very good naturedly when the manager said he'd pay you part of your salary now and the rest later."—Washington Star.

Ancient Lays.

"You don't mean to tell me that hen is 9 years old?"

"Yep."

"And still laying?"

"Yep."

"Say, she must be the nestor of her profession."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IF THE DOG COULD TALK.

He Might Explain Why the Bachelor Failed to Return to the Reception.

The man is a bachelor who has passed the half century past. He has a large circle of acquaintances. He would be in a social function every night if he had the opportunity. He is fond of young folks. Sometimes they are fond of him. Two persons, a young woman and a young man, preferred to be alone and sought an unobserved nook, as they thought, in the house, where the reception was a brilliant one. The old bachelor saw them. They saw him, but not in time.

"We shall be rid of him in ten minutes if you will excuse me when I ask him to my room," said the young man.

When time was up, the young man introduced the subject of dogs. The bachelor prided himself on his knowledge of animals. The young man told of his dog and wanted the bachelor to see him. They were excused and went to the young man's room in the adjacent building. The dog was a Dane and great in strength. After the pedigree was discussed the young man excused himself for a moment. As he passed by his dog he said to him, "Watch him."

The young man returned to the reception. There was no intrusion after that. He was the young woman's escort to her home, and her home was two miles away. As he was leaving she asked, "What become of him?" meaning the bachelor.

"I left him in my room."

The young man returned to his room and found the bachelor reading and evidently enjoying himself. The sideboard was well stocked. The young man was profuse in his apologies. So many things had occurred to keep him, and he had no opportunity to send a message.

"But why didn't you come?" he asked. "Why did you remain here?"

The bachelor put up a brave front. He had become interested in a book, and the whisky was great, the cigars were delicious. Then he said he must go, and he did. The young man saw him to the cab and said the proper thing, and the bachelor was off in the dark.

The young man returned to his rooms, and his dog greeted him effusively. His master stroked his head and looked into his eyes and said:

"Ah, my fine fellow, if you could talk you would tell us a story that would make that parrot and monkey story an unrelated for number."—New York Sun.

Three Was.

"I thought I heard a sound as of heavy firing," remarked the occupant of room No. 1,634, stepping out into the corridor.

"That's exactly what you did hear," replied the janitor. "I have just been kicking a 200 pound loafer down the stairway."—Chicago Tribune.

Cost of Discomfort.

"What makes a man look so much like a martyr when he has his photograph taken?"

"How can he help it? The artist makes him feel like an idiot and then expects him to pay for it."—Detroit Free Press.

DOUBLE TITLES.

OF THE SNOWS.

Out of the sun, out of the blast,
Out of the world alone I passed
Across the river and through the wood
To where the monarch reigned.
There neither tale nor breathing file,
For rumor of the world of life
Nor confidence low and clear
Shall arrive the meditation near.
Alone, unknown, unknowing, I
The prisoners of the iron mind,
Where nothing speaks except the fall,
The untutored brothers dwell.

And yet, O brethren, what if God,
When from heaven's top he spies abroad
And sees the turbulent world alone
The noble use of manifold reason
What if the vivifying eye,
O mortals, should pass your corner by?
For all the Lord is Lord of night.
In deeds, in deeds he takes delight;
The plow, the spade, the ladder, the file,
The fall, the hammer, the oil, the marble
He marks the stuffer of the stress,
The singer upon garden seats,
He sees the chisler in the rocks.
To him the shepherd folds his flocks,
For these he loves that unlike man
With daily thought and care
And fear of the falling sky edits, sees,
Unfrowning caravanies.
These he approves that day by day,
Without reckoning, that wind the world,
That with weak virtues, weaker hands,
Stay aloofness on the polished lands,
And still with laughter, song and shout
Spin the great wheel of earth about.
But you? O you who linger still
Here in your fortress on the hill,
With plural farm, with tranquil health,
The unsought solutions of wealth,
Can you call up merciful sight
With eyelids before they pass you by!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Home Titles.

One may honestly congratulate modern authors of all sorts upon the brevity, at least, of their titles. In these enlightened times no one would be guilty of a "First Blast of the Trumpet Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women." Worse still is "Discovery of a Gaping Gulf Wherein England Is Like to Be Swallowed by Another French Marriage," for which Stubbes, the author, was deprived of his right hand in the presence of a "deeply silent multitude." And, although it is well to avoid extremes, one finds monosyllabic titles preferable to those last mentioned. Let such as call at "Quilt," "Moths," "Dawn," "She," "Weeds," "Jest," "Jet," "Dreams," or even "Alas," refrain, lest a worse thing happen unto them.—F. Foster in Lippincott's.

Desperate Measure.

Minnie—Is it true that you were ordered from the theater for refusing to remove your hat?

Winnie—Well, I don't care. I wanted my money back, and that was the only way I could think of to get it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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East Bound.	West Bound.
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*8 00 a.m.	
*7 30 a.m.	*7 10 a.m.
*12 10 p.m.	*12 00 m.
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GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

In effect Nov. 28th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north.....	7 40 am
.....	1 00 pm
.....	7 35 pm
*From Richmond arrive.....	2 45 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati.....	12 35 am
.....	11 45 am
.....	4 05 pm
*From Grand Rapids arrive.....	11 35 pm
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	7 15 pm

NEW YORK CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.

WEST BOUND

	Arrive	Depart
No. 1.....	2:55 a m	2:45 a m
No. 3.....	10:00 a m	10:10 a m
No. 5.....	4:00 p m	4:15 p m
Local Freight.....	2:45 p m	7:00 a m

EAST BOUND

	Arrive	Depart
No. 2.....	3:35 a m	3:25 a m
No. 4.....	3:45 p m	3:30 p m
No. 6.....	9:50 p m	9:50 p m
Local Freight.....	4:00 p m	7:30 a m

WABASH RAILROAD.

Trains from Fort Wayne as follows.

Effective Nov. 14, 1897.

No.	GOING EAST	DEPART
2.	N. Y. & Boston Lim., daily.....	5 23 a. m.
20.	Toledo Local Express ex. Sunday..	6 55 a. m.
6.	N. Y. & Bos. Exp. Sleeper, daily....	11 50 a. m.
12.	Fast Mail & Ex., ex. Sunday.....	4 30 p. m.
18.	Detroit Accom., arrives at Sunday	9 45 p. m.
	GOING WEST.	
11.	Detroit Accom., ex. Sunday.....	7 35 a. m.
5.	Pacific Ex., ex. Sunday.....	9 20 a. m.
1.	San. City Cannon Ball, daily.....	3 25 p. m.
19.	Chicago and St. Louis Ex., daily....	10 00 p. m.
3.	St. Louis Vestibule Lim., daily.....	1 05 p. m.

Sleeper No. 3 for Chicago. H. C. THOMPSON, Passenger and Ticket Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE

LINDLEY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y

Time Card, in Effect Dec. 20 '97.

Lv. Fort Wayne Express 4 00 a m. 1 05 p m
Ar. Shelby..... 6 45 a m. 10 30 p m
Ex. Columbia cit. TAKES 5 20 p m.
Mixed train leaves Fort Wayne 7 30 a m.
All latter trains daily, except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

NORTH.	
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday).....	7 10 a m
No. 43 daily.....	4 10 p m
No. 45 Local Freight.....	2 00 p m
SOUTH.	
No. 12 arrives daily.....	11 40 a m
No. 42 (Daily except Sunday).....	10 20 p m
No. 120 Local Freight.....	4 45 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Fort Wayne Branch.

	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 42 Way Freight.....	7 00 am	10 00 am
No. 38 (Ex. Express and Mail.....	10 45 am	10 55 am
No. 40 (Detroit and Toledo Express	4 00 pm	4 10 pm
WESTWARD.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 43 Way Freight.....	8 40 am	
No. 37 (Through Express & Mail.....	11 45 am	11 55 am
No. 39 (Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 10 pm	4 20 pm

A SUCCESSFUL EVANGELIST

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a Man Whose Good Work Is Widely Known—He Relates Events in His Career of General Interest.

From the Rush's Falls Record.

Throughout Canada, from the western boundary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no man more widely known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of the Rev. W. A. Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice Counsellor of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars, and is popular in the among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templars council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going from place to place, pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resident ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always aiming for the good of his fellows. While at Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped into the Record office for a little visit with the editor. During the conversation the *Record* ventured to remark that he (editor) had an enormous amount of work on his hands. Mr. Dunnett hesitated, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But it was not always so, he said, and then it he gave the writer the following little personal history, which permission to make it public. He said that for the past thirteen years he had been greatly troubled with a pain in the region of his heart, from which he was unable to get any relief. At times it was a dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his engagements, and at all times it rendered it difficult to move. His trouble was always visible to the public and frequently when conducting service he would give out and doctors had to be called in to attend him. This occurred to him in the Yonge Street Church, Toronto; the Baptist Church, Woodstock, N. B.; the Methodist Church, Carleton Place, Ont. On another occasion while preaching to an audience of 2,500 people in the Franklin Street Congregational Church, St. Stephen, N. B. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendance before he regained consciousness. In all these cities and towns the newspapers very kindly mentioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he said, to be entirely fair, he had never been any great length of time under treatment by any one doctor because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall Street Methodist Church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his troublesome pain to a friend who said to him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the pills," said Mr. Dunnett, "and I believe to-day I am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all gone now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple conversational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known, he replied: "Decidedly, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, and yet there is no manifest reason why I should not say so." Mr. Dunnett's original statement was only published locally, but now writing under the date of Jan. 25, 1898, from Rush's Falls, N. Y., he says he has been continuing a very successful series of evangelistic meetings, he says: "I had a bad cold, but was able to go on with the meetings, because I had recovered, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I am in better health than I have for years. I have recommended your pills to many, and I would prefer not to say anything about my appetite; the food, it is ever with me, is good." Dealers may supply Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use the fact."

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CURE THE LEPERS.

Dr. Talmage on the Ancient Sacrifice of Birds.

The Gospel Story Told by the Preacher from a New Phase of the Old Testament Record.

From a scene of old, Dr. Talmage, in this sermon, presents the old Gospel under another phase. Text: Leviticus xiv., 5-7:

"And the priest shall command that one of the birds be killed in an earthen vessel, over running water. As for the living bird, he shall take it, and the cedar wood, and the scarlet, and the hyssop, and shall dip them and the living bird in the blood of the bird that was killed over the running water, and he shall sprinkle upon him that is to be cleansed from the leprosy seven times, and shall pronounce him clean, and shall let the living bird loose into the open field."

The Old Testament, in very many people, is a great slaughter house strewn with the blood, and bones, and horns, and tufts of fleshered sinews. It offends their sight; it disgusts their taste; it actually nauseates the stomach. But to the intelligent Christian the Old Testament is a magnificent corridor through which Jesus passes. As He appears at the other end of the corridor we can only see the outlines of His character; coming, nearer we can descry His features. But when, at last, He steps upon the platform of the New Testament, amid the torches of evangelists and apostles, the orchestras of prophets announce Him with a blast of minstrelsy that wakes up Bethlehem at midnight.

There were a great many cages of birds brought down to Jerusalem for sacrifice—sparrows, and pigeons, and turtle doves. I can hear them now, whistling, cooing, and singing all around about the temple. When a leper was to be cured of his leprosy, in order to his cleansing two of these birds were taken; one of them was slain over an earthen vessel of running water—that is, clear, fresh water, and then the bird was killed. Another bird was then taken, tied to a hyssop branch and dipped by the priest into the blood of the first bird; and then, with this hyssop branch, bird-tipped, the priest would sprinkle the leper seven times, then unite the bird from the hyssop branch, and it would go soaring into the heavens.

Now upon your eyes while my dear brethren and sisters, and see that bird that died, mount Jesus, and that the goodly bird. Those are our souls.

There is nothing more suggestive than a caged bird. In the down of its breast you can see the glow of southern climes; in the sparkle of its eye you can see the flash of distant seas; in its voice you can hear the song it learned in the wildwood. It is a child of the sky is captivity. Now the dead bird of my text, captured from the air, suggests the Lord Jesus, who came down from the realm of light and glory. He once stood in the sunlight of Heaven. He was the favorite of the land. He was the King's Son. Whenever a victory was gained up in throne set up, He was the first to hear it. He could not walk incognito along the streets, for all Heaven knew Him. For eternal ages He had dwelt amid the mighty populations of Heaven. No holiday had ever dawned on the city when He was absent. He was not like an earthly prince, occasionally issuing from a palace heralded by a troop of clanking horse-guards. No; He was greeted everywhere as a brother, and all Heaven was perfectly at home with Him.

"But one day there came word to the palace that an insignificant island was in rebellion, and was cutting itself to pieces with anarchy. I hear an angel say, "Let it perish. The King's realm is big enough without the island. The rebels to the King's sovereignty enough without that. We can spare it." "Not so," said the Prince, the King's son; and I see Him push out one day, under the protest of a great company. He starts straight for the rebellious island. He lands amid the excoriations of its inhabitants, that grow in violence until the malice of earth and sublime Him, and the spirits of the lost world put their black wings over His dying head and shut the sun out. The hawks and vultures swooped upon this dove of the text, until head, and breast, and feet ran blood—until under the hawks and beaks of darkness, the poor thing perished. No wonder I was a bird that was taken and slain over an earthen vessel of running water. It was a child of the skies. Heavenly Him who came down from Heaven in agony and blood to save our souls. Blessed be His glorious name forever!

I notice also, from my text, that the bird that was slain was a clean bird. The text demanded that it should be. The raven was never sacrificed, nor the cormorant, nor the vulture. It must be a clean bird, says the text; and it suggests the pure Jesus—the holy Jesus. Although He spent His boyhood in the worst village on earth, although blasphemies were poured into His ear enough to have poisoned anyone else, He stands before the world a perfect Christ. Herod was right. Henry VIII. was unclean, but, paint out a fault of our King. Answer me, ye boys who knew Him on the streets of Nazareth. Answer me, ye publicans who saw him die. The skeptical tailors have tried for 1,800 years to find out one hole in this seamless garment, but they have not found it. The most Inglesbies and eloquent infidel of the land, in the last line of his book, all of which denounces Christ, says: "All ages must proclaim that among the sons of men there is none greater than Jesus." So let this bird of the text be clean—its foot fragrant with the dew that it pressed, its beak carrying sprig of thyme and frankincense, its feathers washed in summer showers. O thou spotless Son of God, baptized with the innocence!

"Thou holy mirror, most delight,
Where I, unseen, adore,
Unveil Thy beauties to my sight,
That I may love Thee more."

A remark, also, in regard to this first bird, mentioned in the text, that it was a "living bird." When the eagle is assaulted with its iron beak and strikes like a bolt against its adversary. This was a dove or a sparrow; we do not know just which. Take the dove or pigeon in your hand, and the pecking of its beak on your hand makes you laugh at the feebleness of its assault. The wildest eagle is down, and fell you with its antlers. The ox-driver you think it is dead, may break your leg in its death struggle. The harpooned whale, in its last agony, may crush you in the coil of the unwinding rope. But this was a dove or a sparrow—perfectly harmless, perfectly defenseless—type of Him who said: "I have trod the wine press alone, and there was none to help." "None to help! The murderers have it all their own way. Where was the soldier in the Roman regiment who swung his sword in the defense of the Divine Master? Did they put one drop of oil on His aching feet? Was there one in all the armed mania and gentlemen that stood up for Him? "Are the miscreants at the cross any more interested with Christ than the cockatrice? Is the cockatrice any more interested with Christ than the viper? Is the viper any more interested with Christ than the adder? Is the adder any more interested with Christ than the dragon? Is the dragon any more interested with Christ than the lion? Is the lion any more interested with Christ than the ox? Is the ox any more interested with Christ than the lamb? Is the lamb any more interested with Christ than the dove? Is the dove any more interested with Christ than the sparrow? Is the sparrow any more interested with Christ than the worm? Is the worm any more interested with Christ than the leper? Is the leper any more interested with Christ than the dead? Is the dead any more interested with Christ than the sepulchre? Is the sepulchre any more interested with Christ than the rock? Is the rock any more interested with Christ than the cross? Is the cross any more interested with Christ than the thieves? Is the thieves any more interested with Christ than the Roman soldiers? Is the Roman soldiers any more interested with Christ than the Jewish priests? Is the Jewish priests any more interested with Christ than the Jewish people? Is the Jewish people any more interested with Christ than the Roman Empire? Is the Roman Empire any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Temple? Is the Jewish Temple any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Sanhedrim? Is the Jewish Sanhedrim any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Synagogue? Is the Jewish Synagogue any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Sabbath? Is the Jewish Sabbath any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Pentateuch? Is the Jewish Pentateuch any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Tabernacle? Is the Jewish Tabernacle any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Ark? Is the Jewish Ark any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Mercy Seat? Is the Jewish Mercy Seat any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Cherubim? Is the Jewish Cherubim any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Shekinah? Is the Jewish Shekinah any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Ephod? Is the Jewish Ephod any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Priesthood? Is the Jewish Priesthood any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Sacrifices? Is the Jewish Sacrifices any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Lamb? Is the Jewish Lamb any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Dove? Is the Jewish Dove any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Sparrow? Is the Jewish Sparrow any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Worm? Is the Jewish Worm any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Leper? Is the Jewish Leper any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Dead? Is the Jewish Dead any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Sepulchre? Is the Jewish Sepulchre any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Rock? Is the Jewish Rock any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Cross? Is the Jewish Cross any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Thieves? Is the Jewish Thieves any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Roman Soldiers? Is the Jewish Roman Soldiers any more interested with Christ than the Jewish Priests? Is the Jewish Priests any more interested with Christ than the Jewish People? Is the Jewish People

Fort Wayne Sentinel

SATURDAY, JUNE. 4, 1898.

THEY BOSS THE WAR.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVAL BOARD OF STRATEGY

Something About the Men Who Are Being So Freely Criticised and to Whom Advice Is Offered In Wholesale Lots. There's an All Night Job.

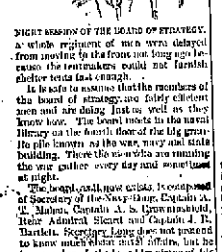
Even in times of peace Uncle Sam keeps wide awake old king, but who he keeps spikes he never sleeps. This does not mean that all Americans keep his sleep during these warlike times, but that the government is always represented, night and day, by men who are "interested with the job of heading the war." There are enough of these officials so that they can take turns at sleeping.

The usual board of strategy is the technical name of this little coterie of war managers. It is practically a member of assistant cabinet. The president and his official advisers direct the main policy of the war, but it is the board of strategy which carries out this policy and attends to the details.

Rather unpopular have these official strategists become of late, because the average American is impatient and he does not like the day and long wait between acts. He wants the scene shifting quickly and the action to be continuous. He would like a battle every few days, so that thrilling may be thrilled. He doesn't understand why it should take so long to equip, drill and move troops, fit out transports, collect squadrons and corner the enemy. For many days he asked, "Why in thunder doesn't Sampson get at the Spanish fleet?" "Why don't we take Havana?" and "Why in blazes doesn't the government send troops to Henry?" As nobody appears to move in haste, he says loud things about the board of strategy.

And it is not only the officers but some of the usual civilians have criticised the war board. They have spoken scornfully of the men who fight "paper battles" and do not turn the navy loose on the Spanish.

It is but fair, however, to say that the strategists at Washington have not caused all the delays. Men do not prepare for war every day, and there are a thousand and one little kinks liable to come up which the civilian knows nothing. For instance,



NIGHT SESSION OF THE BOARD OF STRATEGY.

a whole regiment of men were delayed from moving to the front not long ago because the contractors could not furnish shelter tents fast enough.

It is safe to assume that the members of the board of strategy are fairly efficient men and are doing just as well as they know how. The board meets in the naval library on the fourth floor of the big granite pile known as the war, navy and state building. There the wheels are running the war gather every day and sometimes at night.

The board, as it now exists, is composed of Secretary of the Navy Long, Captain A. T. Mahan, Captain C. S. Crowninshield, Rear Admiral Sicard and Captain J. R. Bartlett. Secretary Long does not pretend to know much about naval affairs, but he is a member of the board by virtue of his position. His lack of naval knowledge is more than made up by Captain Mahan, who, as every one knows, is the leading authority of the world on such matters.

Captain Mahan is no mere theorist. He has never commanded a fleet, but he saw active service all through the civil war as a lieutenant on the Atlantic and west gulf squadrons. He was a man of action and during all these days as is shown by a letter he wrote to Captain G. V. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy. It was in September, 1861, when the Sumter was ravaging the seas. Midshipman Mahan was then on the U. S. S. James Adger. The proposed to land on an ordinary sail, lay moored a heavy piece of ordnance with a lighthouse and keep the Sumter to her grave in the deep.

"Suppose it fails" wrote Mahan. "What is lost? A twelve-pounder, a mid-shipman and 100 men? He proposed himself to be that midshipman. But no reply was sent to the letter, and a few years ago, when reminded of the incident, Mahan had forgotten all about it."

Captain Crowninshield is another naval heavyweight. He is an expert on ordnance and is familiar both with the theory and practice of that branch of the service. He was graduated from Annapolis in time to take an active part during the last two years of the civil war. He was assigned to the north Atlantic blockading squadron and was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher. His grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was secretary of the navy under Jefferson, and his grandnephew filled the same place in a later administration. When this war came, Captain Crowninshield was chief of the bureau of navigation. He applied for sea duty, but Secretary Long deemed his services in Washington too valuable, and, partly by virtue of his office, Captain Crowninshield was placed on the strategy board.

Captain Bartlett was a member of the same class as Captain Crowninshield. He, too, was in on the taking of New Orleans, the attacks on Vicksburg and both assaults on Fort Fisher. In the second attack on Fisher he was on shore with the storming party. Retired as captain in 1895, he has been called into active duty, like Captain Mahan, to serve on this board.

Rear Admiral Sicard is the veteran member of the board. He is 62 years old and will be retired a year from next September. During the civil war he was engaged in the taking of New Orleans, the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, and the encounter with the ram Arkansas. Then he was transferred to the south Atlantic blockading squadron and was in both attacks upon Fort Fisher.

These are the men who are deciding when and where the fleets shall strike next. Sometimes they are not little affected by the civilian critics hurled at them, and they pay but little attention to the advice so lavishly offered through the unfranked press.

Painful Necessity.

Young Man (seeking apartments)—And is that all the room you can allow me?

Landlady—Yes. There's all—

Young Man—This I'm afraid I shall have to take an hour or three extra trips. You see, I must work my hard before going to business.—Ally Sloper.

Early Capitalist.

"Say, kid, I only got one dollar to invest in tat and I want a fellow to know."

Head Waiter—That's one of the good ones. Don't forget to mention it to the chef.—Chicago Record.

An Object to Life.

"What's the use of living?"

"Why, what is life?"

"Why, what is life? Why, what is life? Why, what is life?"—Detroit Free Press.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

The Patriotic Boycott on French Goods in Full Swing.

HIGH ART IN DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The New Black Goods Demand Something Better Than Flounces on Dress, and so Skillfully Wrought Patterns in Braid and Jet Have Been Invented.

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Patriotic feeling is running high in the matter of the boycott on French goods, and it is fashionable to be patriotic to the last degree. Not only are the French goods being left on the counters, but the French styles are being ignored. Our own designers are producing a variety of patterns in dress trimmings, which are quite as good as the French goods, and are being adopted by the best dressmakers. They are unusual in shape and taste for goods, namely, discharge the French goods and model styles. They are made up in the most simple manner, for every one is to have flounced. Yet "Silly" which they are not flounced, measure three yards around the bottom and are full all round and stitched until the skirt is cut nearly. They are not so big as they used to be, however. These skirts are produced in many colors, but those in demand in the latest fashion are either black or white. In a word, the skirt is the most important part of the dress, and the trimmings are made to correspond. In a word, the skirt is the most important part of the dress. The effect of the black and white is very striking, and so far we can tell will there is much in fashion, or new and classy. The only trouble is that none of these colors ever lasts long.

Braid is still in vogue, and it is used on almost every dress. It is used in the most elaborate manner, and the braid is sewed on in the most elaborate manner, and the braid is sewed on in the most elaborate manner, and the braid is sewed on